

**BASKETBALL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS CHALLENGE  
IN ADDIS ABABA city clubs**

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**ADDIS ABABA  
ETHIOPIA  
April, 2012**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENT FOR MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN  
SPORT SCIENCE.**

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**APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

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## Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I would like to thank the almighty God for being there in all my endeavours and I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my advisor Dr. Solomon Teka who helps this idea to become a reality. This project couldn't have been completed without the tremendous contributions of Addis Ababa university faculty of sport science department, Ato Seifu Gossaye, the owner of Cruise school, my friends: Kenya Mamech, Syintayehu Bekele, Molla Yenesaw, Tofick Adem, Eba Abera, Abay Deribew, Ayele Gossaye, Blen Gashaw and Mulugeta Beyene. I am also thankful to the research participants who showed their unreserved collaboration in giving me the necessary information.

# Contents at a Glance

<b>List of contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Acknowledgment.....	i
Table of Content .....	ii
List of Table .....	iv
Acronyms and Abbreviation .....	vi
Abstract .....	vii
CHAPTER I - Introduction.....	1-7
CHAPTER II - Review Literature .....	8-28
CHAPTER III - Research Design and Methodology.....	29-34
CHAPTER IV - Analysis and Interpretation of Data.....	35-65
CHAPTER V - Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations.....	66-70
<b>Bibliography</b>	
<b>Appendices</b>	

# Table of Contents

Acknowledgment.....	i
Table of Content.....	ii
List of Table.....	v
Acronyms and Abbreviation.....	vii
Abstract.....	viii
CHAPTER I.....	1
Introduction.....	1
1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Research Questions.....	5
1.4. Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.5. Significance of the Study.....	5
1.6. Delimitation of the Study.....	6
1.7. Limitation of the Study.....	6
1.8. Operational Definition of terms and Concept.....	6
1.9. Organization of the Study.....	7
CHAPTER II .....	8
REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	8
2.1. History of Basketball.....	8
2.2. Basketball History at 1-0.....	9
2.3. Five is enough and Other Early Changes.....	10
2.4. Other Changes in the Game.....	11
2.5. Women's Basketball.....	11
2.6. FIBA History.....	12
2.7. Basketball Goes to the Olympics.....	12
2.8. The Original 13 Rules of Basketball.....	13

2.9. Basketball in Africa.....	14
2.10. Basketball in Ethiopia.....	15
2.11. What is Basketball.....	17
2.12. Mini-Basketball.....	17
2.13. Basketball Skills.....	18
2.14. Sport and Games .....	19
2.15. The Benefits of Youth Sport Participation.....	19
2.16. Sport Clubs.....	20
2.17. Affecting Factors.....	21
2.17.1. The role of "Media.....	21
2.17.2. Media Place in Sport .....	21
2.17.3. Talent identification .....	22
2.17.4. Advantages of scientific methods of Talent Identification.....	23
2.17.5. Youth Sports: Involvement, Participation, and Dropout .....	23
2.17.6. Diet and exercise.....	24
2.17.7. Facilities and Equipments.....	25
2.17.8. Age and performance.....	25
2.17.9. Parental Support.....	25
2.17.10. Physical fitness.....	26
2.17.11. Fan Loyalty.....	27
2.18. 1. Worldwide Development Systems.....	27
2.18.2. One European Basketball Academy.....	28
2.18. 3. Youth Basketball Players Development Program.....	28
 CHAPTER III.....	 29
3. Research Methodology .....	29
3.1. Research Design .....	29
3.2. Study Area description.....	29
3.2.1. Climate.....	29
3.3. Sampling Procedures.....	30
3.4. Subjects of the Study.....	30
3.5. Tools of Data Collection.....	31
3.3.1. Questionnaire.....	32
3.3.2. Interview.....	33
3.3.3. Document Analysis.....	33

3.6. Procedure of data collection.....	33
3.7. Method Data Analysis.....	34
CHAPTER IV.....	35
Analysis and Interpretation of Data.....	35
4.1. Background Characteristics of the Study Group.....	35
4.2 Findings and Discussions.....	38
4.2.1. Practical Execution.....	38
4.2.2. Affecting Factors.....	41
4.2.3. Analysis of interview.....	60
4.2.3.1. Structure of clubs.....	60
4.2.3.2. Trainings .....	62
4.2.3.3. Competition and International Relation.....	62
4.2.3.4. Budgeting and sources of Income.....	64
4.2.4. Problems of Addis Ababa basketball clubs.....	65
CHAPTER V.....	66
5. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendation.....	66
5.1 Summary.....	66
5.2 Conclusions.....	68
5.3 Recommendations.....	69
 Bibliography	
Appendixes	
Questioners for players	
Questioners for coaches	
Questioners for administrative	



## List of tables

<b>Table 1:</b> Sample selected from Addis Ababa city basketball club players, coaches, administrators and ETV sport journalists.....	31
<b>Table 2-</b> Addis Ababa city basketball club players', coaches', administrative staff and journalist involved in the study are tabulated based on their sex, age, marital status, qualification and experiences in the sport.....	36
<b>Table 3:</b> The where about for the respondents began playing basketball....	38
<b>Table 4:</b> The where about for the respondents started coaching basketball.....	38
<b>Table 5:</b> Concerning training place.....	39
<b>Table 6:</b> Data regarding frequency of training are analysed below.....	39
<b>Table 7:</b> Data regarding how long the training session takes place.....	40
<b>Table 8:</b> Regarding the where about of recruitment of youth.....	40
<b>Table 9:</b> Concerning basic conditional exercise.....	41
<b>Table 10:</b> Regarding the appropriate place of training: .....	42
<b>Table 11:</b> Regarding Materials and equipment.....	42
<b>Table: 11.1.</b> Regarding food after training and competition.....	44
<b>Table 12:</b> Regarding skills development courses given to coaches by the federation.....	45
<b>Table 13:</b> Concerning regularity of salary.....	46
<b>Table 14:</b> Regarding annual budgeting.....	46
<b>Table 15:</b> Regarding acceptability of the average height of most players among different clubs in the town.....	47
<b>Table 16:</b> Regarding the average age of players in a specific basketball team.....	47

<b>Table 17:</b> Concerning the training whether the coach follows scientific method or not.....	48
<b>Table 18:</b> Regarding the presence or absence of basketball court in the vicinity of their village .....	49
<b>Table 19:</b> Concerning the presence or absence of female or male basketball team at the national level .....	49
<b>Table 20:</b> Regarding help made to clubs by the federation .....	50
<b>Table 21:</b> Concerning project .....	51
<b>Table 22:</b> Concerning recruitment of youth.....	52
<b>Table 23:</b> Concerning effort for youth basketball project players made to have a chance to get involved in different basketball clubs after completing their trainings .....	53
<b>Table 24:</b> Concerning club supporters .....	54
<b>Table 25:</b> Concerning knowledge of referee.....	55
<b>Table 26:</b> Regarding media coverage .....	55
<b>Table 27:</b> Relationship of coaches and players with people working at different post in the basketball federation.....	57
<b>Table 28:</b> Relationship of coaches and players with referees.....	58
<b>Table 29:</b> Relationship among players in a team.....	58
<b>Table 30:</b> Relationship among coaches of different club coaches.....	59
<b>Table 31:</b> Relationship of one club players with other club Players.....	59

## Acronyms and Abbreviation

- A.A:-** Addis Ababa
- AAU :** - Amateur Athletic Union
- BARM: -** Basketball Academy Rhein Main
- ETV: -** Ethiopia Radio and Television
- FIBA: -** Federation of International Basketball Amateur
- IOC: -** International Olympic committee
- NBA: -** National Basketball Association
- NCAA: -** Intercollegiate Athletic Association
- NSPE: -** National Sport Policy of Ethiopia
- P.E:-** Physical Education
- TI: -** Talent identification
- U.S:-** United States America
- YMCA: -** International Young Men's Christian Association

## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to identify the development and challenges of Addis Ababa basketball clubs. The study comprises 49 basketball players in Addis Ababa city club champions, 3 current and former administrative staffs of Addis Ababa basketball federation and 2 Ethiopian Radio and Television Sport Journalists. A descriptive survey study is used to carry out this research. Three instruments such as questionnaire, interview and document analysis were used to gather the data. The descriptive analysis of the data was analyzed by using both qualitative and quantitative methods, such as frequency counts, percentage and descriptive statements. The result of the study clearly showed that Addis Ababa basketball club players practice 3 days per week and 1:20 hrs per session. Schools have been the main sources of potential players for clubs; coaches also started their carrier in the school. The major constraints associated with Addis Ababa basketball clubs are found to have very low media coverage, absence of supporters' association, a few number of spectators, a few number of clubs, lack of facilities and equipment, no regular salary for coaches and players, no permanent national team, lack or absence of play ground in the villages, not following scientific method of training by coaches and very low level of communication among stakeholders. To overcome these problems, the following recommendations have been forwarded: every stakeholder should work hand to hand in order to solve the problems, the government should give equal emphasis to basketball sport like other sports and the federal sport commission should construct basketball courts in different corners of the city so as to increase its popularity.

**Key words:** - basketball, development, training, attitude and budget.

# CHAPTER I

## Introduction

### 1.1. Background

Basketball is one of team sport or ball game that is played by two (2) teams of five (5) players each. The aim of each team is to score in the opponents' basket and to prevent the other team from scoring. The game is controlled by officials, table officials and a commissioner, if present. The basket that is attacked by a team is the opponents' basket and the basket which is defended by a team is the team's own basket. The team that has scored the greater number of points at the end of playing time shall be the winner (FIBA 2010).

Basketball can contribute to the development of personal and social values that are very important in the educational process of the child and youngsters. These include commitment, perseverance, and personal responsibilities within the group, team work, respecting the rules, respecting others, and learning to compete (Maurizia, 2001, as cited in <http://en.wikipedia.org>).

For this reason, modern age is characterized by the progress, which is being made in all fields. Every individual is engaged in a race to excel others. As in other fields, it is equally true in the field of games and sports. (Journal of Advances in Developmental Research, 2010)

Likewise, most sports develop over time out of which, the game peoples begin to play informally. Not so with basketball. Basketball history shows that it has the distinction of being an intentionally invented game. In 1891, James Naismith was assigned to create an indoor activity for students at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Training School in Springfield,

Massachusetts. The students, who were training to be physical education (P.E.) teachers, were understandably bored doing nothing but callisthenics and gymnastics during those long New England winters. They longed for action and competition (Griffiths, Sian, 2010).

This can lead us to say that basketball is truly an international game. In the early years, the game spread to all corners of the world through Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and service men (Soldiers, teachers, pioneers, Ambassadors).

The Federation international Basketball Amateur (FIBA) was formed by eight nations in 1932. Today, FIBA oversees international competition involving 212 national basketball federations. FIBA estimates that 450 million people play basketball at some level (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>).

In reference to the above from New York to London, to Paris, to Beijing from Sarajevo to Dakar to Buenos Aires to Los Angeles and everywhere in between the game of Basketball is played. It's played in the city parks of New York and the dusty plains of Africa, and the expensive designed courts of the NBA. The game is played wherever someone can get a ball, and a mounted ring-like object. Unlike other sports that require multiple people and a lot of equipment, Basketball only requires a Ball and the willingness to play (<http://www.nbahoopsonline.com>).

In Ethiopia, for more than half of a century, men and women of all ages have been playing basketball. The game has become a favourite of fans who enthusiastically follow their favourite college, schools and national teams. The game grew in popularity within a few years among most of the Addis Ababa schools and Embassy workers. Canadian physical education (P.E.) teachers had facilitated its expansion to the city.

Although basketball gets its popularity within a short period of time, according to the situation, one can safely say that basketball lacks its popularity through time. Maybe it is dishonour to say basketball is at the infancy level in relation to the time it started in our Country but it is true that its development is too slow. The causes for these are organizational and that of the outlook of the people. As the leadership in sports lacked a popular base in this country, it has been undergoing a series of continuous reorganization. Youngsters in Addis Ababa play basketball according to their environmental, social and economical status without the help of governmentally organized body.

The limited role of the community in sports, the decline of sports in schools, the shortage of sports facilities, sport wear and equipment as well as the lack of trained personnel in the sphere have also made the problem more complex (National sport policy, 1998)

Based on the above policy the researcher has observed the following factors as the main hindrances for the development of basketball in Addis Ababa. First, basketball clubs have no public interest, second less media coverage, third poor practice of talent identification, fourth less coaching competence, fifth shortage of basketball equipments and facilities, sixth a few numbers of sponsors and the absence of national team.

These days the public expectation is very high in visualizing the future success. So, we cannot stay exclusively upon the past which has disappeared, however, we can only depend on what is being done nowadays for the future by working together in harmony with all stakeholders.

Therefore, this study attempts to suggest some attainable alternatives and computable recommendations. It is also expected to provide valuable support for improving the development of basketball in Addis Ababa city clubs.

## 1.2. Statement of the problem

In this ever-changing world, there is an increase public expectation from the sector forces to create changes in the sport policy by avoiding the old fashioned Philosophy and accommodating the new scientific method of working system to answer the need of the citizens and to be the part of this fast changing world.

However, the increasing demands of achieving success by the entire stakeholder is larger as compared to successes resulted from other discipline. To this end, the call for investigating the problem focusing on basketball development and challenges to move towards the strong point and limitation as well as to identify the area which require progress is compulsory.

The researcher has had four years experience as first & second division men basketball team as a coach in Addis Ababa basketball federation. In addition to that the researcher has also four years experience as boys & girls basketball team coach in sub-city. That is why; the researcher gets the chance to observe closely the development and challenges of basketball in Addis Ababa. Through the idea mentioned above the researcher intended to investigate the factors that hinder the development of basketball in Addis Ababa such as; basketball clubs have no public interest (role of clubs managers, supporters, trainees parent involvement), less media coverage, poor practice of talent identification, less coaching competence, shortage of basketball equipments and facilities, less competence in referee and the absence of national team.

Moreover, the purpose of this study is to deal with those problems that have affected the growth of basketball and to indicate possible solutions.



## **1.3 Research Questions**

To this end, the study tries to investigate the following basic research questions.

1. Do media affect the development of basketball in Addis Ababa?
2. What are the major factors that affect the development of basketball in Addis Ababa?
3. To what extent facilities and equipment are available
4. What are the current developments of basketball in the city?
5. What possible solutions should be carried out to solve the problem?

## **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

This section states the aims and goals of the research and what will be achieved generally and specifically at the end of the study.

### **General Objective**

The main purpose of the study is to identify the development of basketball and its challenges as generally in Addis Ababa City clubs.

### **Specific Objectives are to:**

1. Identify the historical development of Basketball clubs in Addis Ababa;
2. Find out the hampering factors that the federation has faced to run the program; and
3. Provide possible suggestion to improve the number and capacity of clubs
4. To encourage the interests of other researcher to conduct research on the same issues as to find out solution for clubs of Basketball in AA.

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

This study would be designed in the direction to identify the development and challenges of Addis Ababa city Basketball clubs. The researcher of this study hopes that the findings of the study would contribute to:

- give insight for Addis Ababa city basketball federation; media; clubs' and administrators to enhance their practice;
- give suggests officials, coaches and other stakeholders to have better knowledge of the core problems; and
- initiate other researchers to conduct further and detailed study on the development and challenges of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa.

## **1.6. Limitation of the Study**

Through in taking this study there was shortage of reference materials that deal on the challenge and development of Addis Ababa city basketball clubs. That's why; the researcher believes that this problem contributed to the inadequacy of the study. In fact, attempts were made to overcome this inadequacy by making use of some unpublished but relevant materials and documents. To one side from this, Constraints of time and money contributed to the inadequacy of the research. However; the researcher tried all his best to maintain the excellence of this research by putting utmost effort.

## **1.7. Delimitation of the Study**

In order to make the study more specific and manageable, this study mainly focuses on identifying the development of basketball and its challenge in Addis Ababa city clubs.

## 1.8. Operational Definition of Terms

**Basketball:** - A game which played between two teams with five players each

**Coach:** - A person who instructs other in the side of sport competition

**Game:** - A physical or mental competition conducted according to rules with participant in a direct opposition toe each other

**Maxi Basketball:** - A game played by more elderly individuals.

**Mini Basketball:** - A game for boys and girls who are twelve or less in the year of competition begin

**Skill:** - The ability of using the correct time, energy efficiently and effectively.

**Talent:** - Configuration of group of qualities, abilities and potential possibilities of an athletes

**Training:** - Pedagogical process upgrading or improving the performance of athletes

## 1.9. Organization of the paper

This study was organized in such a way that the first chapter presents and discusses the introduction (background), statement of the problem, objective, limitation, delimitation and significance of the study and also, definition of terms. The second chapter attempted to forward various literature works of scholars that has relation to the topic under discussion. The concern of chapter three is on presenting the methodology of the study. Chapter four reports the presentation, analysis and discussion of the study and finally chapter five presents the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

# CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1. History of Basketball

Dr. James Naismith came up with the idea of basketball in Springfield, Massachusetts, 1891. Dr. Luther Gulick, head of Physical Education at the International Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Training School, ordered Naismith to create an indoor game that would provide a distraction for students throughout the winter. He developed the original 13 rules and thus the game of basketball emerged (Griffiths, Sian, 2010).

The first official game of basketball was believed to be played on December 21, 1891. Naismith's gym class in Springfield, Massachusetts, played it. The equipment used to play the first game was a soccer ball, peach baskets, and nine players to each team. Since then, there have been major changes to the game (James Naismith Biography", 2007).

The First competitive basketball leagues where all local leagues, usually within the larger east coast cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. On some occasions' teams from other regions would travel to play another team. Once such occasion took place on November 7, 1896. This was the first known professional basketball game was played in Trenton New Jersey between the Trenton YMCA and the Brooklyn YMCA. The game was played at the Trenton Masonic temple, and an admission fee was charged for admittance into the game. Each player got \$15 dollars except Fred Cooper who got \$16 dollars, and became the first highest paid player. Trenton defeated Brooklyn 15-1 to win the first ever professional basketball game (Halsey, William D. (1975).

Shortly after basketball was invented, colleges were quick to form teams and challenge nearby schools to games. Ivy League schools like Yale, Harvard, Cornell and Princeton formed some of the earliest college leagues. In 1937, a group of basketball writers in New York decided to stage a tournament and name a national collegiate basketball champion. The first National Invitation Tournament was held in Madison Square Garden in 1938. Temple became the first national champion. A group of coaches felt the national tournament should be more centralized. They started their own tournament in 1939. The Intercollegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) took over this tournament started by the coaches and it eventually grew into what we know today as March Madness—one of the major sporting events of the year in the United States (Bahr, Lauren S. (1995).

College basketball Basketball's early adherents were dispatched to YMCAs throughout the United States, and it quickly spread through the USA and Canada. By 1895, it was well established at several women's high schools. While the YMCA was responsible for initially developing and spreading the game, within a decade it discouraged the new sport, as rough play and rowdy crowds began to detract from the YMCA's primary mission. However, other amateur sports clubs, colleges, and professional clubs quickly filled the void. In the years before World War I, the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) and the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (forerunner of the NCAA) vied for control over the rules for the game. The first pro league, the National Basketball League, was formed in 1898 to protect players from exploitation and to promote a less rough game. This league only lasted five years (<http://www.collegesports.com>).

## **2.2. Basketball History at 1-0**

Naismith's class played the first game of basketball (two words) using a soccer ball and two peach baskets nailed to a balcony railing ten feet above the floor. The class of 18 was divided into two teams of nine players. The gym they played in was just 50 feet by 35 feet (modern courts are 94 feet x 54 feet). The final score of that first ever basketball game was 1-0. William Chase scored the lone goal from 25 feet—a half-court shot in that small gym. Now that's the kind of fact that will someday help you win a basketball history sports trivia contest (James Naismith Biography" 2007).

## **2.3. Five is enough and Other Early Changes**

Initially, there was no limit on the number of people who could play in a basketball game. Some historians report that more than 50 people at a time played in some early games. This made for some very rough basketball that looked a lot like a Rugby scrum. By 1900, it was agreed that five members per side was enough on the court at one time.

Jump balls were the most common play in the early years of basketball. The jump was used after every basket and often after the ball went out of bounds. Between all of the centre jumps and having to retrieve the ball from the basket, the game was much slower than the modern version. In the 1930s, rule changes eliminated the jump ball after each basket. Fans everywhere cheered.

Early baskets had no backboards so forget about rebounding. Wooden backboards were added in 1896 to prevent fans in the balcony from interfering with the ball. And about the basket—it soon become clear that

climbing a ladder after every goal was a huge hassle. Open rims eventually replaced baskets. Nets were added to slow the ball down and help officials determine if the ball had actually gone through the rim. Thus, the swish was born.

Because basketball was often played on dance floors and in social halls, wire cages were placed around the court to protect spectators who sat in chairs surrounding the court. (Think of how hockey boards surround a rink.) These wire cages caused numerous cuts and scrapes. Players rejoiced with the wire was replaced with rope netting. To this day, basketball players are still referred to as "cagers" (Bahr, Lauren S. (1995)).

## **2.4. Other Changes in the Game**

1906 Rims with open nets become 1908 Player ejected after five fouls 1915 Dribbler is allowed to shoot 1923 nominated free throw shooter eliminated 1944 Three-second lane rule introduced 1950 Nat Clifton, Earl Lloyd and Charles Cooper become first Black players to play in the NBA 1954 NBA adopts 24-second shot clock 1966 Unlimited dribbling allowed in women's game 1971 Five-on-five full court game becomes standard for women 1979 NBA adds three-point shot 1986 College adopts three-point shot 1988 NBA adds third referee 2001 Reduce time to advance the ball past mid court from 10 seconds to 8 seconds 2001 National Basketball Development League (D-League) created. 2002 The Hornets moved from Charlotte, North Carolina to New Orleans 2004 The Bobcats formed in Charlotte, North Carolina 2006 NBA introduces new game ball representing the first change to game ball in 35 years. 2007 In response to player complaints the old style game ball was re-implemented (Shashi, Tom. (1998)).

## **2.5. Women's Basketball**

Between the late 1940s and early 1960s, U.S women's basketball becomes a bone fide varsity sport. Teams had six players and the court was divided so that three forwards did the scoring and the three guards covered the back court. In 1971 the U.S congress passed title IX legislation, which prohibited

sex discrimination at federally funded academic institutions. There after, teams were reduced to five and women's were freed from the limits imposed by the half court game. Increased funds to women's athletics attracted first rate coaches such as former collegian and Olympic star Pat Head Summitt (1952) of Tennessee, who recruited players from a growing pool of quality high school talents.

The Olympic embraced women's basketball in the 1976 Montreal Games. The Soviets won the gold medal in the 1976 and 1980 games against an impressive field that included strong Chinese and Korean teams.

## **2.6. FIBA History**

The International Basketball Federation (French: Fédération Internationale de Basketball), more commonly known by the French acronym FIBA, is an association of national organizations which governs international competition in basketball.

The association was founded in Geneva in 1932, two years after the sport was officially recognized by the IOC. Its original name was Fédération Internationale de Basketball Amateur. Eight nations were founding members: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, and Switzerland. During the 1936 Summer Olympics held in Berlin, the Federation named James Naismith (1861-1939), the founder of basketball, as its Honorary President.

FIBA has organized a FIBA World Championship for men since 1950 and a World Championship for Women since 1953. Both events are now held every four years, alternating with the Olympics.

In 1989 FIBA opened the door to Olympic participation by professionals such as players from the NBA in the United States. At this point, the Fédération Internationale de Basketball Amateur became the Fédération Internationale de Basketball, but retained FIBA as an abbreviation.



The Federation headquarters moved to Munich in 1956, then returned to Geneva in 2002 (FIBA Assist Magazine Vol. 02, 2003).

## **2.7. Basketball Goes to the Olympics**

In 1904, Basketball was a demonstration sport at the Olympics in St. Louis. It would be another eight Olympics before basketball would become medal sport. In the 1936 Berlin Olympics, 21 teams competed for the gold medal. The United States defeated Canada 19-8 in a championship game played outside on a muddy clay field. This was the beginning of US dominance in Olympic basketball (Halsey, William D. (1975)).

## **2.8. The Original 13 Rules of Basketball**

As written by Dr. James Naismith (1941)

1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.
2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with a fist).
3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to make for a man who catches the ball when running if he tries to stop.
4. The ball must be held by the hands. The arms or body must not be used for holding it.
5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tipping, or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule

any player shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.

6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3, 4 and such as described in Rule 5.
7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls it shall count as a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the mean time making a foul).
8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the base key and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges, and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field of play by the person first touching it. He has a right to hold it unmolested for five seconds. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds; if he holds it longer it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on the side.
10. The umpire shall be the judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5.

11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the account of the goals, with any other duties that are usually performed by the referee.
12. The time shall be two fifteen minute halves, with five minutes' rest between.
13. The side making the most goals in the in that time shall be declared the winner. In the case of a draw, the game my, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

## **2.9. Basketball in Africa**

Since June 11, 1961, FIBA Africa has been promoting basketball and implementing capability building programs throughout Africa. FIBA Africa's capability programs include training for coaches, referees, and administrative people. Currently, there are 53 national federations affiliated to FIBA Africa. Among these federations, Egypt; Morocco; Ethiopia; Sudan; Togo; Northern Rhodesia; Sierra Leone; Ghana; Guinea; Libya; Mali and Upper Volta served as the founding member (<http://www.sportsknowhow.com>).

It is believed that, basketball was introduced in Africa by missionaries, possibly Americans. It was an interesting game for African's that the game was popular in a short period of time.

In 1936 an Egyptian team took part in the Olympic Games in Berlin. In 1949 the first international basketball competition in Africa was held in Egypt (Cairo) and an Egyptian team was champion until recently, however, basketball was largely played in Ethiopia, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, and Algeria.

The African Association of basketball Federation was organized at a meeting in Cairo which took place from June 11-14, 1961. During this historical meeting, representatives were presented from the National Basketball Federation of Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, and Egypt (<http://www.fiba.com>).

## **2.10. Basketball in Ethiopia**

Basketball was first introduced in Ethiopia in the year 1946-47 (1939 E.C). it was first played in the Teferi Mekonnen (Entoto Comprehensive) and Hailesilasse (Kokebe Tsebah) secondary schools. It was introduced by physical education teachers who came from Canada.

Beginning from 1950-51, basketball became popular in most primary and secondary school of Addis Ababa. To this effect, Addis Ababa Inter-school Association included basketball in the inter-school competition which was held every year during that time. Later on physical education instructors of Addis Ababa University College and other colleges, coupled with members of Juventus club organized the competition programs of basketball in Addis Ababa.

These programs were conducted in ancient cinema hall which was found in the present day Science Faculty of Addis Ababa University. This greatly contributed for an increased popularity of the game as well as number of participant teams. As a result, the Arat killo Y.M.C.A (now Arat killo sport training center) Organized a team and registered as an additional team members.

While the competition programs were expanded, the above motioned cinema hall was destroyed for some other purpose. Hence, the competition place was transferred to Etege Hotel compound (Now Awraris Hotel) where the present day National Lottery building exists. The basketball court which was made in this hotel was made of red ash and it had light even to serve at night.

The Addis Ababa Basketball Federation was established in the year 1950-51 (1943 E.C). Beginning from this year, the federation has been organizing the annual basketball competition in Addis Ababa. Following the then Arat Killo Y.M.C.A. and Olympics club (which was found at Bole road), prepared a basketball court for each of them. As a result of this, the competition place was transferred from Etege Hotel to these two places. And all the competition programs were conducted in these two courts inter changeably.

The Ethiopian Basketball Federation was established in the year 1953-54 (1946 E.C), since having five Federations is compulsory for a country to be a member of International Olympic committee (IOC) as participant member of the modern Olympic games. Consequently, Ethiopia became a member of International Olympic committee and participated in the modern Olympic games for the first time at Melbourne Olympiad in the year 1956 (1948 E.C).

Being established as a Federation, the Ethiopian Basketball Federation becomes a member of the Federation of International Basketball Association (FIBA). To this effect, Ethiopian participated in the first African Basketball competition in the year 1962 (1954 E.C). This was the first time for Ethiopia to participate in International Basketball Competition. Being a participant in the first African basketball competition, Ethiopia became one of the founding members of African Basketball confederation.

The Ethiopian basketball team who participated in the first African basketball competition brought unsatisfactory result. Following this, it is believed that the attitude of Ethiopians towards basketball declines.

In the year 1975-76(1968 E.C.) the Ethiopian sports commission was newly reorganized. Along with this, the Ethiopian basketball federation has been exerting persistent effort to make basketball more popular and favourite game for Ethiopians. (Sahile Michael Bizuneh & Abebaw Kelkay, 2001).

## **2.11. WHAT IS BASKETBALL**

Basketball (commonly nicknamed "B-ball" or "hoops") is a team sport in which two teams of five players try to score points by throwing or "shooting" a ball through the top of a basketball hoop while following a set of rules. Basketball is one of the world's most popular and widely viewed sports.

Basketball is a multifaceted and complex team game that combines cyclic and acyclic movement structures. The movement structures consist of movements with the ball and without it (FIBA, 2003)

According to (Al Ameen J Med, 2009) Basketball is one of the most popular team sport extensively played and viewed all over the world. Through time, basketball has developed to involve common techniques of shooting, passing, dribbling, including player's positioning as well as offensive and defensive structures. Typically, the tallest members of a team will play "centre", "small forward", or "power forward" positions, while shorter players or those who possess the best ball handling skills and speed play "point guard" or "shooting guard".

While competitive basketball is carefully regulated, numerous variations of basketball have developed for casual play. While competitive basketball is primarily an indoor sport, played on a basketball court, less regulated variations have become exceedingly popular as an outdoor sport among both inner city and rural groups. What does a basketball player needs? Apparently, it is the ability to rapidly switch between forward, backward, lateral and vertical movement. , In view of this, we can say a basketball player needs good fitness, flexibility, power, strength, agility, endurance and vertical jumping ability to achieve sporting targets.

## 2.12. Mini-Basketball

Maxi Basketball played by more elderly individuals. Mini basketball played by underage children. Mini-basketball was introduced internationally in 1964 and is now played extensively in every FIBA zone.

Anselmo Lopez, the founder president of FIBA mini-basketball, formerly the International committee for mini-basketball, stated "It is essential to promote with children the pleasure of effort, respecting the moral value indispensable in the human being." He saw the potential of mini-basketball as the ideal game, not only to introduce children to, basketball, but also to provide, them with an excellent introduction to sport.

The recent rationalization of the FIBA organization has resulted in the disbanding of FIBA mini-basketball, as a separate entity, and intergrading the development of mini-basketball in to the FIBA commission for youth basketball the positive out come of integration will be to provide the opportunity to:

- A. Encourage the transition of mini-basketball player in to older age-group basketball activities.
- B. Highlight the excellent coaching processes developed in mini-basketball.
- C. Emphasis the sporting and educational benefits of an approach designed specifically for children.

The exceptional work by FIBA mini-basketball over 39 years has been the development of mini-basketball to all areas of the world, from the smallest Island states to the largest countries. With out doubt the title "Mini-basketball" is recognized by every federation, although it's meaning is still interpreted differently. For some it is adult basketball in miniature, while for

others they recognize a philosophy emphasizing the specific needs of children. (Malilin 2006)

### **2.13. Basketball Skills**

Some coaches believe playing games is the best conditioning and spend all weekend at fall leagues playing multiple games, while some favour basketball-skill specific workouts.

Basketball is a game of movement; it also requires a high proficiency of technical skill. However, technical skill and athleticism fail if the player does not understand game concepts, play with intensity, embrace competition and react quickly to constantly changing situations. Therefore, basketball requires tactical skill and a fourth skill, a set of intangibles that combines leadership, coach ability, competitiveness, intelligence, awareness, and more. When these four skills blend together in one player, the player has all the elements of a successful player.

Since basketball combines four different sets of skills, sports preparation and training must be varied to build sufficient levels of skill in all areas. A player who constantly shoots by himself may be the best shooter in the country, but if he lacks a certain level of the other three skills, he may never get the opportunity to use his shooting skills in a game (<http://www.associatedcontent.com>)

### **2.14. Sport and Games**

According to (sachdeva, 2001) Games and sports are played for recreation, to develop strength, stamina, vigour or to compete. Games and Sport are of two types- indoor and outdoor. Games that are played in a room are called indoor games and those that are played outside, sometimes on special grounds, are called outdoor games.



## 2.15. The Benefits of Youth Sport Participation

With so many youth participating in sports, either in school or agency-sponsored programs, it is important to examine the possible benefits of this involvement. The benefits and detriments of youth sport participation have been a topic of debate within the research and policy literature; however, numerous benefits have been identified. For instance, Seefeldt, Ewing, and Walk (1992) have identified the following possible benefits associated with competition:

- Learning physical skills. Young athletes learn both fundamental motor skills (e.g., running, jumping and hopping) and sport-specific skills (e.g., how to putt a golf ball or shoot a jump shot in basketball) that allow them to stay active.
- Appreciation of fitness. Two of the motives for participation identified by children are “to get exercise” and “stay in shape” (Ewing & Seefeldt; 1989); participating in sports offers this benefit.
- Sense of belonging. Another strong motive of participation is social interaction. Sports can provide peer interaction through both teammates and healthy competition (Weiss & Stuntz, 2004).
- Acquiring sport skills for leisure. Learning the fundamental motor skills through sport (e.g., proprioception, coordination) can aid in skill development, but can also be transferred to other sports and leisure activities, promoting increased participation and involvement.

In a review of current trends and literature in youth sport, Malina and Cumming (2003) outlined other possible benefits of participation:

- Growth and maturation effects
- Regular physical activity leading to increased fitness
- Self-concept or self-worth effects
- Social competence
- Moral development

## **2.16. Sport Clubs**

According to, Morrow, (2003) the main sponsors of sport are clubs. All sport clubs are non-profit organizations, but they are very different with regard to their size, their philosophies, and their values and cultures. Small clubs that have only one sport exist beside huge sport associations with several who have not only numerous sports in their clubs, but also fitness rooms, pools, and restaurants. Around 35 percent of the 90,000 sport clubs have fewer members, 34 percent have 101 to 300 members, and 31 percent have over 2,300 members. Up to 70 percent of the cost of clubs is financed by membership fees and events or activities; the rest comes from sponsors and from the states or communities.

## **2.17. Affecting Factors**

### **2.17.1. The role of "Media**

Recent research proves that there has been a major increase -at least quantitatively- of sport in the media in countries all over the world, in the number of specialist newspapers, the number of pages given over sport in conventional newspapers, television sport channels, in the number of programming hours and the radio and television sport programmes' audiences, etc.

According to Raymond BOYLE and Richard HEYNES (2000), the stars of sport, the athletes, have become never-ending sources of inspiration for the construction of stories to be told. Today, sport is a never-ending source of characters and plots for the mass media.

Modern stories about good and bad, success and failure, luck and misfortune, victory and defeat, things native and foreign, group identity and emotion are all recounted in their most popular of expressions -sports narration. The media select, priorities, augment and silence the values (and counter-values) of sport and Olympism. And they do so ... for billions of

people, for the new "tele athletes" or, in other words, the "viewers" who have never done -and may never do- any sport in their lives.

The cultural importance of sport is unquestionable when we realize that "media-sport", besides satisfying the symbolic needs of the identification of groups and nations, also satisfies the needs of the "tele-athletes" fantasies and the identification. It is generally recognized that modern sport can no longer do without the media and vice-verso.

### **2.17.2. Media Place in Sport**

Nicholson, M (2007) studied that the media are henceforth considerate as a tool to product, reproduce and amplify many of the discourses associated with sport in the modern world. And to talk in term of product, the coverage of sport has created a product to be consumed by audiences, sold by clubs and leagues, bought and sold by media organization and manipulated by advertisers. The link between sport and media is so strong and indelible, that it is now call, the Nexus. As illustrate Nicholson "Sport and Media are not two separate industries that have been juxtaposed coincidently. Rather, their evolution, particularly throughout the twentieth century, has resulted in them being inextricably bound together". This nexus drive by the technology, the commercialization, the convergence (the global media landscape is dominated by massive media organizations that continue to acquire smaller organizations, means of distribution, cross-media ownership, technological changes/means of delivery) and the globalization, could be the headline in the mutation of sport. This mutation manage by the media organizations, is very interesting because it is relevant that the involvement of them

Eileen Kennedy and Laura Hills, (2009) stated that "Sport, which will not follow the media's wishes, will die gradually."

### **2.17.3. Talent identification**

According to Bompa, (1994) talent identification (TI) is big business. From sports, through art, to education, researchers in all domains are attempting to find a way to identify the best in their field. However, finding the most effective, and most efficient TI method is a complex task, which despite its apparently recent 'rise' to prominence, has been a concern for quite a while. Bompa, (1999) stated that in the late 1960s and early 1970s many East European countries realised the weakness of the traditional TI programmes, and attempted to develop methods of identification which could be underpinned with scientific theory and evidence. The results were (apparently) astounding; for example, eighty percent of Bulgarian medallists in the 1976 Olympic Games were the result of a thorough TI process. Similar results were demonstrated by Romanian and East German athletes in the 1972, 1976 and 1980 Olympics; successes again believed to be due to their scientific selection processes adopted in the late 1960s.

### **2.17.4. Advantages of scientific methods of Talent**

#### **Identification**

1. It substantially reduces the time required to reach high! performance by selecting, individuals' who are gifted' in sport'
2. It eliminates a high volume of work, energy, and talent on the part of the coach.

The coach's' training effectiveness is' enhanced by training primarily those athletes with superior abilities

3. It increases competitiveness and the number, of athletes aiming at and reaching high -performance Levels'. As a result, there is a stronger and more homogenous national team capable of better international-

performance

4. It increases an athlete's self confidence, because his or her performance 'dynamics are known to be more 'dramatic than 'other athletes of the same age who did not go through the selection processes
5. It indirectly facilitates applying scientific training, because sport scientists who assisting talent identification can be motivated to 'continue to monitor athletes, training (Bompa, 1999).

#### **2.17.5. Youth Sports: Involvement, Participation, and Dropout**

According to Gould & Petlichkoff, (1988) millions of children participating in youth sports each year, it is vital to understand the motives for, predictors of, and detractors to involvement. Children participate in youth sports for a variety of reasons and have multiple reasons for involvement. For example, the largest study of its type conducted to date (surveying 8000 youth) identified the reasons children report for participating in sport.

These reasons included:

- To have fun
- To do something I am good at
- To stay in shape
- To learn new or improve my skills
- To play as part of a team

These motives for participation are interesting for several reasons. First, regardless of gender, the most important reason for participating is to have fun. Second, most young athletes have multiple motives for involvement; there is interplay of skill development, physical development, and social interaction. Finally, "to win" is rated 8<sup>th</sup> in participation motives for school-

sponsored sports and was not even listed by non-school sport participants (Seefeldt, Ewing, & Walk, 1992).

### **2.17.6. Diet and exercise**

Diet is a major importance to the sport person. Different performers require different types of food, reflecting the different types of physical activity that are undertaken. In addition, a person's diet may change prior to competition. The aims of the re-competition diet may be to:

- Build up stores of carbohydrates-so that energy can be produced for longer period of time.
- Enter the competition with as little in the stomach as possible this helps the breathing process
- Prevent gastric disturbances-the competitor should avoid gas -making foods onion, baked beans and cabbage.
- Provide positive psychological attitude- if a good diet is followed it helps to develop sense wellbeing, both before and during completion.
- During physical activity food stuffs must be avoided but sports people should drink liquid especially water to replace losses brought about by sweetening and energy production, and to help maintain body temperature.

After hard physical activity it is important to continue replacing lost fluid and eating food replaces depleted energy stores. However eating should be delayed from between one to two hours after competition (Retrieve on Fe.11 2011 from [www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk))

### **2.17.7. Facilities and Equipments**

According to David Levinson *and* Karen Christensen (2005) availability of sport facilities and equipments has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport

If the facilities and equipments are available in sufficient manner it is too easy to produce a number of out standing athletes who can show highest performance at national of international level

### **2.17.8. Age and performance**

Age does affect performance in a number of ways.

- Strength- full strength is not attained until a person is in their early 20s and muscular strength can be improved right through a person's 30s.
- Injury:-older people are more prone to injury than young people. They often take longer
- Flexibility:- the very young are very flexible and his continues with women in to their teens. By their 30s men in particular tend to have lost much of their flexibility
- Reaction time:-this shows down with age.
- Experience: - older people tend to make up for their reduced physical capabilities by using their skill levels to better effect. This is known as a experience (Sharkey, B. (2002)).

### **2.17.9. Parental Support**

- According to David Levinson *and* Karen Christensen (2005) Parents appear to be important as financial supporters, as organizers of transportation, in providing moral support, as supportive in times of problems such as injuries, and in their presence at practice and games.

- However, parental roles differ, and research concerning elite performers has revealed different stages in the development of talent, including shifting demands on the parents. Research suggests that in the early years, the sampling years (ages 6–12), optimum parental support is given to encouraging their child's participation, having fun, and enjoying the learning. In programs for the development of talent, it is recommended that parents provide the child with access to varied programs of physical education and sport from an early age. Rather than additional advice, the children require understanding and emotional support from their parents.
- The middle years, the specializing years (ages 13–15), are characterized by a greater commitment of the child as well as the parents to a particular sport. More accomplished coaches are sought, and the parents often devote more resources to the activity. They are providing the child with financial support and transportation needed for training and competition. Often, the family's routine can be dominated by the child's talent development. During the later years, the investment years, parental involvement might decrease. Parents provide support in a background role and can be essential in providing financial as well as emotional support. During the investment years, athletes often need help in overcoming setbacks, such as major sporting defeats, injuries, pressure, and fatigue. Also, the departure of a trainer or the breaking up of a training team can be a stressful event implicated in competition sport. Of great importance is that parents provide an understanding environment to which their children can retreat, if necessary.

### **2.17.10. Physical fitness**

According to Sharkey, B. (2002). Physical fitness is not only one of the most important keys to a healthy body; it is the basis of dynamic and creative intellectual activity. The relationship between the soundness of the body and the activities of the mind is subtle and complex. Much is not yet understood.



But we do know what the Greeks knew: that intelligence and skill can only function at the peak of their capacity when the body is healthy and strong; that hardy spirits and tough minds usually inhabit sound gods.

### **2.17.11. Fan Loyalty**

According to David Levinson *and* Karen Christensen (2005) The psychological satisfaction that people gain from [sporting] victories, related media coverage, social events, wearing the respective team colours and identifying with the emblems and symbols, which represent hundreds of years of history as well as everyday realities, is immense.

### **2.18. 1. Worldwide Development Systems**

While the United States maintains a helter-skelter development system with no unifying organization, other countries develop players through academies, clubs and national team programs. Players start in a youth academy and move to a junior team affiliated with a professional club. The youth division's primary purpose is to develop professional and international players, not win at the youth level. The club guides development to ensure a constant talent influx to the professional team. Players develop within one club from youth to the adult level, whether as a professional or a second division player. The club's development process builds to a peak in the player's early 20's. National programs use the youth academies and club programs to identify talented players. They organize camps and training for the best players.

In the United States, no long term development plan exists and players jump from team to team and coach to coach. Throughout this system, each coach uses his own philosophy and each team trains to win its championship.

Winning, not development is valued, often sacrificing an athlete's development to win.

The United States needs to change to a system which emphasizes fundamental basketball skills and prepares players for the next level. The Elite Development League and High Performance Centres would re-structure the current club system, while changing the emphasis and creating a financially viable system for elite player development which incorporates a more balanced schedule, greater emphasis on training and more time for studies (<http://thecrossovermovement.wordpress.com>).

### **2.18.2. One European Basketball Academy**

According to the Basketball Academy Rhein Main (BARM) web site:

"Our mission is very simple: we would like to develop young talents into great basketball players and at the same time focus on coordinating an appropriate school and professional education for young talented and aspiring athletes.

Our comprehensive approach to the complete education and development of basketball players will enable them to reach their full potential preparing them for a successful future in basketball and business after a professional playing career." (<http://thecrossovermovement.wordpress.com>)

### **2.18. 3. Youth Basketball Players Development Program**

Youth basketball players develop in the same game as NBA players with only minor adjustments. The Playmakers Basketball Development League is an effort to break player development into different steps and encourage more small-sided competition for youth players. Small-sided games provide many advantages for youth players, especially more equitable competition and more touches on the ball. When players play in an atmosphere where the best player dominates the ball or the coach restricts certain players (tall

players don't dribble), players develop slowly. Young players need the ball and opportunities to improve their game awareness and confidence (<http://thecrossovermovement.wordpress.com>).

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Here, the researcher used questioner, interview and document analysis as a means of data collecting tools.

#### 3.1. Research Design

The research is designed in qualitative and quantitative ways based on the datum conducted through questioner, interview and document analysis.

Survey method is used to scan a wide field of issues, populations, programs... etc in order to measure or describe any generalized features.

So a descriptive survey method which is strongly believed to be the most appropriate for addressing the intended purpose of this study, "The development and challenges of Addis Ababa City Basketball Clubs" was employed.

#### 3.2. Study Area description

Addis Ababa lies at an altitude of 7,546 feet (2,300 metres) and is a grassland biome, located at 9°1'48"N 38° 44' 24"E. The city lies at the foot of Mount Entoto. From its lower point, around Bole International Airport, at 2,326 metres (7,631 ft) above sea level in the southern periphery, the city rises to over 3,000 metres (9,800 ft) in the Entoto Mountains to the north.

##### 3.2.1. Climate

Addis Ababa has a Subtropical highland climate (Koppen Cwb). The city possesses a complex mix of highland climate zone, with temperature differences of up to 10° C, depending on elevation and prevailing wind patterns. The high elevation moderates temperatures year-round, and the city's position near the equator means that temperatures are very constant from month to month.

### **3.3. Sampling Procedures**

In Addis Ababa city basketball federation, under 18 registered clubs, there are 6 male and 3 female basketball clubs which are participating in the first division while 9 male basketball clubs are participating in the second division. As a result, a total of 216 players and 18 coaches are involved under these registered clubs. Accordingly, 49 (22.69%) out of 216 players, 8 (44.44%), out of 18 coaches were selected for this study. Moreover, 3 (42.86%) out of 7 Administrators and 2 (10%) out of 20 Ethiopian radio and television sport journalists were considered in this study too.

In order to select sample from the target population, the researcher adapted simple random and purposive sampling strategies. Simple random sampling method was employed as of selecting basketball players while purposive sampling method was employed for selecting coaches, basketball federation administrators and sport journalists.

To get representative samples of all the respondents, the total of 261(100%) population was stratified into four groups (players, coaches, administrators and journalists). 180 male and 36 female. Out of the male stratum 21.67% of players, that is, 39, from female stratum 27.78% that is 10 players were selected by using simple random sampling lottery method. In other side 8(44.44%), coaches 3 (42.86%), Administrator and 2 sport journalists were selected by using purposive sampling methods.

### **3.4. Subjects of the Study**

The participants of this study are Addis Ababa City Basketball Federation Clubs. Since the study was expected to investigate the aforementioned topic, it assumes that it would be quite appropriate to get the relevant data directly from the target population that is, from Addis Ababa City Basketball Federation Clubs. Accordingly, 49 players, 8 coaches, are participated in filling the questionnaires. 2 current administrative, 1 Former administrative, and 2 sport Journalists have taken part in the interview.

**Table 1. Sample selected from Addis Ababa city basketball club players, coaches, administrators and ETV sport journalists**

No	Types	Population						Sample selected					
		Players			Coaches, Administrative and journalists			Players			Coaches, Administrative and journalists		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Basketball players	180	36	216	—	—	—	39	10	49	—	—	—
2	Coaches	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	8	—	8
3	Federation administrative	—	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	3	—	3
4	ETV sport journalists	—	—	—	18	2	20	—	—	—	2	—	2
<b>Grand total</b>		180	36	216	42	3	45	39	10	49	13	—	13

**Source: Addis Ababa city basketball federation and ETV (2011)**

**Remark:** \*Of the total population of Addis Ababa city basketball federation club players' 49 (22.69%), 8(44.44%) respective basketball coaches' were considered in filling out the questionnaires. \* 2 Administrative heads, 1 Former Administrative heads and 2 sport journalists participated in the interview.

## **3.5. Tools of Data Collection**

The data for the study were collected using questionnaires, interview and documents from different sources.

### **3.5.1. Questionnaire**

Two sets of questionnaires were developed in English and one was translated into Amharic language so as to obtain information from basketball players and coaches. In order to elicit the necessary data, both questionnaires were constructed based on the review of related literatures; consisting of two main sub-topics: I, personal profiles, II, Factors affecting the development of basketball. This was constructed in keeping with the main themes of research guiding questions as well.

There are two sets of questions, some of them comprise close-ended while most of them consist of open ended questions which, the researcher believes, would help the respondent to write their real feeling about the phenomena they are asked.

Even though it is very difficult to analyse the second set of questions, the researcher believes that it gives the respondents much freedom to suggest their subjective thought more appropriately than the first types of questions.

To satisfy the need for confidentiality, respondents were not asked to put their names on the questionnaires. Instead, they were kindly requested to

indicate their sex, age, qualification and experience as far as the background characteristics are concerned.

The questionnaires were examined by English teachers to avoid errors related to accuracy, fluency, and contents and to validate the frame items. Besides, the items were also examined by a friend of mine who is graduated from Addis Ababa University in the department of philosophy to see if any modification is needed and to determine whether they lead to certain conclusion for the significant purpose of the study. More over, the instruments which were initially prepared, was given to my advisor in order to comment the extent to which the items were appropriate in securing the relevant information for the research. Based on the feedback obtained from my advisor, amendments were made.

### **3.5.2. Interview**

Interviews are a type of survey where questions are delivered in a face-to-face means encountered by and interviewer. The interview is like a conversation and has the purpose of obtaining information relevant to a particular research topic (Kumar, 1999).

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

Accordingly, two current and one former Administrators working in Addis Ababa city basketball federation and two sport journalists working in Ethiopian television are participated in the interview. Every effort was made to create a friendly atmosphere of trust and confidence in order that the respondents would feel at ease while talking to and discussing every single issue with the interviewer. Hence, the interview was followed by probing a set of predetermined questions and issues abruptly raised by interviewee are recorded on the tape. Beside this, the interview was held in Amharic language to avoid communication gap, and clarity of ideas. Finally, responses of the over all interview were summarized and analyzed.

### **3.5.3. Document Analysis**

Documents are valuable sources of information such as texts, newspapers, minutes of meetings, articles, letters, diaries, memos or scripts, etc.

### **3.6. Procedure of data collection**

For those respondents who have been selected to fill the questionnaires, the final copies were handed over in person if there was a need for additional explanation on how to respond and to get as many questionnaires as possible. In addition to this, a face-to-face interview using a tape recorder was conducted in order not miss every single idea of interviewees.

### **3.7. Method of Data Analysis**

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative analytical procedures were employed. Hence, Frequency Counts, Percentage and descriptive statements were used to analyse items of the questionnaires.

The data collected through structured questionnaires were presented in tables and analyzed by one of statistically acceptable tools (percentages) and descriptive statements.

In addition, qualitative data were analyzed by summarizing responses of the open-ended items in the questionnaire and the interview. Finally, the data were analysed and discussed to reach certain finding which in turn was used to give conclusion and possible recommendations.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

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

#### **4.1. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY GROUP**

Based on the responses obtained from players, Coaches, administrative stuffs and sport journalists the characteristics of the study groups were examined in terms of their sex, age, marital status, education, and work experience.

**Table 2-** Addis Ababa city basketball club players', coaches', administrative staff and journalist involved in the study are tabulated based on their sex, age, marital status, qualification and experiences in the sport in the following table.

No	Variables	Basketball first and second division clubs players	Responses		Administrative	Responses		coaches		journalist	
		Characteristics categories	Responses		Characteristics categories	Responses		Res.		Res.	
			No	%		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Sex	Male	39	79.59	Male	3	100	8	100	2	100
		Female	10	20.41	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	49	100	Total	3	100	8	100	2	100
2	Age	< 20	12	24.49	25-30	—	—	3	37.5	2	100
		21-25	21	42.86	31-35	1	33.3	4	50	—	—
		26-30	10	20.41	36-40	—	—	1	12.5	—	—
		Above 31	6	12.24	Above 41	2	66.7	—	—	—	—
		Total	49	100	Total	3	100	8	100	2	100
3	mari	Single	42	85.71	Single	—	—	5	62.5	2	100

	tal stat us	Married	7	14.29	Married	3	100	3	37.5	—	—
		Divorce	—	—	Divorce	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	49	100	Total	3	100	8	100	2	100
4	Ed uca tio nal qua lifica tion	Below grade 10	1	2.04	Below certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Preparato ry	14	28.57	Certificate	—	—	2	25	—	—
		Certificate	9	18.37	Diploma	1	33.3	4	50	—	—
		Diploma	20	40.82	Degree	1	33.3	2	25	2	100
		Degree	5	10.20	Masters	1	33.3	—	—	—	—
		Total	49	100	Total	3	100	8	100	2	100
5	Year s of expe rien ce	1-2	4	8.16	1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3-5	14	28.57	3-5	1	33.3	—	—	1	50
		6-8	18	36.37	6-8	—	—	2	25	—	—
		≥9	13	26.53	≥9	2	66.7	6	75	1	50
		Total	49	100	Total	3	100	8	100	2	100

A breakdown of the study of population in terms of gender as indicated in item 1 of table 2, out of the 62 individuals involved in the study, males constitute an overwhelming majority; however, there are a sizeable number of female respondents from the over all basketball players.

Regarding the age group of respondents in item 2 of the above table, the age of 49 Addis Ababa city basketball club players lies between 18 and 35. The age of 8 coaches lies between 28 and 40. 3 Addis Ababa city basketball federation administrator lies between 29 and 68 and 2 journalists' lies between 29 and 30 were reported.

With respect to marital status in item 3 of table2, 42(85.71% of) players are found single while 7 (14.29% of) players are found married. 7(53.85% of) coaches, Addis Ababa city basketball federation administrator and journalists are found single while 6(46.15%) are found married.

In addition, with regard to educational background in item 4, 1(2.04%) player attends below grade 10, 14(28.57% of) players are attending in preparatory (between grade 11 and 12), 20(40.82% of) players are diploma holders, 5(10.20% of) players are degree holders. As of coaches, Addis Ababa city basketball federation administrators and sport journalists in general 2(15.38%) of them are certificate holders, 5(38.46%) of them are diploma holders, 5(38.46%) of them are degree holders and the rest 1(7.69%) of them is found to have masters degree.

As of the years spent in the profession indicated as item 5 table 2, 4 (8.16% of) players have less than or equal to 2 years of experiences, 14(28.57% of) players are found to have between 3 and 5 years of experiences, 18(36.37% of) players have experiences between 6 and 8 years and the last 13(26.53% of) players have more than 9 years of experience as basketball players. On the other hand, out of the over all coaches, administrators and journalists 1(7.69%) of them has 3 to 5 years of experience, 2(15.38%) of them have 6 to 8 years of experience and the majority 10(76.92%) of them have above 9 years of experience in the basketball sport.

## 4.2. Findings and Discussions

### 4.2.1. Practical Execution

**Table 3: The where about for the respondents begin playing basketball:**

Subject	Responses and No of respondents with percentage					
	<i>School</i>	Project	Village	Higher	If any	Total

				education	other	
Players	26(53.06%)	14(28.57%)	7(14.28%)	1(2.04%)	1(2.04%)	49

As shown in the above table, the majority, 53.06% of players, started playing basketball in the school; only 28.57 % of players started in project, the other 14.28 % of players started in village, the other 2.04% of players started playing in higher education, and the rest 2.04% of players responded "other".

Thus, this indicates that most of the players started their carrier in schools.

**Table 4: The where about of coaching basketball**

Subject	Responses and No of respondents with percentage					
	school	project	Village	club	If any other	Total
Coaches	4(50%)	1(12.5%)	1(12.5%)	1(12.5%)	1(12.5%)	8

As shown in the above table, the majority, 50% of coaches, started coaching in the school, only 12.5% started coaching in project, the other 12.5 % started in village, and the other 12.5% of coaches started coaching in club and the rest 12.5% of coaches responded "other".

Thus, this indicates that most of the coaches started their carrier in schools.

**Table 5: Concerning training place**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)										
	Players					Coaches					
	Gymnasium	School	Sport centre	Village	If any other	Gymnasium	School	Sport centre	Village	If any other	
Where are you currently giving (trained) basketball training?	17(34.69%)	18(36.73%)	10(20.41%)		1(0.16%)	0(0%)	2(37.5%)	4(50%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(12.5%)

Similar question as for where trainings took place asked to both players and coaches 50% and 36.73% of coaches and players respectively answered in school basketball courts, 37.5% and 34.69% of coaches and players respectively answered in gymnasium courts, the rest 12.5% of coaches answered "other" 20.41% of players in sport centre and 8.16% of players answered that they are using courts in their village.

**Table 6: Data regarding frequency of training are analysed below:**

Subject	Responses and No of respondents with percentage				
	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times & above	Total
Players	0(0%)	11(22.45%)	37(75.51%)	1(2.04%)	49(100%)
Coaches	1(12.5%)	2(25%)	4(50%)	1(12.5%)	8(100%)

According to the data in the above table, the majority 75.51% and 50% of players and coaches respectively replied that they take training three times a week, 22.45% and 25% of players and coaches respectively replied that they take training two times a week, 2.04% and 12.5% of players and coaches respectively replied that they take training four and above four times a week and the rest 12.5% of coaches replied that they take training once in a week.

**Table 7: Data regarding how long the training session takes place:**

Subject	Responses and No. of respondents with percentage				
	90 min	120 min	180 min	240 min	Total
Players	4(8.16%)	43(87.76%)	2(4.08%)	0(0%)	49(100%)
Coaches	2(25%)	6(75%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	8(100%)

Similar question, as for how long the training session takes place, both players and coaches. Accordingly, the vast majority, 87.76% and 75% of players and coaches respectively replied that the length of the session is 120 minutes, 8.16% and 25% of players and coaches respectively replied that the length of the session is 90 minutes and the rest 4.08% of players replied that the length of the session is 180 minutes. Excellent performance in sport has

a strong positive relationship with the accumulated number of hours of practice (<http://www.jssm.org>).

**Table 8: Regarding where recruitment of youth takes place:**

Subject	Responses and No of respondents with percentage				
	School	Project	Club	If any other	Total
Coaches	6(75%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(25%)	8(100%)

According to data analysed above, the majority, 75% of respondents, answered that they recruit youth from the school, while 25% of the respondents answered that they recruit youth from other places.

Thus, this indicates that school is the main sources of youth basketball players for the clubs.

## 4.2. 2. Affecting factors

**Table 9: Concerning basic conditional exercises**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Player			Coach		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	



Do you have any opportunity to get training in gymnasium (Basic conditional exercise) in addition to ball-training?	15(30.61%)	34(69.39%)	49(100%)	4(50%)	4(50%)	8(100%)
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According to the response given by players in the above table, the majority, 69.39% of the respondents, do not have the opportunity to get training in gymnasium (i.e. no basic conditional exercise in addition to ball training). Where as 30.61% number of them replied as they get a chance to do so.

On the other hand, as for the responses of coaches for the same question revealed that 50% of them have the opportunity to give training in gymnasium (i.e. there is basic conditional exercise in addition to ball training), while half of the respondents (50%) reported that they do not have the opportunity to get training in gymnasium (i.e. no basic conditional exercise in addition to ball training).

Thus, this would indicate that lack of basic conditional exercise is one of the factors that could affect the development of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa.

**Table 10: Regarding the appropriate place of training:**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Players			Coaches		
	Gymnasium	Out door	Total	Gymnasium	Out door	Total
Where do you think you have to be trained						

(give) in order to bring about changes in your skill development?	40(81.63%)	9(18.37%)	49(100%)	8(100%)	0(0%)	8(100%)
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According to the response given in the above table, the majority, 81.63% of players, and the whole 100% of coaches believe that basketball training should be held in gymnasium, where as insignificant number of players, (i.e. 18.37%) answered that it is better to get out door training.

Even though most of the respondents would believe to have training in gymnasium basketball court to bring about changes, but the reality is that there is only one gymnasium that hosts the training and competitions in Addis, because of that most clubs had no chance to get training in the place they need. Thus, this would indicate that shortage of courts is one of the problems for the development of basketball clubs.

**Table 11: Regarding Materials and equipment:**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)			
	Players		Coaches	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Do you get enough equipments and facilities for training?	25(51.02%)	24(48.98%)	1(12.5%)	7(87.5%)
Does your club provide you with the appropriate sportswear for training and for competition separately?	30(61.22%)	19(38.78%)	4(50%)	4(50%)

The above table exhibits that 51.02% of the respondents of players replied that they have enough equipments and facilities for training. Where as 48.98% of the respondents replied that they do not have enough equipments and facilities for training.

For the same question 87.5% of the respondents of coaches replied that they do not have enough equipments and facilities for training. Where as 12.5% of the respondents replied that they have enough equipment and facilities for training.

Based on the responses of coaches, as opposed to players, there is a shortage of equipments and facilities for training among basketball clubs in Addis Ababa.

According to the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about the impact of the availability of facilities and equipment, most of the respondents responded "not sufficient" and it leads to wastage of time to address every single players in the club as much training as every players is needed and also affecting individual interest for the sport so that it may decrease the number of potential players.

Regarding sports wear for training and competition, 61.22% of respondents of players answered that they have the appropriate sports wear for training and for competition separately. Where as 38.78% of the respondents replied that they do not have the appropriate sportswear for training and competition separately. For the same question, 50% of respondents of coaches replied that they have the appropriate sports wear for training and competition separately. Where as half of the respondents of coaches replied that they do not have the appropriate sports wear for training and competition separately.

**Table: 11.1. Regarding food after training and competition**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Player			Coach		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Does your club provide sufficient food after training and competition?	24(48.98%)	25(51.02%)	49(100%)	1(12.5%)	7(87.5%)	8(100%)

Regarding food after training and competition, 51.01% of respondents of players answered that the clubs do not provide sufficient food after training and competition. Where as 48.99% of the respondents replied that the clubs provide sufficient food after training and competition. For the same question, 87.5% of respondents of coaches answered that the clubs do not provide sufficient food after training and competition. Where as 12.5% of the respondents replied that the club provide sufficient food after training and competition. Thus, this indicates that the majority of Addis Ababa city basketball clubs does not provide food after training and competition. This could hinder the performance of players and coaches.

As for the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about impact of having insufficient food after training and competition, most of respondents responded as having insufficient food and it totally decreases physical fitness and interests for the sport.

According to Jackson (1986) underscored that energy intakes peaked between age 16 and 29 years and then decline for succeeding age groups .A similar pattern occurred for males and females, although males reported higher daily energy in takes than female at all ages between age 20 and 29 years, the women consumed on average 35% fewer kcal than men on a daily basis, ... Individuals who engage regularly in moderate-to- intense physical activity eventually increase daily energy intake to match their higher energy expenditure level .

**Table 12: Regarding skills development courses given to coaches by the federation, data are analysed as follows:**

Subject	Response						
	A year	Two year	Three year	Four year	Not at all	If any other	Total
Coaches	0(0%)	2(25%)	0(0%)	1(12.5%)	1(12.5%)	4(50%)	8(100%)

The majority, 50% of the respondents of coaches answered that the skill development courses given has no fixed interval of time, 25% of the respondents answered that it is given in two years time, 12.5% of the respondents replied that it is given in four years time and the rest 12.5% of the respondents replied that there is no skill development courses provided by the federation.

As for the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about the appropriateness of time to get up-dating courses, even though, most of the respondents believe that they should have got up-dated in a yearly or at

most in two years of time, the federation has not provided them with the necessary up-dating courses regularly.

As for the responses gathered from the interview of administrators for the same questions, all of the respondents replied that regular training for coaches are not carried out for the delay in the preparation of training manuals.

Thus, this would indicate that lack of regular training for coaches are one of the biggest problems for the development of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa.

**Table 13: Concerning regularity of salary:**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Players			Coaches		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Are you regularly paid for playing (coaching) basketball in your club?	24(48.98%)	25(51.01%)	49(100%)	3(37.5%)	5(62.5%)	8(100%)

Regarding the salary, 51.01% of players and 62.5% of coaches have stated that they are not regularly paid by their clubs, where as 48.98% of players and 37.5% of coaches answered that they are regularly paid by their clubs.

According to the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about the impact of not having a regular salary, most of the respondents responded that it leads to looking for other means of generating income better than this which may result losing potential players, moral and interest for training.

Thus, this indicates that more than half of players and coaches have no regular salary for their work. This could be one of the problems for the development of basketball in Addis Ababa city clubs.

**Table 14: Regarding annual budgeting:**

Subject	Response		
	Yes	No	Total
Coaches	2(25%)	6(75%)	8(100%)

The results of the above table clearly show that 75% of coaches respond that their club have no sufficient annual budget, where as 25% of coaches respond that their club have sufficient annual budget.

According to the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about the same question, the vast majority of the respondents responded that their clubs have no sufficient annual budget. This insufficiency affects the club not to have adequate materials and facilities which in turn discourages coaches and players to be enthusiastic and helpful.

Thus, this indicates that the club runs with out sufficient budget. This may result in the problem for not releasing one's potential.

**Table 15: Regarding acceptability of the average height of most players among different clubs in the town:**

Subject	Response
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	Yes	No	Total
Coaches	0(0%)	8(100%)	8(100%)

According to the response given in the above table the total 100% of the coaches answered that the height of players in Addis Ababa city clubs does not qualify the standard of basketball sport. As for the responses gathered from the interview of administrators for the same questions, they replied “No, they do not”.

Thus, this indicates that the less standard height of players is one of the potential problems in the development of basketball in the city clubs.

**Table 16: Regarding the average age of players in a specific basketball team:**

Subject	Response					
	<20 years	20-25 years	26-30 years	31-36 years	37-40 years	Total
Coaches	4(50%)	2(25%)	2(25%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	8(100%)

As for the finding, 50% of the total respondents of coaches have answered that their players are less than 20 years of age, 25% of the coaches answered that their players are between 20-25 years of age and 25% of the coaches answered that their players are in between 26-30 years of age.

As for the responses gathered from the interview for the question asked about the appropriateness of ages of players in Addis Ababa 1<sup>st</sup> division



basketball clubs, they replied that, in reality, most of the players in these clubs are elder than the acceptable age of a player to play.

**Table 17: Concerning the training whether the coach follows scientific method or not.**

Subject	Response		
	Yes	No	Total
Players	13(26.53%)	36(73.47%)	49(100%)

As the above Table shows, the vast majority, 73.47% of respondents of players replied that the training given by the coaches are not following scientific methods while 26.53% of the respondents of players replied that the training given by the coaches follow scientific method.

As for the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about the impact of not-following scientific training by the coaches, most of the respondents responded that because they do not have sufficient training experience and lack of basic knowledge in the sport, the players are not able to bring quick changes in there physical and skill development.

**Table 18: Regarding the presence or absence of basketball court in the vicinity of their village:**

Subject	Response

	Yes	No	Total
Players	12(24.49%)	37(75.51%)	49(100%)

According to the response given in the above table, the majority, 75.51% of respondents replied that there is no basketball play ground or court in their village, while, 24.49% of the respondents of players replied that there is basketball play ground or court in their village.

As for the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about the impact of the absence basketball court in the vicinity of one's village some of the respondents suggested that there is a lack of it which has resulted in low level of interest by young players; moreover; there would be inadequate know-how about the sport among people. The some total of these effects, according to the respondent, can absolutely decrease the number of players within the discipline.

Thus, this indicates that shortage or absence of basketball play ground or court in the village is one of the potential barriers for the development of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa.

**Table 19: Concerning the presence or absence of female or male basketball team at the national level.**

Subject	Response		
	Yes	No	Total

Coaches	1(12.5%)	7(87.5%)	8(100%)
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According to the above table, the majority 87.5% of the respondents of coaches acknowledged that there is no male or female basketball team at the national level, while 12.5% of the respondents of coaches acknowledged that there is male or female basketball team at the national level.

According to the responses gathered from the interview for the same question, they replied that they do not think that there exist basketball team at national level.

Thus, this indicates that how the sport loses its popularity through time.

**Table 20: Regarding help made to clubs by the federation.**

Subject	Response		
	Yes	No	Total
Coaches	0(0%)	8(100%)	8(100%)

The coaches were asked about whether the federation renders help for their clubs or not, all 100% of the respondents acknowledge that the federation does not render help for their club.

As for the responses gathered from the interview of administrator of the federation about what the federation has so far done to help the clubs, they replied that yes the clubs are in problem also the federation is in problem and supported by governmental budget we would love if we can support them all but I do not think we can. Thus, this indicates that the federation has no enough budgets to support the clubs.

**Table 21: Concerning youth project**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Players			Coaches		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Is there a project working on youth basketball skills development program in the vicinity of your village?	12(24.49%)	37(75.51%)	49(100%)	3(37.5%)	5(62.5%)	8(100%)

Regarding youth project 62.5% and 75.51% of respondents of coaches and players acknowledge that there is no youth basketball project in their town and villages respectively while 37.5% and 24.49% of the respondents acknowledge that there is youth basketball project in their town and villages respectively.

As to the responses gathered from open-ended questions asked about the impact of not-having basketball project around one's village, some of the players responded in such a way that there is a lack of project in there surroundings. This can affect acceptability of training. This makes it difficult for replacement of youth.

According to Helsen, W.F., Hodges, N.J. et al. It seems reasonable that if the young athletes are better selected, have better training conditions and practice and compete more time with better team-mates and opponents, the chance of becoming competent adult athletes is greater.

**Table 22: Concerning selecting youth players**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Players			Coaches		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
2.34. Does recruitment of youth basketball player follow scientific procedures?	14(28.57%)	35(71.43%)	49(100%)	0(0%)	8(100%)	8(100%)

As shown in the above table, all 100% and 71.43% of the respondents of coaches and players respectively answered that the recruitment of youth basketball players are not following scientific procedures, while 28.57% of players responded that the recruitment of youth basketball players are following scientific procedures.

According to the responses I have got form open-ended questions asked about the impact of not-following scientific procedures for youth recruitment at project level, according to them, the recruitment has been made unacceptable for inappropriate physical development and age level.

According to Helsen et al. (2000) or Elferink- Gemser et al. (2007) argued that the selection and orientation of talent has been strongly dependent on biological and motor variables, although these variables are not able to fully differentiate athletes by competitive levels.

According to Elaine Wolstencroft (ed.) (2002) Advantages of scientific methods of Talent Identification

1. It substantially reduces the time required to reach high! performance by selecting, individuals' who are gifted' in sport'
2. It eliminates a high volume of work, energy, and talent on the part of the coach.

The coach's' training effectiveness is' enhanced by training primarily those athletes with superior abilities

3. It increases competitiveness and the number, of athletes aiming at and reaching high -performance Levels'. As a result, there is a stronger and more homogenous national team capable of better international- performance.

**Table 23: Concerning efforts made for youth basketball project players to have a chance to get involved in different basketball clubs after completing their trainings**

Subject	Response		
	Yes	No	Total

Coaches	0(0%)	8(100%)	8(100%)
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According to the above table, 100% of the respondents acknowledge that there is no effort made for youth basketball project players to have a chance to get involved in different basketball clubs after completing their trainings.

According to the responses gathered from open-ended questions, asked about the same question, most of the respondents responded that, there is no adequate number of clubs to accommodate youth players coming from project. Youths are limit not to release much more potential they have had. Trainings given in some project level do not make most players the fittest as required there for this does not allow them to get involved in clubs.

Thus, this indicates that this is also one of the potential barriers for the developments of basketball in Addis Ababa city clubs.

**Table 24: Concerning club supporters**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Players			Coaches		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Does your club have supporter (sympathizer) association?	10(20.41%)	39(79.59%)	49(100%)	1(12.5%)	7(87.5%)	8(100%)
Do basketball matches in your town have spectators?	22(44.9%)	27(55.10%)	49(100%)	2(25%)	6(75%)	8(100%)

Regarding club supporter the majority 87.5% and 79.59% of the respondents of coaches and players respectively replied that their club have no supporters while, 20.41% and 12.5% of the respondents of coaches and players respectively replied that they have club supporters.

According to the responses gathered from open-ended questions, asked for the same question, the vast majority of the respondents responded that their clubs have no supporter association. The absence of club supporters affects the number or magnitude of people who are expected to be fans of the sport. Having no access for sponsorship may affect in such a way that the sport may not be considered entertaining among the community.

Regarding spectators 75% and 55.10% of the respondents of coaches and players respectively replied that there is no spectator in Addis Ababa city basketball clubs matches, while, 25% and 44.99% of respondents of coaches and players respectively replied that there are spectators in Addis Ababa city basketball clubs matches.

As for the responses gathered from the interview for the question asked about acceptable number of spectators they replied " certainly, no".

Thus, this indicates that basketball clubs that are found in Addis Ababa have no public interest or supports. So this is also one of the biggest problems on the development of basketball in Addis Ababa city clubs.

**Table 25: Concerning knowledge of referees**

Item	Frequency of response in percentage (%) (N=___)					
	Players			Coaches		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Do you believe that basketball match	20(40.)	29(59.1)	49(10)	1(12.5)	7(87.5)	8(100%)



referees have sufficient competence and skills?	82%)	8%)	0%)	%)	%)	
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Regarding competence and skill of the referees 59.18% and 87.5% of the respondents of players and coaches respectively responded that Addis Ababa city basketball match referees have no sufficient competence and skill, while, 40.82% and 12.5% of the respondents of players and coaches respectively responds that Addis Ababa city basketball match referees have sufficient competence and skill.

Thus, this indicates that insufficient competence and skill of match referees is also one of the problems that contribute to the decline of basketball sport in Addis Ababa city.

**Table 26: Regarding media coverage**

Responses	No. of respondents with percentage			
	Players		Coaches	
	Yes	%	No	%
Very high	1	2.04%	1	12.5%
High	0	0%	0	0%
Medium	2	4.08	0	0%
Low	7	14.29	1	12.5%
Very low	35	71.43	6	75.%
Total	49	100%	8	100%

Asking basketball players and their respective coaches about the media coverage for basketball sport in Addis Ababa the following results were

obtained: the majority 75% and 71.43% coaches and players respectively said that it is very low 14.29% and 12.5% of players and coaches respectively said that it is low, 4.08% of the respondents of players said that it is medium, the rest 12.5% and 2.04% of coaches and players respectively respond it is very high.

As for the responses gathered from the interview with journalists for the question asked about sufficiency of portion of media coverage, they replied that “not that much”. This is because the federation does not keep informing the media about the schedules of matches and the number of competition taking place is very few.

As for the responses gathered from the interview with administrator of the same question they replied that it is not that satisfactory for the popularity of the sport. According to the administrator, currently they are having a great deal of air time with ‘Zami FM’ in terms of fixture announcements and match reports. They are also doing their level best to be given air time with other TV and radio channels.

Thus, this response clearly implies that the basketball sport in Addis Ababa city does not have sufficient media coverage. So this is also one of the biggest problems that contribute for the decline of the development of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa.

According to Eileen Kennedy and Laura Hills, (2009) stated that “Sport, which will not follow the media’s wishes, will die gradually.” According to Nicholson, M (2007) it is generally recognized that modern sport can no longer do without the media and vice-verso.

**Table 27: Relationship of coaches and players with people working at different posts in the basketball federation**

Responses	No. of respondents with percentage
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	Players		Coaches	
	Yes	%	No	%
Very high	4	8.16%	0	0%
High	3	6.12%	1	12.5%
Medium	13	26.53%	5	62.5%
Low	10	20.41%	1	12.5%
Very low	19	38.76%	1	12.5%
Total	49	100%	8	100%

Asking basketball players and their respective coaches about their relationship with people working at different posts in Addis Ababa basketball federation the following results were obtained: the majority 62% of the respondents of coaches and 26.53% of players replied "medium" where as 38.76% of the respondents of players and 12.5% of coaches replied "very low" The other 20.41% and 12.5% of players and coaches respectively replied "low", the other 12.5% and 6.12% of coaches and players respectively replied "high" the rest 8.16% of the respondents of players replied "very high".

As for the responses gathered from the interview made with administrator about the relationship between the federation and the stakeholders, they replied that there is a weak relation and communication so that the problems are not still being solved.

**Table 28: Relationship of coaches and players with referees**

Responses	No. of respondents with percentage
-----------	------------------------------------

	Players		Coaches	
	Yes	%	No	%
Very high	23	48.98%	0	0%
High	8	16.32%	1	12.5%
Medium	9	18.37%	5	62.5%
Low	4	8.16%	1	12.5%
Very low	5	10.20%	1	12.5%
Total	49	100%	8	100%

Asking basketball players and their respective coaches about their relationship with referees that are working in Addis Ababa basketball federation the following results were obtained: 48.98% of the respondents of players replied "very high", where as 62.5% and 18.37% of the respondents of coaches and players respectively replied "medium", 16.32% and 12.5% of respondents of players and coaches respectively replied "high" the other 12.5% and 8.16% of respondents of coaches and players respectively replied "low", the rest 12.5% and 10.20% of coaches and players respectively replied "very low".

**Table 29: Relationship among players in a team**

Responses	No. of respondents with percentage			
	Players		Coaches	
	Yes	%	No	%
Very high	23	48.98%	2	25%

High	8	16.32%	5	50%
Medium	9	18.32%	1	12.5%
Low	4	8.16	0	0%
Very low	5	10.20%	0	0%
Total	49	100%	8	100%

Asking basketball players and their respective coaches about their relationship with players in their team the following results were obtained: 50% of the respondents of coaches and 16.32% of the respondents of players replied that "high", where as 48.98% of the respondents of players and 25% of the respondents of coaches replied that "very high", the other 18.32% and 12.5% of respondents of players and coaches respectively replied that "medium", others 8.16% of respondents of players replied that "low" the rest 10.20% of the respondents of players replied that "very low".

**Table 30: Relationship among coaches of different clubs:**

Responses	No. of respondents with percentage	
	Coaches	
	Yes	No
Very high	1	12.5%
High	3	37.5%
Medium	3	37.5%
Low	1	12.5%
Very low	0	0%
Total	8	100%

Asking basketball coaches about their relationship with coaches of the other clubs the following results were obtained: 37% of the respondents of coaches replied that "high", where as the same 37.5% of the respondents of coaches

replied that “medium”, others 12.5% of respondents of coaches replied that “very high”, the rest 12.5% of respondents of coaches replied that “low”.

**Table 31: Concerning relationship of players of one club with players in the other clubs**

Responses	No. of respondents with percentage	
	Players	
	Yes	No
Very high	21	42.86%
High	16	33.65%
Medium	10	20.41%
Low	1	2.04%
Very low	1	2.04%
Total	49	100%

Asking basketball players to describe their relationship with player in other clubs the following results were obtained: 42.86% of the respondents of players replied that “very high”, where as 33.65% of the respondents of players replied that “high”, others 20.41% of respondents of players replied that “medium”, other 2.04% of respondents of players replied that “low”, the rest 2.04% of respondents of players replied that “very low”.

### **4.2.3. Analysis of Interview**

Responses gathered from the interview made with current and former workers of Addis Ababa city basketball federation and journalists categorize the development of the sport in our country at four eras. Moreover, it assesses the problems at structural, training, competition and international relation levels of the sport.

#### **4.2.3.1. Structure of clubs**

For the question asked about the structures and names of clubs formed in different eras of training from the 1940s, the responses gathered are presented as follows:

Structures of clubs, from end of 1940s to end of 1960, can be assessed in two levels. The first one was civil clubs which incorporated Ethiopian civil society, and people coming from abroad. Wokma, Rail way, A.A.U, Air lines, and Alemaya University could be cited out of the indigenous clubs while olympiacos (Greeks), Juventus (Italy), Ararat (Armenia), and Mage (America) could be exemplified. The second one is military clubs: Harar Meda (Air Force), Mekuria (Kibur Zebegna), Bahir Hail, Mechal (Soldiers), Chereka Ber (Arategn Kifele Tor), Tiyit Nada (Amistegn Kifele Tor), Omedla (Police) and Ogaden Anibesa (Harar Soldiers Academy). These clubs had more or less fulfilled the requirements.

To be certain, these clubs had comprised people who regularly kept making membership payments. In addition to this, they had their own office and recreational centre. Most of them were formed clubs at B and C levels. Most of their courts (gyms) were constructed fulfilling the standards.

From end of 1960s to mid of 1970, these eras were characterised by a great structural changes on the sport resulted from changes in regimes. The structural changes during that time avoided civil clubs and established different clubs at different levels of urban society, workers' unions and higher institutions and at military clubs.

Taking the structures of clubs at Addis Ababa as an example, in 1970, there established 25 clubs at kebeles, higher kebeles and workers' unions levels and 9 clubs at industrial union levels. A year later those 25 clubs were folded into 4 clubs because of lack of budget. These were 'Karamara', 'Abiyot Fire', Dil birhan', and 'Tikur Anbessa' on the other hand, those 9 clubs at industrial union levels were folded into three clubs, named: 'Tigile Fire', 'Ermijachen', and 'Wodefit'. A yearly budget given to clubs at urban society level was allocated from government administrative office while budget to workers union was generated from shares collected from industrial unions. It was believed that it had been a suitable situation for military clubs strengthened while other clubs ceased to resume as the structures of clubs were assessed.

From the mid 1970s to the mid 1980, it was an eras in which the structures of clubs took new forms. The military clubs kept going as they had been before while civil clubs were structured as new under different organizations. It was a time governmental house organization (Kiray Betch), Trail (Babur), Commercial ship (Nigde Merkeb), Asmara Beer and Dahilack clubs were established.

From the mid 1980s to the present time, it has been observed that many military clubs have ceased to exist while many other different civil clubs have come to existence. It is also characterized mainly by the formation of more female clubs than male clubs. As an example, Ethiopia wiha sira (Ethiopia water workers), Testis, Addis Afros, Olompiacos, VIVID and Friends for males clubs. Kiray Betch, ICS (International Community School) and BGI for females clubs. As the matter of fact any of these clubs do not fulfil many of the criteria's needed.

When we form a club, there should be criteria's to be fulfilled. Do you believe that the current clubs in Addis Ababa fulfil those standard criteria's?

It's a bit difficult to say the clubs fulfil the criteria's. First, to be a club it needs to have an office, court of its own, registered supporters who regularly contribute to the club, legal registration given by the federation etc. As the matter of fact any of these clubs do not fulfil many of the criteria's needed.

#### **4.2.3.2. Trainings**

For the question asked about qualification of coaches the responses gathered presented as follows:

From end of 1940s to end of 1960, even-though there had been a large number of clubs, most of the coaches were not qualified. Trainings at national and club levels were given by Ethiopian coaches qualified in general health and physical education and some foreigners who were qualified in other fields. Here Peace Corps and all American teachers at that time could be cited as examples.



From end of 1960s to mid of 1970, it was the eras where by a number of coaches and referees were produced for formal skill trainings were provided by Ethiopian Basketball Federation.

Nowadays formal skill trainings for coaches and referees have been given, but the problem is not continuous or it has no regular bases.

#### **4.2.3.3. Competition and International Relation**

For the question asked about levels of competition and international relationship during those eras, the responses gathered presented as follows:

From end of 1940s to end of 1960, Competition at that time could be categorized at two levels. These are at national level and at international levels. Competition at national level mainly took place among clubs Champion of champions at national level was determined according to competition made between best clubs representing two different regions.

During that time the national team was participating in a regular protocol and friendly games. The team was attending qualifying games at continental as well as international levels. Moreover, based on the agreement made between Ethiopian and Kenya protocol, games took place between the two countries in turn. Regarding friendly games, there were regular games between the so called American Sport Ambassador Club and best selected clubs.

Ethiopian Basketball Federation did not have its own play ground then, therefore; matches took place at different playgrounds belonging to different clubs. Matches of the second and third divisions were taking place day in while matches of higher divisions took place day out with the help of light.

For the question asked about availability of basketball courts for training and competition the responses gathered presented as follows:

There are two courts that host inter club competitions in Addis Ababa these are arat kilo gymnasium and mini stadium basketball courts.

From end of 1960s to mid of 1970 there were taking a large number of matches at regional levels within the country. Moreover, there were international matches among countries signed on protocols. Matches among Ethio-Sudan, Ethio-Djibouti and Ethio- Yemen can be cited as an example.

From the mid 1970s to the mid 1980, Matches at national levels took place among clubs and regional clubs. Champion of these clubs had the opportunity to have friendly matches at international levels. Here matches between 'Asmara Beer' and 'Djibouti', and 'Kiray Betch' and 'Somalia' can be cited as examples.

From the mid 1980s to the present time, Matches at national level have taken place among clubs and regional best teams; moreover, both female and male clubs have participated in the international competition; however, participation at national team level is very few.

#### **4.2.3.4. Budgeting and sources of Income**

Had the government allocated budget to the federation to support clubs? If not what was the means of generating income for those clubs to run the sport?

From end of 1940s to end of 1960, except having a small proportion of money allocated yearly by the central government, the Ethiopian Basketball Federation didn't have sufficient amount of budget to accomplish acceptable training and to participate in the international games. As a result, sponsors had been the main sources of income. Moreover Fees collected from selling tickets had been the other main source of income.

Nowadays the federation has only a small portion of money allocated yearly by a central government, a small amount of money from a few number of sponsors and no Fees collected from selling tickets.

As you mentioned above the structures of forming clubs have been ever changing since the 1940s. What impact do these changes have on the development of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa?

Taking the structures of forming clubs into consideration, there have been structural changes for not less than 3 or 4 times in half a century life of Ethiopian Basketball Federation. Throughout these structural changes many clubs have come to existence while many others disappeared. What is so amazing is that clubs founded at the time the federation was established as a body do not exist these days.

From the overall condition of the sport one can easily understand that the number of participating clubs has decreased.

Do you think that basketball sport has been given that much attention by the government?

I do not think that the government has given attention for a variety of reasons. For instance, the national team has failed to join competitions at continental and international levels because of lack of budget.

#### **4.2.4. Problems of Addis Ababa basketball clubs**

How can you generally mention factors affecting the development of sports among basketball clubs in Addis Ababa?

There are lots of problems. Some of these are lack of courts, lack of sponsors, problems of outlook in the society and a fewer number of clubs; moreover, the sport has been left only to students from a well to do families to play. Furthermore, almost all members of the committee in Addis Ababa basketball federation are part timers. As the result they can not give up considerable time working for the development of the sport.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations**

#### **5.1. Summary**

The innermost intention of this study was to identify the development and challenges of Addis Ababa basketball clubs.

The study was mainly designed to answer the following basic questions.

1. Does media affect the development of basketball in Addis Ababa?
2. What are the major factors that affect the development of basketball in Addis Ababa?
3. To what extent facilities and equipment are available
4. What are the current developments of basketball in the city?
5. What possible solutions should be carried out to solve the problem?

In order to answer these questions, descriptive survey research method was employed. The data pertinent to the study were gathered through two sets of questionnaires, interview and document analysis from 49 basketball player's, 8 coaches play and coach in different clubs found in Addis Ababa, 3

administrative staff of Addis Ababa basketball federation, and 2 Ethiopia Radio and television (ETV) sport journalist.

The data obtained were analyzed by using one of statically acceptable tools (percentages) and descriptive statements.

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

The study revealed that:-

- School is the main sources of youth basketball players for the clubs: moreover, School is the place where most coaches and players start their carrier.
- Most players in the 1<sup>st</sup> division are elder than the acceptable age of a player to play.
- failure of the coaches to abide by scientific method of training
- the federation dose not render the necessary support and follow up to the clubs.
- most basketball clubs do not have organized supporters.
- most clubs take training three times a week, for 120 minutes per-session
- Addis Ababa basketball clubs have shortage of equipments and facilities
- the clubs have not been able to budget to support the sport as needed.
- most players do not fulfill the standard measure of height required to play.

The study cleared that there is:-

- a few number of spectator in Addis Ababa city basketball clubs matches.
- a very lower level of Media coverage.
- no effort was made by the federation for project players to have a chance to get involved in different basketball clubs after completing their trainings
- shortage or absence of basketball play ground or court in villages.
- the absence of permanent national team in both sexes
- repeated structural changes made and this changes have not followed systematic ways.

The study showed that:-

- a shortage of courts for training and competition
- a lesser number of youth basketball project in the town.
- a problem of competence and skills of Addis Ababa city basketball match referees.
- a weak relation and communication of the federation with stakeholders.
- a few number of clubs.
- stakeholders are not doing their level best for changing the attitude of the community to the sport.
- management at federation level lacks professionalism.
- the government tends to give less attention to basketball as compared to the other sports.

- economic status of families has an adverse effect on the developments of basketball.

In addition the study disclosed failure of the:-

- clubs to provide basic conditional exercise in addition to ball training
- federation to give the coaches regular skill development courses
- clubs to pay regular salary for their players and coaches
- federation to follow scientific ways of recruiting youngsters to the project

## **5.2. CONCLUSION**

Based on the data collected and the discussions made, Addis Ababa basketball club players are engaged in training on average 3days per week 2:00 hrs per sessions.

The major challenges associate with the development are lack of adequate facilities and balanced diet, very low media coverage, less number of youth project, very few number of sponsors, very few number of spectators, absence of organized club supporters, absence of inter-school competition, the absence of regular skill development courses for coaches, insufficient remuneration for coaches and players, shortage of courts for training and competition, losing popularity, a few number of clubs, incapacity of competence and skills of match referees and amateurism in the federation. In this respect, participants indicated that the federation should work hand to hand with all stakeholders is completely necessary.

### **5.3. Recommendation**

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

The federation should work in collaboration with all stakeholders



Hence, School is one of the main sources of youth players for the clubs so the federation should work in collaboration with schools so as to produce youth: moreover, it should organize regular inter-school competition to give chance for young talented players

To have acquaintance with the ever growing scientific training coaches should get training on regular bases or providing appropriate and sufficient training for coaches

For the number of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa city is fewer, the concerned government body should force sport clubs, highly developing in the other field of sport, to get involved in basketball sport.

The federation should give special emphasis for the basis of employment in such a way that amateurs presently working in the federation should be replaced by full timers.

The concerned government body should set standard and help clubs to fulfil the criteria's.

The federation should work to have sufficient media coverage and sponsor for competition and every aspects of basketball sport

The federation should work hard for the establishment of youth projects in all sub-cities of the region. Apart from this, the federation should assist and make regular follow-up for the growth and development of these projects.

The concerned government body should construct basketball courts in different corners of the city (all sub-cities) to cultivate talented youngsters and to make the sport popular among the societies

The concerned government body should set standard for the recruitment of youth and make regular control over the fulfilment of the standard.

The concerned body of government should form permanent national team in both sexes to encourage youth basketball players.

Basketball clubs should work to their level best for the formation of supporters' association

Federal sport commission should work in collaboration with non-governmental organization for the expansion of many indoor and outdoor courts that used for training and competition

The clubs should give emphasis for basic conditional exercise in addition to ball training.

Sufficient wages and incentives for coaches and players should be given the utmost attention by basketball clubs.

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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**

**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**Questionnaires to be filled by Club Coaches**





2.1. Where did you start coaching basketball?

A. In school

B. At project level

C. At sub-city level

D. In clubs

E. Elsewhere if any\_\_\_\_\_

2.2. For how long have you trained basketball?

A. 1-2 years

B. 3-5 years

C. 6-8 years

D. 9 years and above

2.3. When did you first take basketball coaching course? \_\_\_\_\_

2.4. For how long have you taken basketball coaching course right after the first one? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.5. In how many time intervals are skill development courses in basketball coaching given in your town?

A. a year

B. two years

C. three years

D. four years

E. not at all

F. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

2.6. Where do you think you have to give training in order to bring about changes in the skill developments of your players?

A. In gymnasium (indoor)

B. outdoor

C. What is your justification for your answer to the above question?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.7. Where are you being currently give basketball training?

A. Gymnasium

B. school

C. sport centre

D. village

E. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

2.8. Is there any possibility that other training (physical conditioning exercise) can be given other than ball training?

A. Yes

B. No

2.9. How frequently do you take training?

A. Once a week

B. Twice a week

C. Three times a week

D. Four times and more

2.10. How long does the training session take?

A. 1 1/2 hours

B. 2 hours

C. 3 hours

D. 4 hours

2.11. Do you get sufficient materials, facilities and play ground for the training?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball clubs in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.12. Does your club provide you with the appropriate sportswear for training and for competition separately?

A. yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.13. Does your club provide sufficient food after training and competition?

A. yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.14. What is the average age of players in your basketball team?

A. below 20 years

B. 20-25 years

C. 26-30 years

D. 31-36 years

E. 37-40 years

2.15. Do you think that the average height of most players among different clubs in your town, as per your observation, qualifies the standard of basketball sport?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.16. Is there any female or male basketball team at the national level?

A. Yes, there is

B. No, there isn't

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.17. Are you paid for coaching basketball?

A. yes  B. No

C. If yes, for how much?\_\_\_\_\_

D. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.18. Does your club have a sufficient annual budget?

A. Yes  B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your club?

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2.19. Where does your club recruit youth from?

A. School  B. project  C. club

D. if any\_\_\_\_\_

2.20. What requirements are used to recruit youth?\_\_\_\_\_

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2.21. Is there a project working on youth basketball skills development program in your town?

A. Yes  B. No

C. If your answer is yes, do you believe that it fits?

i. Yes  ii. No

iii. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball clubs in your town?\_\_\_\_\_

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2.22. Does recruitment of youth basketball player follow scientific procedures?

A. Yes  B. No

2.23. Has there been any effort made for youth basketball players to have a chance to get involved in different basketball clubs after completing their trainings?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in Addis Ababa? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.24. Does your club have supporter (sympathizer) association?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in Addis Ababa? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.25. Do basketball matches in your town have spectators?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.26. How do you describe media coverage for basketball sport in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.27. How do you explain the media coverage of basketball as compared to other sport? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.28. Do you believe that basketball match referees have sufficient competence and skills?

Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.29. How do you describe your relation ship with people working at post in the basketball federation?

A. Excellent

B. very good

C. good

D. poor

E. very poor

2.30. How do you describe your relationship with players in your team?

A. Excellent           B. very good           C. good

D. poor           E. very poor

2.31. How do you describe your relationship with parents?

A. Excellent           B. very good           C. good

D. poor           E. very poor

2.32. How do you describe your relationship with referees?

A. Excellent           B. very good           C. good

D. poor           E. very poor

2.33. How do you describe your relationship with other club coaches?

A. Excellent           B. very good           C. good

D. poor           E. very poor

2.34. Does the federation help your club?

A. Yes           B. No

C. If yes, what kinds of support the federation render to your club? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

D. If no, what is its impact on the development of your club? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.35. How do you describe the development of basketball sport in your town?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.36. What do you suggest that stakeholders should contribute to develop basketball sport in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.37. Finally if you have anything to suggest? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Part II Questions associated with research questions

**Instruction: put check mark (✓) according to your choice and write your answer on the blank space provided.**

2.1. How long have you played basketball?

- A. 1-2 years  B. 3-5 years  C. 6-8 years  D. Above 8 years

2.2. Where did you begin playing basketball?

- A. In school  B. In project  C. On the village   
D. In higher education  E. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

2.3. Is there any basketball playground in the vicinity of your village?

- A. Yes  B. No

C. If No, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.4. Is there any basketball project in the vicinity of your village?

- A. Yes  B. No

C. If your answer is yes, do you think that the training given there is sufficient?

- i. Yes  ii. No

iii. If No, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.5. Do you think that scientific procedures are applied for youth recruitment at project level?

- A. Yes  B. No

C. If No, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.6. Does the training given by the coach follow scientific method?

- A. Yes  B. No

2.7. Where do you think you have to be trained in order to bring about changes in your skill development?

- A. indoor (in the gymnasium)  B. outdoor (out side the gymnasium)





C. If No, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.15. Does your club provide sufficient food after training and competition?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If No, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.16. Are you regularly paid for playing basketball in your club?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If yes, for how much?\_\_\_\_\_

D. If No, what is its impact on the development of basketball in your town?

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2.17. Does your club have supporter (sympathizer) association?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of basketball in Addis Ababa?\_\_\_\_\_

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2.18. Do basketball matches in your town have spectators?

A. Yes

B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of in your town?\_\_\_\_\_

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2.19. How do you describe media coverage for basketball sport in your town?

A. Excellent

B. very good

C. good

D. poor

E. very poor

2.20. How do you explain the media coverage of basketball as compared other sport?\_\_\_\_\_

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2.21. Do you believe that basketball match referees have sufficient competence and skills?

- A. Yes  B. No

C. If no, what is its impact on the development of in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.22. How do you describe your relation ship with people working at post in the basketball federation?

- A. Excellent  B. very good  C. good   
D. poor  E. very poor

2.23. How do you describe your relation ship with players in your team?

- A. Excellent  B. very good  C. good   
D. poor  E. very poor

2.24. How do you describe your relation ship with referees?

- A. Excellent  B. very good  C. good   
D. poor  E. very poor

2.25. How do you describe your relation ship with other club players?

- A. Excellent  B. very good  C. good   
D. poor  E. very poor

2.26. How do you describe the development of basketball sport in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.27. What do you suggest that stake holders should contribute to develop basketball sport in your town? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.28. Finally if you have any thing to suggest? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Addis Ababa University**

**School of Graduate Study**

**Faculty of Life Science**

**Interview Guide**

Dear interviewee. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on the development and challenges of Addis Ababa city basketball clubs

1. Educational background
2. Occupation
3. Work experience
3. Place of work
4. How do you explain the media coverage given to basketball sport?
5. How do you; therefore, address the community regarding matches, results and dates of competitions?
6. Are you providing the referees, coaches and other employees working under the federation with the necessary training to improve their skill?
7. What do you think about the appropriateness of ages of players in Addis Ababa 1<sup>st</sup> division basketball clubs?
8. How do you explain the relation ship between the federation and the stakeholders?
9. Do you think basketball competitions in Addis Ababa get considerable number of spectators?
10. Do you think basketball sport in Addis Ababa has sufficient portion of media coverage?
11. Do you have any information that there exists a female or a male Permanent basketball team at a national level?
12. can you describe the structures and names of clubs formed in different eras starting from the 1940s?

13. When we form a club there should be criteria's to be fulfilled do you believe that the current clubs in Addis Ababa fulfil those standard criteria's?
  14. what can you say about qualification of coaches during these eras?
  15. how could you describe levels of competition and international relationship during those eras?
  16. How many basketball courts are currently available for training and competition?
- 
17. Had the government allocated budget to the federation to support clubs?
  - 17.1. If not what was the means of generating income for those clubs to run the sport?
  18. As you mentioned above the structures of forming clubs have been ever changing since the 1940s. What impact do these changes have on the development of basketball clubs in Addis Ababa?
  19. Do you think that basketball sport has been given that much attention by the government?
  20. How can you generally mention factors affecting the development of sports among basketball clubs in Addis Ababa?

## DECLARATION

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

**Name:** - : - -----

**Signature:** -----

**Date:** - -----

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

**Name:** - -----

**Signature:** - -----

**Date:** - -----