



Wolkite University

College of natural and computational science

Department of sport science

Challenge of intramural sport activity; the case of Wolkite University

A senior essay submitted to wolkite University College of natural and computational science department of sport science in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the bachelor of degree of sport science

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Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
ABSTRACT	iv
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Back ground of the study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	2
1.3. Research questions.....	2
1.4. Objective of the study	3
1.4.1. General objective.....	3
1.4.2. Specific objective	3
1.5 Significance of the study	3
1.6. Delimitation of the study	3
1.7. Limitation of the study	3
1.8. Definition of the terms.....	3
1.9 Organization of the study	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	5
2.1. University Intramular sport Activitiy	5
2. 2. Facilities, Equipment and Supplies.....	5
2.3. Administrative Practices	6
2.4. Organizational patterns in university intramural sport activity	7
2.5. Organization for participation and competition.....	7
2.6. Intramural Sports Programs	8
2.7. Intramural Sport Programs Finances	9
2.8. Management Theory	10
2.9. Intramural sport Activities	10
CHAPTER THREE.....	11
RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES.....	11
3.1. Description of the study area.....	11
3.2 Study design	11

3.3 Sampling design and sample size determination.....	11
3.4. Methods of data collection	11
3.4.1. Questionnaire	11
3.4.2. Interview	11
3.5 Ana lays the data.....	12
CHAPTER FOUR.....	13
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	13
4.2. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through Questionnaires from student.....	14
4.3. Characteristics of Respondents Teachers.....	17
4.4. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through questionnaires from Teachers	18
4.5. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through questionnaires for student union	21
4.6 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through Interview from Administrators.....	24
CHAPTER FIVE	26
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	26
5.1. Summary	26
5.2. Result	26
5.3. Conclusion.....	26
5.4. Recommendations.....	27
REFERENCE	28
APPENDIX A.....	30
APPENDIX B	32
APPENDIX C.....	34
APPENDIX D.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

ABSTRACT

The challenge of intramural sport activity in case of Wolkite university. To identify the impacts of intramural Sport Activity regarding finance, facility, equipments and individual development in Wolkite University. The design of the research instrument and the mode of data collection for the study were given in chapter three. The chapters specify the population used for the study how the sampled population was taken from the entire population on which the study was based.

In this study a total of 37 population; students, sport department teacher, administrators and student union were taken as a sample. From this sample 5 of them were sport department teacher, were 7 student union, 5 were Administrator and 20 were student. For a better understanding of the situation a descriptive survey research method design. Questionnaire and interview were used as method of data collection.

Finally, the results of this study showed that the majority problem of lack of facility, lack bath room, financial problem, coordination gap, an insufficient amount of awareness', shortage of incentive.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of the study

Intramural sports were recreational sports organized within school, college and university settings involving club teams that competed regularly.

Elmer Mitchell is considered to be the father of intramural sports (Rothwell & Theodore, 2006). Rothwell and Theodore also indicated that he stated collegiate sports began with intramurals. The activities associated with intramural sporting events provide University students with an outlet when dealing with stress.

Intramural sports also give University students a chance to socially interact with peers. University life involves more than just university achievement; it is also times when young people begin to matured their independence and find themselves. Organized sport activities may include intramural sport clubs, athletic opportunities, dance line or cheer teams, Scouts, drama or theater, youth groups, student council, and club sports.

There is substantial interested in how teenagers are spending their leisure time inside the University day, and what types of activities are important to their development. There are studies that support either being involved, being over-involved, or not being involved at all in intramural activities and how participation can challenge what becomes of youth in the future based on participation in activities inside the University day. According to Eccles (2003), children and adolescents in the United States spend more than half of their waking hours in leisure activities. Along with interest in how leisure time is being spent, researchers are question why there are high levels of disinterest, underachievement, disengagement, and increased amount of time youth spend invalid by adults. Participation in activities is linked to social and academic success, yet over-participation may be too stressful for young adults as it may consume too much of their free time. According to Gardner et al. (2008), theory and research on positive youth development emphasizes the transition of human development, and suggest that cultivating positive, supportive relationships with people and social institutions encourages healthy development. Considering this perspective, organized activities, such as intramural sport Activity, can encourage healthy development because of the support and opportunities that are present

compared to less positive after school options for teens. Students who participate in structured activities are more likely to respect diversity, play by the rules, and contribute as a member of a team whether it is sports, scouting or clubs.

Intramular sport activity starts in wolkite university 2008 the at that time there is 7 college of participant they are natural, social, college of computing and informatics, FB economic, engineering, administration the intramural officer worker of wolkite university is number are 4. So, the researcher continues to explore the challenges of intramular sport Activity in Wolkite University has virtually not been significantly influenced by intramular sport activity.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

This study is conducted to find out Wolkite University challenges for implementation of intramular sport Activity that the administrations have recommended. The research is conducted to fill the gaps in intramural sport about the Activity implementation within and without sport activity programs in the Wolkite. The researcher selects this topic statement of the problem in wolkite university;

- To solve the problem around the material used for intramular sport because of lack of material exist.
- To maximize the number of student involved intramular sport in wolkite university.

How it is practiced in Wolkite University needed further investigation. The relationship between what is recommended before to be challenge in intramural sport Activity, and what is actually practiced in University in Wolkite University formed the core concern of this investigation. The practices showed not effective that there were some attempts to involve the various practices in sport activity and practicing intramural at University levels.

Moreover, the board of sport Activity in University and colleges consisted of the required class or basic instruction program for sport activities. (Morgan, Bourke and Thompson, (2002).

Therefore, prompted the researcher to conduct this study on the assessment the challenges of University intramural sport Activity on the implementation of sports in Wolkite University.

1.3. Research questions

This study attempts to answer the following research questions.

- What are the major challenges that affect intramural sport Activity in Wolkite University?
- Are there facilities and equipment in Wolkite University?

- Does the intramural sport Activity have well organizational patter?

1.4. Objective of the study

1.4.1. General objective

The research focuses to study Challenges of intramural sport activities in Wolkite University.

1.4.2. Specific objective

- To assess the suitability of university environment for intramural sport activities.
- To examine the availability of logistics and other necessary materials to perform intramural sport activities.
- To investigate activities of concerned bodies to strength intramural sport activities.
- To identify factors that affect intramural sport activities.

1.5 Significance of the study

Conducted this research on this title has the following importance. The researcher has acquired some skill of conducting research on certain additional knowledge of intramural sport Activity challenges and other aspects of it while reviewing the related literature and carrying out the whole study process. The study was believed to give due attention on the improvement of their implementation challenge for intramural sport activity. In addition to this, it was paved the way to the researchers who want to conducted more study in this university.

1.6. Delimitation of the study

This study was carried out to assess the challenges of intramural sport activity in the Wolkite University. The coverage of this study was limited only to the above-mentioned scope at the Wolkite university.

1.7. Limitation of the study

In case of this study was some problem is difficulty to control the work of study those were:

- . Unavailability of sufficient related to study. There is no enough reference.

1.8. Definition of the terms

Intramural Sport Program means those conducted within one University district involving only those pupils enrolled in such university district and which are organized to serve the entire or Sport competition within Wolkite university.

Administrative Practices means Another observed factor which influences the organization and administration of Intramural sports programs in university are the administrative practice or pattern of university.

Management Theory means the management skills acquired from various theories are needed to recruit, select sports personnel, scout for athletes / planners and solve leadership problems in sports organization.

1.9 Organization of the study

The study was organized in to five chapters. The first chapter includes background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitation of the study, and operational terms. The second chapter consists of related literature. The third chapter of the study deals; description of study area and period, study design, sample, sampling technique, and data collection tools (questionnaire) and method of data analysis. The fourth chapter covers data analysis and discussion or the interpretation of the data collection. Finally, the last or chapter five includes summery, conclusion, result, and recommendation. Reference and appendices are also a part of the paper

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. University Intramural sport Activity

Intramural sports are organized programs that allow the students, faculty, and staff of the University to participate in team, dual, and individual sport activities. Intramurals provide the opportunity for physical activity and fellowship while promoting wellness and the use of leisure time.

The intramural sport program should be an integral part of physical educational program and should be derive its financial support from regular university funds.

2. 2. Facilities, Equipment and Supplies

For maximum achievement of the objective of the intramural sports activity in university, it is absolutely necessary that the sports administrator should provide variety of activities. However, it can be understood that this wide variety of activities cannot be easily provided where the provision of facilities equipment and supplies is either tight or non-existent

The author then wondered how these aims could be achieved without the necessary sports facilities. Students cannot show excellent performance in the sports activity without the facilities, equipment and supplies. University should provide more than soccer field, basketball court, volleyball court, lawn tennis courts, badminton court, handball court, hockey field, cricket pitch, facilities for athletics and other varieties of sports.

Equipment and supplies for team and individual sports, track and field, aquatics, dance, gymnastics and tumbling should also be included. Provision should be made for storage, repair and maintenance of these materials. The sports administrator should make adequate arrangements for marking, checking out, borrowing, care of repair and improvisation of sports equipment. Where some of these facilities and equipment do not exist in the

University but can be found in the community, arrangements should be made to enable the university to make use of such materials. In other words, university and community facilities should be planned and used to supplement and complement each other in meeting the need of the

students and the community Anejo (1987) stated that facilities and equipment are primary factors in determining the administrative feasibility of any sports activity. For instance, the lack of a suitable swimming facility which the school can use makes it impossible to include swimming among the intramural activities. Students would have no practice space and no facility in which to conduct competition. In similar fashion, a university inability to supply vaulting poles, hurdles, football, tennis rackets, etc. would make it difficult to include them in their program of intramural activities.

2.3. Administrative Practices

Another observed factor which influences the organization and administration of Intramural sports programs in university are the administrative practice or pattern of university. With particular reference to university sports, administrative practice here means what happens in the sports programs as a result of the activities and practices of those concerned with its administration. Administration involves decision making and economically mobilizing an organization for optimal performance. According to Bucher (2000), administration involves the processes of planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting and budgeting in an organization. The activities of an administrator of sport programs may include all of the above processes. Sports administrative practices vary greatly according to forms of institution.

Worst still, is the lukewarm attitudes of some principals towards sports generally and specially toward students who sustain injuries during intramural activities. In some instance, such injured students were not catered for and were being asked to go to their parents to receive treatment. With this type of attitudes, most students are bound to develop negative attitudes toward intramural sport program (activities) of the university. Thus, administrative practices in most university and colleges, do not give every student adequate opportunity of participation in intramural sports programs. Furthermore, administrative practice where games fees are collected and exclusively by the headmasters is bound to affect the smooth organization of intramural sports programs in university, as funds needed for the purchase of sports equipment and supplies might often be diverted to other aspect of the school programs at the detriment of sports programs. On the other hand, an administrative practice which is democratic, where an intramural sports committee which is constituted and charged with the responsibility of sports programs has access

to sports funds, was enhance effective and efficient programs of intramural sports program in university and colleges.

2.4. Organizational patterns in university intramural sport activity

It's for university intramural sport activity almost without exception calls for their establishment within the department of sport science. The director of this unit in most every case was be physical instructors , teachers, and coach's assigned this responsibility special attention should be given by university administrator to selection assignment of this responsibility to sport science instructors , teachers ,and coach's .The personal in charge of intramural sport activity should be given release time for teaching or receives ' extra pay for extra duty this reduce the possibility for intramural sport activity becoming a secondary function for the director thus resulting the neglect of the intramural sport activity.

2.5. Organization for participation and competition.

The concept and tradition of intra mural sports competitions started in England in the 18th century. The competitions were held among elite English High Schools. The games were considered as indispensable in the development of character and manly qualities (McIntosh, 1968). Inter university contests were an outgrowth of playing the games on an intramural basis. Girls' intramural sports started much later than boys (Bennet et al, 1983) did. Intramural activities include competitive sports and games among pupils in the university and informal educative sports participation of a recreational nature organized regular. Intramural programmes vary in organization and content. In much university intra-mural activities supplement the sport science teaching programme. Male and female often have their preferences for certain intramural sports activity.

The leadership of sports captains keeps the sports programmes going throughout the year. The lack of adequate facilities, which are also shared with sport science, is a common problem. The level of organization of intra mural sports ranges from informal to highly organized interscholastic championships. Participants undergo a more serious selection process than in intra-murals. They take place on weekdays or on weekends. Inter university competitions may be organized in several ways. There are respective university sports organizations to organize the activities at these various levels. Some sports have competitions at senior and junior categories.

Selection of members and competitors may be on the basis of age, height, weight and ability. This desire to win at all costs may lead to different forms for malpractices and unethical problems such as cheating, playing overage players. The ultimate intra-mural university sports competition is at the international level (Bennet et al, 1983). Competition organized by recognized international university sports federations are held periodically. In addition to that according to Frost the intramural sport activity program arrangement for participation and competition should be done:

- To plan a tentative events calendar for the university year.
- To arrange schedule and tournaments to motivate, stimulate participant, and create maximum interest.
- To maintain and publicize current standings in intramural sport program activity.
- To plan and develop attractive boards and displays.

2.6. Intramural Sports Programs

According to Ladani (1986) intramural sports were primarily termed extracurricular activities. This implies that they are something voluntary for those who have time. With greater awareness and realization of the importance of physical education and sport, the term has now changed to cocurricular activities. The two terms therefore, refer to that phase of physical education a program designed to improve upon the skills and abilities of the student body but consists of voluntary participation in sports, games and other social activities. Sports program, according to Ladani (1986) deals with sporting life activities. Egbunike (1985) listed the following benefits that the students can derive from participating in intramural sport program activities.

- Developing new friendship
- Making university more interesting
- Learning how to win and lose in a sportsman-like manner
- Creating greater loyalty to the university
- Giving something worthwhile to do in leisure time
- Promoting more friendly relations with teachers
- Developing the willingness to accept criticism from others
- Making available valuable information that would not have been received in a regular course. For the successful attainment of these values, different institutions, the world over

have started organizing intramural sport program. The organization and administration of intramural sport program differ from one country to the other. In some countries, it is conducted mainly by students, while in some others; it is conducted by a sport science or advisor. Recreational intramural sports program help students to develop an interest in many sports and sport science activities. This interest and enthusiasm by adult provide the basis for many happy leisure youths.

2.7. Intramural Sport Programs Finances

Intramural sport programs finances are those contribute to the attainment of educational objectives; they should be financed out of the boards of education and administration centre funds, just as other phases of the program are financed. Horine :(185:292) suggest that it is good to have strong financial support for intramural sport program. But may be possible to ask for funds, from the business community by having a fast food chain sponsor part of program. For example, offering non-credit classes or lesson in unusual intramural sport program/activity for fees, or best of all showing the administration facts and figures to generate to more fund. Bucher (2000) however lamented when he stated that it is a very pathetic situation to see that the money which was paid by students through some rigorous means is just spent by the principals on other projects which are totally unrelated to sports. Many games masters / mistresses go down on their knees to beg for money to buy these sports equipment and supplies which students have paid for mistress who would like to stand his / her ground on the demand for his money has always been regarded as a dissident element and such a teacher may be removed from the post or be transferred from that university”.

Bucher (2000) stated that other methods that are used by some organizations include using money taken from athletic gate receipts, charging the spectators to see the games requiring an entry fee and special fund-raising projects like athletics and other groups. Some of the arguments against such practices are that they create an over emphasis on gate receipts that they discourage spectators from attending there quire special project to raise money, which should not be necessary for such a valuable phase of the program. However, such practices are still practicable and effective

2.8. Management Theory

Sports management can also be defined as that body of knowledge that equips practitioners on how best to administer sports programs and organization, (Pitts Fielding and Milles, 1994). In view of this definition, the management skills acquired from various theories are needed to recruit, select sports personnel, scout for athletes / planners and solve leadership problems in sports organization. Principles are also needed in solving crises in organization, prescribing motivational techniques in rewarding athletes and coaches. These qualities are needed to solve intramural crises in clubs, give sports managers focus and ensure adequate planning in sports. Programs specialization primarily developed for preparing sports managers, and professionals may provide students with theoretical and practical skills and experience in some areas in order to meet the needs of the sports industry This was developed in 1906 by an Italian economist Vilfred Pareto who created a mathematical theory to describe the unequal distribution of wealth in Italy. Sport management is a simple technique that helps to separate the major causes of problems from the minor ones.

2.9. Intramural sport Activities

Activities that constitute intramural sports programs determine the amount of participation that result in positive performance. Therefore, it is important that the right activities be selected. According to Bucher (2000), some administrative guidelines that help in the selection of activities for intramural sports include:

- Activities should be selected in accordance with the season of the year and the conditions that prevail locally.
- Activities should reflect the needs and interest of students and members of the organization.
- Co-recreational activities should be provided.
- Many desirable activities require little special equipment and do not require long periods of training in order to get the participants in appropriate physical condition. Furthermore, Bucher (2000) listed some activities that have been used with success in various intramural sports programs to include:
 - Individual activities which include among many others, archery, badminton, cycling, gymnastics, tennis, weight lifting and wrestling.
 - Recreational activities such as camping dance, fishing, cycling, cancelling and tumbling.
 - Team sports, which include among others, baseball, basketball, football, track and field, volleyball and handball.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

3.1. Description of the study area

This research is conducted in Wolkite university which found in SNNP in Gurage Zone. The university far from the Ethiopian capital city Addis Ababa 167 km. These university is a university of third generation that is founded for educational purpose and other outreach. From its establishment it had been around seven years. Currently it is teaching a different field of study. The university land is granted by the people around there.

3.2 Study design

This researcher uses kind of descriptive survey study design. For the challenge of intramural sport activity, the case of Wolkite university researcher was employed a descriptive survey study which encompass a number of the challenge to determine the intramural sport activity in Wolkite university.

3.3 Sampling design and sample size determination

As there 10 college (natural, social, Fb economics, law, engineering 1, engineering 2, agriculture, Wolkite clustery, CCI computing, healthy) involved intramural sport activity in Wolkite university. The researcher target for all college only 20 students. From the total of 200 student were selected by simple random sampling technique. Simple random sampling is each element must have an equal and nonzero chance of being selected.

3.4. Methods of data collection

3.4.1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was a set of questions on the topic designed to be answered by respondents. Therefore, the researcher was design questionnaire for teachers, students, student union and administration to get relevant data. The question in the questionnaire was including questions about the challenges of intramural sport activity in Wolkite university the data gathered through this instrument was presented in the form of table was analyzed and interpreted numerically through using mean, percentage etc. And it was including both open-ended and closed-ended questions.

3.4.2. Interview

In addition to the questionnaire, the researcher used interview to get relevant information that strengthen the data gathered through other instruments. Semi structured interview was design for sport science teachers and university. And also, one way of the data collection methods that was

used to achieve deeper information, support and cross-check the findings from the questionnaire, semi structured interview was also used. The researcher was be interviewing teachers, administration, student union and student. This is because more information can possibly obtain from the university teachers due to their daily engagements in the core activities better than other community. Interview many respondents were required too much time and resource beyond the research limits. The university teachers, administration, student union and students were selected purposively because the researcher believes that they have much information that other do not have. They are also very close and responsible to any kinds of challenges exists in the university Raw facts collected by this instrument were treated by interpreting and analyzing.

3.5 Analysis the data

The quantitative as well as qualitative analysis of data was employed to analysis the data. The qualitative part was supposed to be complementary to the quantitative analysis. the qualitative data includes the data gathered through interviews.

the data gathered was presented in the form of table was analyzed and interpreted numerically through using mean, percentage etc.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with presentation, analysis and interpretation of data obtained from teachers, principals, vice principals, and student. The study employed, as described under the “Research Design and Methodologies” section (Chapter three), questionnaires for student teachers, vice-principals and principals, and interviews with teacher and university principals. Thus, the quantitative as well as qualitative analysis of data was incorporated in to this chapter. The qualitative part was supposed to be complementary to the quantitative analysis. Hence, the qualitative data includes the data gathered through interviews. All the questionnaires that were distributed to the student, teachers and university principal were filled appropriately completed and returned to the researcher. In addition, to supplement the information gathered through questionnaire, the interviews and were undertaken with university principal and teacher, and also information from observation is used as supplementary as planned. In analyzing the data of the study, technical and statistical methods and procedures were used. Items involved in the questionnaires were classified

No	Item	Category Of item	Respondent		Total
			N	%	
1	Sex	Male	13	65%	13
		Female	7	35%	7
		Total	20	100%	20
2	Age in Years	16-18	-----	-----	-----
		19-22	17	85%	17
		23-24	3	15%	3
		25&above	-----	-----	-----
		Total	20	100%	20

In the table one above, the regarding the of respondents, 65% were male and the remaining 35% were female. This is clear indication that university students were majority are male. In the same table the majority of respondent ages 19-22 year 85% and 23-24year then remaining of respondents are 15% From the observation of data, the researcher concludes that the of respondents age.

4.2. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through Questionnaires from student

Table .2: Presence of Intramural Activities

No	Item	Response			
		Yes		No	
			%		%
1	Are there intramural sport activities inside the university?	20	100%	-----	-----
2	Intramural sport activities are implemented inside the university?	9	45%	11	55%

In Table 2, Item 1, depicts that no one of the respondents said that there is no intramural sport activity in the university, but 20 (100%) of them gave contrary idea this. In the same table, Item 2, indicated that 55% of the target population replied there is no implementation of intramural sport activity in the university.

From this it is possible to conclude that there is yes implementation of intramural sport activity within and inside the university. Next table give details information about its challenges.

Table.3: Challenges of the Intramural Sport activity.

No	Item	Response			
		Yes		no	
			%		%
3	Is there sufficient playground for the intramural sport inside the university?	8	40%	12	60%
4	Is there reward for the competition of intramural a sport activity?	13	65%	7	35%
5	There is availability of equipment that is helpful for the sport activity?	7	35%	13	65%
6	The university administrators have smooth relationships with the head of intramural sport activity?	7	35%	13	65%
7	The club committed to presents the intramural sport activity annual plan on time to the student?	7	35%	13	65%

In table 3, Item 3 shows that 12(60%) of the respondents said there is no sufficient play ground for the intramural sport activity but 40% of the respondents indicated the presences of play ground for the activity. In Item 4, reveals that the competent of program do not get incentive during the intramural sport activity only 65% of the respondents indicated the presences of award during the competitions.

In the table 3, Item 5 shows that 35% of the target population agreed on the presence of necessary equipment for the activity. However, 65% of them replied that there is no availability of materials needed for intramural sport activity. In same the table 3, Item 6 depicts that the majority of the respondent said that the university administrators have no smooth relationship with the head of intramural sport activity but only 65% of the target population indicated the presence of smooth relationship between or among university administrators.

Lastly, Item 7 reveals 65% of the population indicates the absences of club commitment towards the intramural sport activity. They are not interested and devoted to implement the activity accordingly. From this table it can be deduced that insufficient play ground, lack of adequate

materials, commitment concerned bodies, absences of smooth relationship among the concerned bodies, are the main challenges for implementing of intramural sport activity.

Table 4: Organizational Patterns of Intramural Sport activity

No	Item	Response			
		Yes		No	
			%		%
8	There is availability of leaders for the intramural sport activity?	10	50%	10	50%
9	The information about the competition was disseminated:				%
		Through mini media	4		20%
		On the notice board	11		55%
		Both through mini media and notice board	5		25%
10	The interest to be the member of the intramural sport activity club is	High	3		15%
		Medium	13		65%
		Low	4		20%

Regarding organizational patterns of the intramural sport activity in university the following item briefly explain. In table 4, Item 8 depicts that 50% of the target population indicates the existence of the leaders of the sport activity in university, and 50% gave contrary idea about the issue. In the table 4, Item 9, reveals that the main tools 20% disseminating information regarding the competition was through using mini media of the university, 55% of respondents said that notice board and both through mini media and notice broad said that 25% as the tools of disseminating information .In the same table, Item 10, shows that the highest number 15% of respondents said that the interest of learner to be members of intramural sport activity is medium but only 20%the

respondents said the interest is low. From this the researcher concludes that there are no well-organized leaders of the program.

4.3. Characteristics of Respondents Teachers

Table 5: Characteristics of Respondents in terms of Sex, Age, Qualification or Level of Education, Work Experience and university Name.

No	Item	Category of item	respondents			
			Teacher		Total	%
			N	%		
1	University of name	WKU	5	100%	9	100%
2	Sex	Male	5	100%	7	77%
		Female	-----	-----	2	33%
3	Age in year	24-26	-----	-----	-----	-----
		27-29	1	11%	2	22.2%
		30-32	-----	-----	-----	-----
		33 and above	4	89%	7	77.8%
4	Year of experience	1-10	5	100%	9	100%
		11-20	-----	-----	-----	-----
		21&above	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	Qualification	1 st degree	1	11%	1	11.1%
		2 nd degree	4	89%	8	88.9%

In the table 5, in the item one, show that all essential respondents are include in the participations that means sport science teachers. The researcher concluded that from the above point view, all necessary respondents included in the research occupation. In the same table, in the item 2, regarding the respondents the sexes 7(77.8%) of sport science teachers are male and 2(22.2%) of the respondents were female teacher. From this data researcher clearly understands that the sport

science teachers are the majority of university teacher are male and the remaining are female. In table 5, item 3, the 2(25%) of the sport science teachers ages range between of 27-29, and 1(11%) of the respondents ages ranges between 33 and above 4 (89%). From above point of view the researcher concluded that the sport teachers are found in young age range, which is good condition that makes them energetic in their intramural sport activity to implement.

With regarding to the service years, 5(100%) sport teachers service year ages range between 1-10, 5(100%). this is indicted that majority of sport science teachers' young in service years. From this data the researcher seen that the majority of university teacher have accumulation of experience in the work. With the regard to the education qualification (level). As can been from the table 5, item 5, 1(11%) of sport science teachers are BSc holders, 4 (89%) of respondents were 2nd degree holders. From this data the researcher understands the sport science teachers are holder 1st degree and 2nd degree.

4.4. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through questionnaires from Teachers

Table 6: Presence of Intramural Sport activity from teacher

No	Item	Options		%
1	Which of the following types of sports competitions do you have within your university?	A. Sport day championships	1	20%
		B. Inter college championships	4	80%
		C. Inter house championships	-----	-----
2	Which of the following intramural sport activity competition held in your university?	A. Gymnastic	-----	-----
		B. Athletics	-----	-----
		C. Football	5	100%
		D. Handball	1	20%
		E. Volleyball	4	80%
		F. Basketball	1	20%
		G. Table tennis	----	----

In table 6, Item 1; demonstrate that inter college championship is highly 80% practiced sport competitions within the university.

In table Item 2, depicts 100% of the target population said that football is the main intramural sport competition held in the university.

Table 7: Organizational Pattern of Intramural Sport activity from the teacher

No	Item	Option		%
3	How regularly do you organize intramural sport activity competition in your university?	A. a terminal basis	-----	-----
		B. a half yearly basis	2	40%
		C. a monthly basis	-----	-----
		D. a yearly basis	3	60%
4	Which of the following organizations have an influence on the day-to-day running of the intramural sport activity in your university?	A. Management committee	3	60%
		B. Department of sport science	2	40%
		C. Staff meeting	2	40%
		D. University principals	1	20%

Table 7; regarding organizing pattern of intramural sport activity the researcher has gotten the following. In the table 7, item 3, reveals that the greatest number 60% of the respondents of respondent explained that the university organized intramural competition on a yearly basis. In item 4, depicts that most of 60% of the respondents said that management committee has an influence on the day to day running of the intramural sport activity in the university.

Table 8: Challenges of Intramural Sport activity from teacher

In the table 8 below, with regard to challenges of intramural sport activity relating to the facility, as to 100% of respondents Football field, Volleyball court and Handball court is available in the university, Table tennis court and Gymnastic hall are not available in the university as illustrated

No	Item	Option		%
5	Which intramural Sports activity facilities does your university have?	A. Football field	5	100%
		B. Athletics track	1	20%
		C. Volleyball court	5	100%
		D. Table tennis court	2	40%
		E. Handball court	5	100%
		F. Gymnastics hall	1	20%
		G. Basketball court	3	60%
6	What sports equipment, kits and uniforms are available in your university?	A. Football equipment	5	100%
		B. Athletics equipment	2	40%
		C. Basketball equipment	2	40%
		D. Handball equipment	1	20%
		E. Gymnastics equipment	1	20%
		F. Volleyball equipment	2	40%

7. What are the main problem facing sport and games in your university?

“There are different problems that hinder the implementation of intramural sport activity. For instance, lack of facility, bath room, financial problem, coordination gap, lack of awareness’ shortage of incentive” Sport science department is not involved in organization or intermural spot activity, armatures have no a chance to involve in competition especially for student. As it has been seen from the above data, there are different problem that determine to practice of intramural sport activity like fund, lack of awareness, shortages of equipment, shortages of facility...etc.

4.5. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through questionnaires for student union

Table 9 : Challenges of Intramural Sport activity for student union

No	Item	Category Of item	Respondent		Total
			N	%	
1	Sex	Male	7	100%	7
		Female	-----	-----	-----
		Total	7	100%	7
2	Age in Years	16-18	-----	-----	-----
		19-22	4	57.5%	4
		23-24	3	42.5%	3
		25&above	-----	-----	-----
		Total	7	100%	7

In the table 9, the regarding the of respondents, 100% were male. This is clear indication that university students were majority are male. In the same table the majority of respondent ages 19-22 year 57.5% and 23-24year then remaining of respondents are 42.5% From the observation of data, the researcher concludes that the of respondents age.

Table 10: Presence of Intramural sport Activities

No	Item	Response			
		Yes		No	
			%		%
1	Are there intramural sport activity inside the university?	7	100%	-----	-----
2	Intramural sport activities are implemented inside the university?	5	71.5%	2	28.5%

In Table 10, Item 1, depicts that no one of the respondents said that there is no intramural sport activity in the university, but 7 (100%) of them gave contrary idea this. In the same table, Item

10, indicated that 71.5% of the target population replied there is no implementation of intramural sport activity in the university.

From this it is possible to conclude that there is yes implementation of intramural sport activity within and inside the university. Next table give details information about its challenges.

Table 11: Challenges of the Intramural Sport activity.

No	Item	Response			
		Yes		no	
			%		%
3	Is there sufficient play ground for the intramural sport inside the university?	4	57.5%	3	42.5%
4	Is there reward for the competition of intramural a sport activity?	6	85.5%	1	14.5%
5	There is availability of equipment that is helpful for the sport activity?	2	27.5%	5	71.5%
6	The university administrators have smooth relationships with the head of intramural sport activity?	2	27.5%	5	71.5%
7	The club committed to presents the intramural sport activity annual plan on time to the student?	6	85.5%	1	14.5%

In table 11, Item 3 shows that 3(42.5%) of the respondents said there is no sufficient play ground for the intramural sport activity but 57.5% of the respondents indicated the presences of play ground for the activity. In Item 4, reveals that the competent of program do not get incentive during the intramural sport activity only 85.5% of the respondents indicated the presences of award during the competitions.

In the table 11, Item 5 shows that 27.5% of the target population agreed on the presence of necessary equipment for the activity. However, 71.5% of them replied that there is no availability of materials needed for intramural sport activity. In same the table 10, Item 6 depicts that the majority of the respondent said that the university administrators have no smooth

relationship with the head of intramural sport activity but only 27.5% of the target population indicated the presence of smooth relationship between or among university administrators.

Lastly, Item 7 reveals 85.5% of the population indicates the absences of club commitment towards the intramural sport activity. They are not interested and devoted to implement the activity accordingly. From this table it can be deduced that insufficient play ground, lack of adequate materials, commitment concerned bodies, absences of smooth relationship among the concerned bodies, are the main challenges for implementing of intramural sport activity

Table 12: Organizational Patterns of Intramural Sport activity

No	Item	Response			
		Yes		No	
			%		%
8	There is availability of leaders for the intramural sport activity?	3	42.5%	4	57.5%
9	The information about the competition was disseminated:				%
		Through mini media	2		28.5%
		On the notice board	3		42.5%
		Both through mini media and notice board	3		42.5%
10	The interest to be the member of the intramural sport activity club is	High	1		14.5%
		Medium	6		85.5%
		Low	-----		-----

Regarding organizational patterns of the intramural sport activity in university the following item briefly explain. In table 12, Item 8 depicts that 42.5% of the target population indicates the existence of the leaders of the sport activity in university, and 57.5% gave contrary idea about the issue. In the table 12, Item 9, reveals that the main tools 28.5% disseminating information regarding the competition was through using mini media of the university, 42.5% of respondents said that notice board and both through mini media and notice board said that 42.5% as the tools of disseminating information .In the same table, Item 11, shows that the highest number 14.5 % of respondents said that the interest of learner to be members of intramural sport activity is low but only 85.5%the respondents said the interest is medium. From this the researcher concludes that there are no well-organized leaders of the program.

9. What are the main problem facing sport and games in your university? “There are different problems that hinder the implementation of intramural sport activity. For instance, lack of facility, bath room, financial problem, coordination gap, lack of awareness’ shortage of incentive”. sport science department is not involved in organization or intermural spot activity, armature have no a chance to involve in competition specially for student. As it has been seen from the above data, there are different problem that determine to practice of intramural sport activity like fund, lack of awareness, shortages of equipment, shortages of facility...etc.

4.6 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Gathered Data through Interview from Administrators

a. What are the sources of budget used for intramural sport activity in your university? “Ok, we use different sources so as to improve intramural sport activity. For instance, unfortunately it is has not its own sources of budget gather it gain the budget from the community service.”

b. Is money released for sport sufficient for improvement of intramural sport activity? “It is not sufficient. For improvement purpose it is not common and practiced. Just the fund is given only for under taking the intramural sport activity which is prepared annually.”

c. Are facilities and equipment’s provided adequately? “Yes, there are many facilities and equipment’s that are provided by the university to the participants of sport.”

d. Are specially trained sport coordinators appointed to handle intramural sport activity in the university? ”no, there is no specially trained professional. But there are differact professional who trained in different field of study in sport science.”

e. What kind of problems does your university encounter with regard to intramural sport activity? “The major problem faced to prepare the sport is shortage of budget and having no its own source of budget.”

f. What do you recommend to improve the intramural Sports activity in your university? “first, the university should assign budget for the sport and recreation bureau in order to undertake all the activity by its own budget without any administration problem. Second, all the university society should have to coordinate so as to improve the sport, because it has numerous advantages for the university and the staff as a whole.”

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary

The design of the research instrument and the mode of data collection for the study were given in chapter three. The chapters specify the population used for the study how the sampled population was taken from the entire population on which the study was based. For a better understanding of the situation a descriptive survey research method design. Questionnaire and interview were used as method of data collection.

The chapter also gave the structure of the instruments used in the data collection and the procedure for the statistical analysis of data. The analysis of the data and interpretation of the findings were presented in chapter four. The chapter is made up of the analysis of the variables relating to assessment of the challenges of intramural sport activity in Wolkite University.

5.2. Result

- Sport science teacher are not involved organization intermural sport activity.
- The shortage of funding or beget impacted the intramural sport activity in university.
- Insufficient sport facilities and equipment for sport activity in university of intermural sport activity.

5.3. Conclusion

The following conclusion can be drawn base on the result of the finding:

- The shortage of funding impacted the Intramural sport activity.
- Insufficient sports facilities and equipment for sport activity in university hindered the development of Intramural sport activity.
- Shortage of qualified personnel in sport science negatively affected the Intramural sport activity.

5.4. Recommendations

To ensure and enhance the sound and effective organization and administration of intramural sport activity in Wolkite University, the following have been recommended:

- There should be participatory environment for professional organize intramural sport activity in Wolkite University.
- Wolkite University should support financially to organize form community service.
- Concerned body should assist in training personnel as well as help organize sports since the concerned body will also benefit from the process.
- Meeting and consultation should be organized regularly.
- Wolkite university sport program should be encouraged and organized regularly.
- Wealthy individuals and sports enthusiasts can be approached to build sports facilities and provide equipment.
- There should be cooperation among concerned body to facilitate beget, paling, organize competition.

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APPENDIX A
WOLKITE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL AND COPTITIONAL SCIENCI
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIANCE

Survey questionnaire for student

You are kindly requested to fill this questionnaire; the objective of the questionnaire is to collect information about the challenges of intramural sport Activity. So, your genuine response for each question has a great value in success of this study. As a result, you are kindly requested to provide response to each question. Please, do not write your name on the questionnaire. The information provided by you will be kept strictly confidential, and it will not be used to evaluate you in any means. I am grateful for your collaboration.

Thank you very much!

I Students personal information Please tick () the column that is most applicable to you.

Age: 16-18 years [] Sex: Male []

Female [] 19-22 years [] 23 -24 years []

1. Are there intramural sport activity inside the university

Yes No

2. Intramural sport activities are implemented inside the university?

Yes No

3. Is there sufficient play ground for the intramural sport inside university?

Yes No

4. Is there reward for the competition of intramural sport activity?

Yes No

5. There is availability of equipments that is helpful for the sport activity?

Yes No

6. The university administrators have smooth relationships with the head of intramural sport activity?

Yes No

7. The club committed to presents the intramural sport activity annual plan on time to the student?

Yes

No

8 There is availability of leaders (board or council) for the intramural sport activity?

Yes

No

9. The information about the competition was disseminated:

A. Through mini media

B. On the notice board

C. Both through mini media and notice board

10. The interest to be the member of the intramural sport activity club is

A. High

B. Medium

C. Low

APPENDIX B WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR STUDENT UNION

Survey questionnaire for student union

You are kindly requested to fill this questionnaire; the objective of the questionnaire is to collect information about the challenges of intramural sport Activity. So, your genuine response for each question has a great value in success of this study. As a result, you are kindly requested to provide response to each question. Please, do not write your name on the questionnaire. The information provided by you will be kept strictly confidential, and it will not be used to evaluate you in any means. I am grateful for your collaboration.

Thank you very much!

I Students personal information Please tick () the column that is most applicable to you.

Age: 16-18 years [] Sex: Male []

Female [] 19-22 years [] 23 -24 years []

1.Are there intramural sport activity inside the university

Yes No

2. Intramural sport activities are implemented inside the university?

Yes No

3. Is there sufficient play_ground for the intramural sport inside university?

Yes No

4. Is there reward for the competition of intramural sport activity?

Yes No

5. There is availability of equipment's that is helpful for the sport activity?

Yes No

6. The university administrators have smooth relationships with the head of intramural sport activity?

Yes No

7. The club committed to presents the intramural sport activity annual plan on time to the student?

Yes No

8 There is availability of leaders (board or council) for the intramural sport activity?

Yes No

9. The information about the competition was disseminated:

A. Through mini media

B. On the notice board

C. Both through mini media and notice board

10. The interest to be the member of the intramural sport activity club is

A. High

B. Medium

C. Low

APPENDIX C
WOLKITE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL AND COPTITIONAL SCIENCI
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Survey questionnaire for teacher's university,

Dear Teacher

This questioner is prepared so as order to collect data for educational research in sport science. So, your genuine response for each question has a great value in success of this study. As a result, you are kindly requested to provide response to each question.

Please, do not write your name on the questionnaire. The information provided by you will be kept strictly confidential, and it will not be used to evaluate you any means.

Years of experience 1-10 years [] 11-20 years []
21 years and above []

Qualification

First degree [] Second degree []

1. Which of the following types of sports competitions do you have within your university?

- A. Sport day championships
- B. Inter inter championships
- C. Inter house championships

2. Which of the following intramural sport competition held in your university?

- A. Gymnastic
- B. Athletics
- C. Football
- D. Handball
- E. Volleyball
- F. Basketball
- G. Table tennis

3. How regularly do you organize intramural sport activity competition in your university?

- A. a terminal basis

B. a half-yearly basis

C. a monthly basis

D. a yearly basis

4. Which of the following organizations have an influence on the day-to-day running of the intramural sport activity in your university?

A. Management Committee

B. department of sport science

C. Staff meeting

D. university principals

5. Which intramural Sports activity facilities does your university have?

A. Football field

B. Athletics Track

C. Volleyball court

D. Table tennis court

E. Handball courts

F. Gymnastics Hall

G. Basketball court

6. What sports equipment, kits and uniforms are available in your university?

A. Football equipment

B. Athletics equipment

C. Basketball equipment

D. Handball equipment

E. Gymnastics equipment

F. Volleyball equipment

7. What are the main problem facing sport and games in your university?

APPENDIX D

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATORS

1. What are the sources of budget used for intramural sport activity in your university?
2. Is money released for sport sufficient for improvement of intramural sport activity?
3. Are facilities and equipment's provided adequately?
4. Are specially trained sport coordinators appointed to handle intramural sport activity in the university?
5. What kind of problems do your university encounter with regard to intramural sport activity?
6. What do you recommend to improve the intramural Sports activity in your university?