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Challenges and Prospects Of Women Football Player In Bahir-Darcity

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SPORT ACADEMY

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

**CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF WOMEN
FOOTBALL PLAYER IN BAHIR-DAR CITY**

BY: ASTEWEL MENBERU

JUNE -2023

Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY

SPORT ACADEMY

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF WOMEN FOOTBALL PLAYER

IN BAHIR-DAR CITY

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SPORTS ACADEMY, BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY, IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN FOOTBALL COACHING**

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JUNE - 2023

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Approval of Thesis for Defense

I hereby certify that I have supervised, read, and evaluated this thesis titled **“Challenges and Prospects of women Football Player in Bahir-Dar City”** by **Mr. Astewel Menberu** prepared under my guidance. I recommend the thesis be submitted for oral defense.

Advisor's name

Signature Date

BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADEMY
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Approval of Thesis for Defense Result

We hereby certify that we have examined this dissertation/thesis entitled “**Challenges and Prospects of women Football Player in Bahir-Dar City**” by **Mr. Astewel Menberu**. We recommend that the thesis is approved for the degree of Master of Science in Football Coaching.

Board of Examiners

_____ External examiner's name	_____ Signature	_____ Date
_____ Internal examiner's name	_____ Signature	_____ Date
_____ Chair person's name	_____ Signature	_____ Date

DECLARATION

I, Astewel Menberu, here by declare that the material contained within this research now submitted to the Sports Academy of Bahir Dar University in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Master of Science in Football Coaching** is entirely my work. I have followed all ethical principles of scholar in the preparation, data collection, data analysis, and completion of this thesis. Any materials accessed and utilized and ideas acquired in the process of conducting this research have been cited and acknowledged. All scholarly matter that is included in the thesis has been given recognition through citation. I affirm that I have cited and referenced all sources used in this document. Every serious effort has been made to avoid any plagiarism in the preparation of this thesis.

Student's Name.....

Signature.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my wife **Selamawit Tiruneh** and my son, **Kenan Astwel** more I would like to thank and ask you for an apology because I didn't give you sufficient time when you want me to be following up.

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ACRONYMS

AV-Available

CAF- Confederation of African Football

CECAFA- Council for East and Central Africa Football Associations

EFF- Ethiopian Football Federation

FA- Football Association

FIFA- Federation International de Football Association

IOC- International Olympic Committee

NA- not available

NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

PV-partially available

UAFA- Union of Arab Football Associations

WFA- Women's Football Association

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the challenges and prospects of women football players in the Bahir Dar city. The participants in this study were 66(100%) women players that are called U-17 Bahir Dar University women football project, Zemenu U-17 Women football project and Bahir Dar kenema women football club. 3(100%) coach of the project and club2(100%) stakeholders. The research design was a descriptive survey design. The researcher used the purposive sampling technique. As a method of data gathering tools; a questionnaire, interview, and observational checklist were employed. To analyze the collected data, both qualitative and quantitative methods such as descriptive statements and percentages, were in use respectively. The result of the study revealed that according to the players, coach, stakeholders responses, and observation, the following major problems were dominant in the study area, the poor practice of lack of cooperation among the other relevant stakeholders and the preparation of well-organized and strengthened plan the availability of sufficient equipment and facility , and lack of sufficient budget for the project, As a general, solution to the identified challenge, greater emphasis has to be given to the women football project and club in the area so that it could be possible to recruit future elite players hour. The researcher recommends that Manage management's provide adequate funding and maintain the available playing grounds, facility and equipment would be essential to ensure the improvement of women football.

Key words: challenge, prospects

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Sport is considered as part of the local culture that serves as a link between young and old people and also it serves as a tool in promoting gender equity and social inclusion for girls and women in the country Nyanjom (2010). On the other hand, today, sport contributes a dynamic role to the society by creating job opportunity, to youth athlete and other society outside the sport and it often keeps the society away from negative influences and activities (Mwisukha et al.2003). Among different types of sports, Football is one of the most popular sports in the world that so many people love and enjoy by participating in active play and attending the game as a spectator (FIFA, 2016). Through its involvement people can overcome differences in gender, culture, language, religion, politics and ethnic background to develop friendship with one another.

Football is the most professional and international popular sport in the world approximately 265 million players and 5 million referees and officials are actively involved or 4% of the world population, according to FIFA. The game is in nature stopping and starting at irregular intervals and involves multiple motor skills, such as running, dribbling, kicking, jumping, throwing, and tackling. Performance depends on a difference in individual skills and their interaction and integration among different players within the team (Bradley et al., 2013).

Historically, football has undergone a constant transformation in all its dimensions including technical, spatial, economic, magnitude, visibility, credibility, etc. However, at the dawn of the 21st century, football games or soccer rapidly becomes one of the main pastime activities and exceptional tools for social inclusion and cohesion by bringing together countless people worldwide without discrimination based on their diverse and complex backgrounds including skin color, race, religious, gender, and orientation. Importantly, football can further be described as a global sport played in almost every corner of the world across different cultural and socioeconomic settings (Bradley et al., 2013). In 1863, football governing bodies introduced standardized rules to prohibit violence on the football pitch and making it more

socially acceptable sport for women. Indicate that, women have long been fighting towards gender equality in football for several years. This is because, football has long been perceived as male game, in that of football was initially developed by men for men; women have long been perceived as being too weak to participate in football and other physical demanding competitive sport (Boxill, 2006).

There are historical evidences about the opposition to women's football development; in which the society perceived that football game is fundamentally masculine in nature. In this regards Jeanes (2006) illustrated that males participating in competitive sporting activities more outside of school than women's do, especially in a club based sport such as football this is because of the negative outlook of the societies on women's participation in football and other physically demanding sports. Gradually women's football has become one of the fastest growing sports in the world, but still it has many challenges in their participation and development. According to Alegi (2010) football has been in existence since 1860 and was introduced to Africa by the colonialists. It is one of the greatest phenomena in terms of attraction to people of all ages, gender and nationality. But in Africa, football was viewed as "hyper masculine" and the continent as a whole was not very supportive of women playing. In Africa, women football is not given much attention (Saavadra, 2007).

According to Meriha Sport Magazin, Jun 18, (1986) women's football in Ethiopia was introduced in 1980 by some voluntaries and None-Governmental Organization (NGO) in the sense of improving the participation and developments of women's football in the country. Although one of the leading football nations in Africa, Ethiopia has produced some outstanding teams at club and international level as well as some talented individual men and women players. But Reports of women playing soccer during the middle Ages are not as common as those referring to men.

As statistical data of FIFA 2006, the population of Ethiopia was 74,777,981, but, the football players were 3,474,245(4.65%) among these men players were 3,309,020(95. 42%).while 165,225(4.755) were women players. This indicates that, there are no many players with regard to women players.

(Wikipedia 2012) In Ethiopia is the dominant sport to male, this is not because women and girls are naturally incompetent to play the game, but rather due to the practice of primitive institutional and social obstacle that prevent them from playing the game, when women don't participate in a football game, gender equity in sport leadership, administration and governance remains lower (Griffin, et al., 2015). Although, women football gets its popularity within a short period of time, according to the situation, one can safely say that women football lacks its popularity through time. May be it is dishonor to say women football 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. The limited role of the community in women football, the decline of women football in schools, the shortage of facilities, sport wear and equipment as well as the lack of trained personnel in the sphere have also made the problem more complex. The development of women's football is the base for national team and for once physical, economic, cultural and social development. In this regard challenges and problems of women football development is something needs to be solved by Gezahegn Lema (2012).

According the researcher critical observation in 1990s women's football had been in a good way in Bahir Dar city. And during this time there were different competitions in cities and zones and it was very common to see talented women players at that time. But recently, the development of women's football is under question. And even women footballer's frustration is being observable.

Football is still a male-dominant sport. Although women's football in Bahir Dar city has developed in the context of a society, but When we look the number of young women's football projects in comparison with male from a total of 25 young football projects and club only 4 of them are young women's football project and club at Bahir Dar city (Adem, personal communication December 24, 2022). this shows us women football involvement and development is still needed improvements. In this regard challenges and problems of women football development something needs to be solved. Generally, football and in particular women's football in Bahir Dar city has different challenges on the promotion and development to reach the professional level. So that, this study will be focused on investigate the practice and challenges of women's football in Bahir Dar city. Gezahegn Lema (2012) the

development of women's football is the base for national team and for once economic, cultural and social development.

1.2. Statement of the problem

From the foregoing background, football is one of the leading participation and spectator sport in the world (Wangari et.al., 2017). However, women continue to be less represented in football, in Ethiopia especially at Bahir Dar city.

Football has long been perceived as male game, in that of football was initially developed by men for men; women have long been perceived as being too weak to participate in football and other physical demanding competitive sport (Boxill, 2006). Even the male football seen from the lower age up to the adults everywhere, and it is given great attention and encouragement. However, it is not provided for women's football in any sector. To increase the participation in football, there is need to have sustainable system of women footballer, but the grassroots football projects are not held at all so women football projects have a mandate to develop the potential of women football players (Holt, 2002).

The ultimate aim of the researcher is to maximize the number of women football players. Therefore, within the focus of young women's projects very important to give training to youngsters at an early stage and thereby create a new generation of sportspeople and also it has well engaged in giving scientific research. Depending on the above-mentioned points this research can address, challenges and prospects of women football projects in the Bahir Dar city. There are some researches conducts about challenges and prospects of football players in Ethiopia but most probably they are not focused on women (Gebeyaw Walle, 2022)

According to Merrid Mekonnen (2014), the research can address on elite women players. However not include age under 18 women football players. According to Wangari et al., (2017) in most countries, the women leagues are not regular and suffer from challenges such as inadequate funding and low motivation for players. Therefore, by taking the above gaps in consideration this study aimed to investigate the challenges and prospects of women football players in Bahir Dar city and this will provide relevant base line information for different stakeholders of Bahir Dar city football federation, young women football project and club

coach and players and for those individuals and organization who are in need of improving women football in Bahir Dar city.

1.3 Research Questions

The following research questions were developed to guide this study:

1. What are the major challenges that affect women football players in Bahir Dar city?
2. What are the trends in the women football management system of Bahir Dar city?
3. What are the prospects expected for women football development programs of Bahir Dar city?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objective of the study consists of general and specific objectives.

1.4.1. General objective

The general objective of this study was to investigate the challenges and prospects of women football player development with the specific references to the Bahir Dar city.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

- ✓ To find out the major challenges of the women football players in Bahir Dar city.
- ✓ To examine the trends of the women football project management system in Bahir Dar city.
- ✓ To indicate the prospects of women football development programs.

1.5. Significance of the study

This study was significant in filling the gaps and to identify the challenges and prospects of women football, to increasing women's participation and to be an input for those peoples who are in need of improving the women's football and want to know the gaps in Bahir Dar city. Furthermore, the researcher of this study hopes that the finding of the study was contributed to: -

- ✓ To provides accurate facts about the prospect of Bahir Dar women footballers.
- ✓ To initiate other researchers to conduct further and detailed study on the prospects and challenges of Bahir Dar women football projects and club.

1.6. Delimitation of the study

Geographically this research is delimited only Bahir Dar city conceptually on the challenges and prospects of women football players. There are the practices of women football development in the city, but the researcher was delimited in the prospects and the challenges, there are also many hindrances that have an impact on the development of women football development, among those this research was delimited the challenges and prospects of women football management system, their organizational structure and women football development. Moreover, this research delimited timely from the training season in 2015 E.C.

1.7. Limitation of the study

Despite the attempts made to ensure reliability and validity of data to make this research complete, the importance of this study is clear that, if this paper work were conducted by including the whole women's football project and clubs of the city. But due to some constraints as short age of finance and lack of review literature in the area.

1.8. Operational definitions of key terms

Challenges- Difficulties faced by the women football project centers.

Masculine- the male sex or gender

Pitch- the playing area or field of playing football game

Prospects- the possibility that something might happen in the future, especially something good

Skill- the ability to do something well. "It was difficult work, taking great skill".

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

Strategies - a plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose.

1.9. Organization of the study

The content of the study organized in to five chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, research question, objective ,limitation, delimitation of the study and significant of the study and organization of the study, in order to give essential information on the general nature of the study. Chapter two deals with review of related literature and some related points like women's football historical development, about challenges and prospects of women's football and women's football situation in Bahir Dar to city. Chapter three is about methods and procedures of the study, while chapter four deals with result and discussion, and the final chapter, chapter five deals with summary, conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The methods utilized to determine the difficulties and issues faced by female football players are the main focus of the literature review for this study. The assessment concentrates on a variety of issues relating to women's football players and development, with a particular focus on Bahir Dar city.

2.1 Worlds Women Football Historical Review

The word football is from the English language and was originally spelt as two words 'football'. The original football game was a ball game played at Shrovetide in medieval England. Other European countries also played Shrovetide ball games by different name which were very similar to Shrovetide football. The game had few rules but specifically prohibited the use of transport. As a result, the game had to be played on foot hence the term 'football'. All modern codes of football can be traced back to these Shrovetide ball games. Originally played all over England, the game has survived in some isolated places in England such as Derbyshire (www...encyclopedia.com.)

Women football like the world men football list beginning and attempt was the recent sport in relation to men's football. From 1930 the world men football still walking strong up to 2010, except the disruption of the game due to the world war 2nd for two Olympic Games. While in the women football much attention began to be provided during the last three decades. Whereas football as much competition first held in 1872, in Glasgow between Scotland and England. Although at this stage the sport was rarely played outside Great Britain.

Worldwide the women's football match started in 1895 and also in 1920 the first women's international game between England and French. In history after 1920 football match of women banned due to certain reasons. The reasons were "...the games of football are quite unsuitable for females and ought not to be encourage. For around 48 years' women football banned throughout the world due to the FA reasons that women are not suitable for football. However, through a long time of banning, in 1969 the women's football association (WFA) with 44 club members, through different struggle of this association, finally, the FA council lifts The ban which for bade women playing on the ground of an affiliated clubs. Therefore, the first WFA cup held in 1971. After the lifting of mentioned ban, the new defunct women's

Football Association held its first national knockout cup in 1970-71. It was called the Mitre Trophy which became the FA women's cup in 1993. Prior to the FIFA's 1991 establishment of the women's world cup, several unofficial world tournaments took place in the 1970s and 1980s including the FIFA's women's Invitation Tournament 1998, which was hosted in Taiwan.

The first women's football world cup was held in 1991, sixty-one years after the first men's Football world cup. (Alegi, (2010) argues that there are inexcusable delays by the organizers that make women football more difficult for fans and media to participate in the competitions. It is clear that women's World cup is not as publicized as the Men's world cup a fact that shows that women football still has a long way to go.

2.2 Football in Africa

Football has taken long time since it started in the continent of Africa. The following information has been described from different sources. The African Football confederation was formed in 1957, in Egypt, and received birth into FIFA World Cup in 1970. The first president of African football confederation was Abdel Aziz Abdallah. It represents 53 countries from all over Africa. The Confederation of African Football has a close relationship with the Union Arab de Football Association as 10 of its countries participate in the UFAA Cup, and with all the federations which are inside each African country. In 2007 the federation teamed up with UEFA in order to put on the Meridian Cup. Over the years the federation has had a total of 27 meetings. The national teams are –Ghana, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Angola, Zambia, and South Africa Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, DR Congo, Libya, Uganda, Congo, Gabon Zimbabwe, Algeria, Benin, Sudan, Cape Verde, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Botswana, Kenya, Namibia, Eritrea, Malawi, Liberia, Chad, Madagascar, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Lesotho, Mauritius.

Africa Cup of Nations the Africa Cup of Nations tournament is the main football competition in Africa and is held every two years. In order for a team to be able to play in this tournament they have to win during the qualifying tournament. Egypt is the most successful team in the cup's history winning a record of six championships. CAF Champions League the CAF Champions League is an annual competition run by the Confederation of Africa Football. The top club teams from all of Africa are invited to participate in this tournament. The winner of the competition gets millions of dollars in prize money. CECAFA Cup the CECAFA Cup is

the oldest football soccer tournament in Africa. It is a tournament that is overseen both by FIFA and the CAF. Uganda has the most any country in Africa. CEMAC Cup the CEMAC Cup is an amateur football tournament that, which features local league players from parts of Central Africa. Even though it is not a professional tournament; a lot of European recruits attend the game in order to scout talent for their team.

According to the FIFA women's world cup Report (2011), Germany and USA has won twice while Norway and Japan won the other matches. Nigeria and South Africa has represented Africa in the Women's world cup though with poor performances often losing the matches early (FIFA Africa Report, 2010).

Women's football championship founded in Africa in 1991. Most successful championship is Nigeria. It won the championship for 8 times. Due to much awareness and emphasis for women football Nigeria and South Africa became host nations for these times. These two African countries a little further gone in women football rather than the rest of African countries.

In Africa, women football is not given much attention (Saavadra, 2007). Only Nigeria and South Africa seems to be leading as they have both made appearances in the FIFA women's world cup and has continually participated in African women championships.

2.3 Foot Ball in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has a long football tradition and was among the pioneers of international competition in Africa, playing its first international match in 1947, defeating a French Somaliland selection 5-0. The EFF affiliated to FIFA in 1953 and to the Confederation of African Football in 1957. The team took part in the inaugural African Nations Cup in 1957, when they finished second, and in 1959. Ethiopia entered the 1962 World Cup qualification, where they played against Israel. The team lost both games, 2-4 on aggregate, being knocked out of the competition. They won the African tournament on home soil, in 1962. Nine countries entered the competition, including the reigning champions United Arab Republic; meaning for the first time a qualification tournament was required. As with previous tournaments, the finals only included four teams. United Arab Republic, as holders, and Ethiopia as hosts, qualified automatically meaning each needed to play only one game to reach the final. Ethiopia won the tournament for the first time after extra time in the final. Mengistu Worku and AbdelfattahBadawi both had three goals each, but the award itself was given to Worku

because his team had won the title. This was the greatest feat ever achieved by the Ethiopian National team, and the only African Cup of Nations title they have ever won.

According to the Ethio Football (1999:7) suggestion, there are no clearly written documents that notice the beginning of football in Ethiopia. On the other hand, the journal indicates that some foreigners were playing the game as early as 1880. According to this journal, the first football team in Ethiopia to have been documented is the Addis Ababa selected team which was established in 1935, by a group of Ethiopians and Armenians. The team played with the French sailor's club during its first year of formation. The first football club in Ethiopia, the St. George football club was formed in 1936 by some youth living in an area known as Arada in the capital city of the country. According to some witness from the time, this team used to play with several others school teams, which were active until the Italian invaded Ethiopia.

According to the information obtained from Journal of Ethio-Football (1999:8), the Italians launched the first tournament of football in 1938, with complete rules and regulations that were then in effect. According to this Journal (1999:9), the Italians encouraged the establishment of youth clubs. Some of the names of the clubs then were, Mefekere, Tehetena, according to the Ethio Football journal (1999:9) issue Yekesar Mangiest Meliketgna. These teams were encouraged for the benefit of physical fitness and discipline of the youth. The Italian sport office encouraged and supported the establishment of such clubs in the country.

In 1943 the Ethiopian Football Federation (EFF) was formed, and became a member of FIFA in 1953. In 1961, Ethiopia won the African cup and was a finalist in 1957. Based on the Journal of Ethio-Football (1999:9), the Italian occupation had contributed a lot in popularizing football among Ethiopians; and in the establishment of several local teams as well as the introduction of some basic laws of the game. The journal further states that, the time the Ethiopian football teams in schools immensely contributed for the strong base of the game in the decades that followed. In the second half of the 1930's and early 1940's several school competitions were held. In 1944, the Ethiopian Cup was founded where teams from the different regions of the country were included for the first time, and rules and regulations were formulated. The organizational framework of the Ethiopian Football Federation was drafted in 1948 in a meeting held at the place called Janmeda in the capital Addis Ababa. Based on the information from the journal of Ethio football (1999:11) the participants were the representatives of St. George, the Defense force club (Mechal) and KuberZebegan (the

body guard) and Key-Baher clubs (red Sea.) the Ethiopian football federation executive committee was set up the same year in the presence of representative from all the football teams in the country. The Journal of Ethio Football (1999:18) acknowledges the Derg government by stating that it had contributed to the development of sport in general and of football in particular. After 1976. The Sport commission was set-up under the Ministry of Youth sport and culture. A 4-million-birr annual budget was allocated for the country's sports for the first time. In addition, the Ethiopian Championships, the Ethiopian Knock-out Cup. The Ethiopian Tikedem Cup (Ethiopia Tikedem is a slogan to mean Ethiopia first) and the Cup Winners Cup competitions were launched and continued until 1991. A total of 294 sports councils were set-up all over the country, and football competition attracted great number of fans in the major cities across the country. An extensive campaign was also undertaken in the field of sports in general and football in particular, the number of players, coach's, referees and others involved in the sport increased unexpectedly. However, the qualitative changes were in the reverse. The success experienced in the previous era was slowly fading away as new ones could not replace retiring a mouse player.

The journal of Ethio Football (1999:21) further states that; the Ethiopian Championships were played among clubs from all the provinces in the capital Addis Ababa that met here, after wringing their local leagues. The time came when suddenly; all clubs were disbanded for the reason that was thought that some have apparently provoked antirevolutionary sentiments in journal of Ethio Football (1999:21). They were, made then, to recognize themselves as new ones grouped under the sector of the economy that each of them represented, thus, form one team, and all those in the textile manufacturing forming another and right away. Such a move affected the football negatively. However, the love the people had for the game did not change.

The Ethiopian women national team made its debut in September 2002 in the 2002 African Championship's qualifiers, beating Uganda to progress to the final tournament, where it ended last in its group, only grasping a tie with Mali. It subsequently played the 2003 All-Africa Games, losing all three games. In 2004 they again qualified for the African Championship, where they made it to the semifinals after beating South Africa and drawing with Zimbabwe. After being knocked out by Nigeria, they lost the bronze to Ghana on penalties. As of 2013 it remains Ethiopia's best performance in the competition. Ethiopia withdrew from the 2006

African Championship, and it didn't take part in the 2008 edition either. However, it did take part in the 2007 All-Africa Games, losing its two games. In its return to the African Championship in 2010 it was defeated in the qualifiers by Tanzania.

On the other hand, in the 2012 Summer Olympics qualifiers Ethiopia made it to the final round after knocking out Congo DR and Ghana, ultimately losing a spot in the Olympics to South Africa. In 2012 the team qualified for the African Championship 8 years later, settling the score with Tanzania. It didn't manage to score; only grasping a draw with Cameroon

In 1990s women's football had beginning a good way in Bahir Dar city and during this time there were different competitions in Bahir Dar City and it was very common to see talented women players at that time. But recently, the development of women's football is under question. And even women footballer's frustration is being observable. This study therefore, attempt to find out the challenges and prospects of women development with specific reference to Bahir Dar city.

2.4. Challenges of women football players in Ethiopia

According to the annual reporting and continuous supervision system, there are so many challenges at the National level challenges the following are considered major problems. Inadequate access to training facilities on time, failure to properly fulfill the duties and responsibilities assigned to the stakeholders, lack of Stakeholders' monitoring, support and communication system with a strong and result-oriented support system, Inability to obtain the necessary equipment and facilities for training in some sports, Schools' facilities have been used after the beginning of the training, the situation of fraudulent activities continue unabated in all Region. (National Sports Training Centers and Academies Process Implementation Manual Federal Sports Commission 2011e.c)

2.4.1 Inadequate funding

Women's lack of involvement in football can be attributed to financial difficulties, unemployment and if employed, the number of hours they perform their gender roles. Women who have full-time or part-time jobs have to use their free time to take care of their families and perform the gender roles instead of attending sporting activities. this is quite a challenge especially for women since men seems to have more free time, have more economic powers than women and have access to and control of resources.

According to Digest, (1998), lack of economic power, facilities and even time especially for women and girls due their other gender roles is a huge barrier that blocks women's participation in sports.

Crompton (1995) argues that participating in any sports activities definitely requires some financial input; therefore, a child from a poor family is least likely to participate in sports as compared to one from a rich background. Football is an expensive game as it requires sports equipment and attire. They also need to access the playing ground and to pay for travelling expenses. Hargreaves (1997) indicates that low levels of physical activity are common for the disadvantaged groups because their family, parents and guardians cannot afford to finance expenses. Clearly, the funding aspect discourages a number of women to participate as they would wish in football activities.

2.4.2 The factor of facility and equipment

According to Levinson *and* Christensen (2005) availability of sports facilities and equipment has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport. If the facilities and equipment are available in a sufficient manner it is too easy to produce several outstanding athletes who can show the highest performance at the national or international level in which they are playing and the fixture lists for the competitions in which they are involved.

To develop an elite player in football enough infrastructures regarding training equipment and facilities, nutritional facilities, medical facilities, psychological guidance, and development are the major requesting the attention of any team (Dewitt, 2015).

According to Gezahegn Lema, (2012) Women and girls cannot play sport if they can't get access to the necessary facilities. Too often, sports halls prioritize all sport when it comes to pitch time so that men/boys get facilities at they preferred time, while women/girls have to make do with less convenient times. Given that women have less leisure time than men; this is a double leisure whammy of inequality.

2.4.3 Diet and exercise

Diet is of major importance to the sports 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 before a competition.

The aims of the pre-training diet may be to, build up stores of carbohydrates so that energy can be produced for a longer period. Enter the training with as little in the stomach as possible this helps the breathing process and Prevents gastric disturbances-the trainee should avoid gas-making foods onion, baked beans, and cabbage, provide a positive psychological attitude- if a good diet is followed it helps to develop a sense of wellbeing, both before and during completion.

During physical activity, foodstuffs 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 the lost fluid, and eating food to replace depleted energy stores. However, eating should be delayed from between one to two hours after the competition (Jenner et al., 2020).

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Description of the study area

The study was carried out in Bahir Dar, the present-day capital of Ethiopia's Amhara Regional State and the former seat of government for West Gojjam Province. Bahir Dar is a Special Zone in terms of administration. A number of attractions may be found close by at Lake Tana and the Blue Nile River, making Bahir Dar one of the most popular tourist sites in Ethiopia. The city is renowned for its broad boulevards adorned with a variety of vibrant flowers and palm palms. It received the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize in 2002 for resolving the problems caused by growing urbanization. Bahir Dar is situated at an elevation of 1,820 meters (5,970 feet) above sea level at the Abay's outflow from Lake Tana. The city is roughly 578 kilo meters to the northwest of Addis Abeba. Since 2015, the area around Lake Tana has been a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

The most popular sport in Bahir Dar is football, and the local Ethiopian football team is called Bahir Dar Kenema. They compete in the Ethiopian Premier League, the top level of football in Ethiopia, and are members of the Ethiopian Football Federation. In addition, Bahir Dar city has youth football project trainees of all ages (Bahir Dar city administration communication office, 2022). But does not contain any young female football players of different age groups.

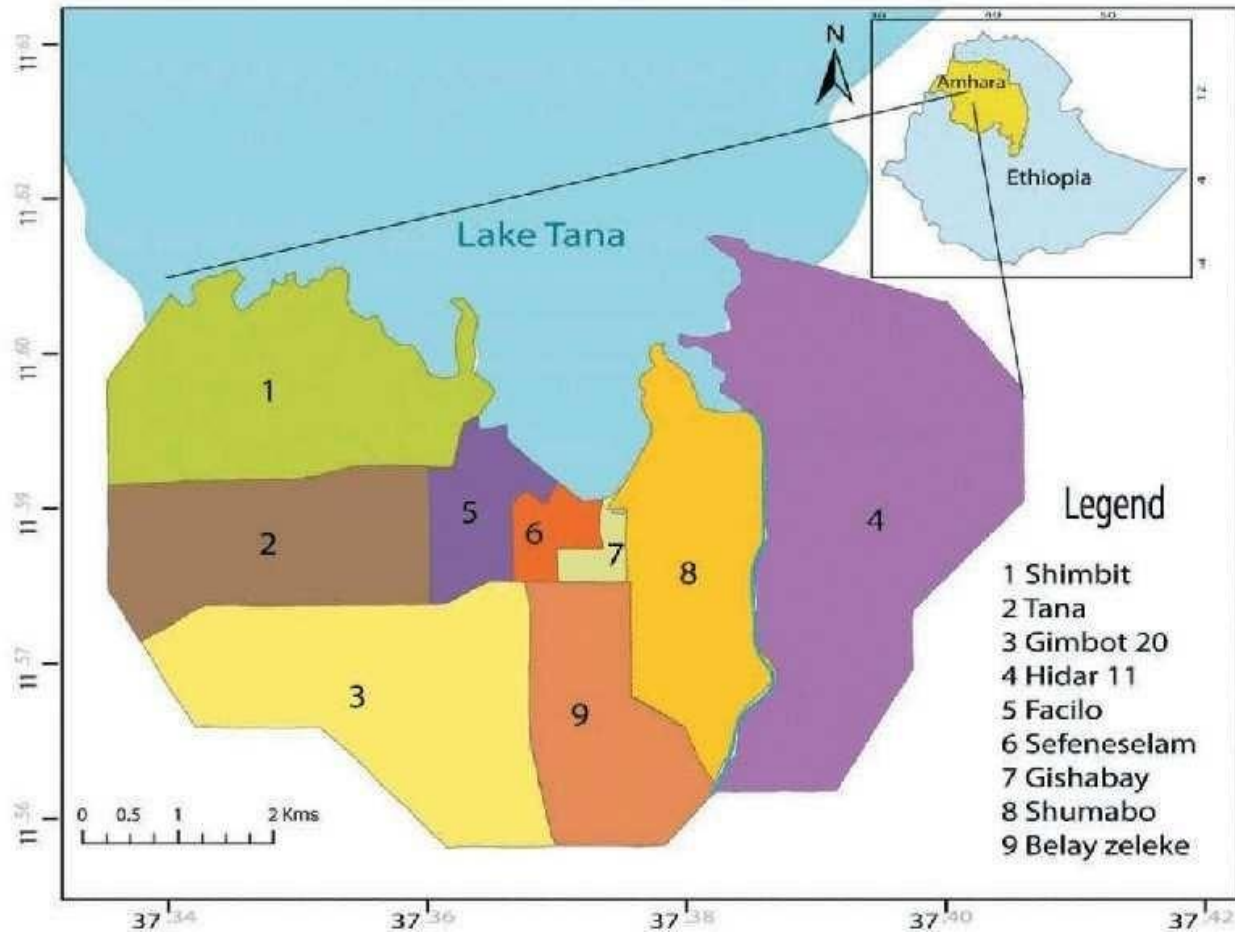


Figure: 1 Map of the study area.

3.2. Research Approach

This study used both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Qualitative methods are used to provide detailed descriptions of data to help the researcher explore and discover inherent patterns. Moreover, a quantitative research approach is characterized by the collection of information that can be analyzed numerically, the results of which are typically presented using statistics, tables, percentage and graphs (Deslandes and Bertrand, 2005).

3.3 Research design

A descriptive survey was used in order to find out the challenges and prospects on women football development with reference to Bahir Dar city. As its nature, this method was appropriate to define, describe and understand about the limitation that blocks the problem. In addition, this method would be used to together variety of data related to the study and to analyze the mixed type of qualitative and quantitative approach (Cress well,2012).

3.4 Sources of Data

The researcher used only Primary Sources of data. Primary data was collected from the groups of respondents (trainees, coaches, and stakeholders) by using questionnaires, interviews, and observation of practical training settings. Besides, this study incorporates secondary sources like the internet, journals, and articles, and the available reports and documents regarding the issues were reviewed to support the data obtained from the primary sources.

3.5 Population of the study

The target population for this study was two young women football projects in Bahir Dar city these are U-17 Bahir Dar university sport academy young women football project, U- 17 Zemene young women football projects held in kebele 13 and also Bahir Dar city women football team.

3.6 Sample size and Sampling technique

This study was conducted on all U-17 young women football project and Bahir Dar city women football club that found in Bahir Dar city a total of 2 women football project and 1 from the city team that participate in supper league furthermore the total size of the population for this study was 71, specially 22 from Bahir Dar university sport academy U- 17 young women football trainers, 22 from zemene U-17 young women football project trainers , 22 from Bahir Dar city women football club , 3 coaches from each projects and club, and 2 Bahir Dar city football federation officers. In order to collect the required data, purposive sampling technique was used.

3.7 Instruments of Data Collections

To obtain reliable and ample data and to draw an appropriate conclusion and to formulate valid recommendation and suggestions, a number of data collection tools together like questionnaire, interview, and observation were used.

3.7.1 Questioner

The questioner first draft by Amharic language and translated to English for clarity and to get accurate information about challenges and problems of women football players. A questionnaire which would be distributed for the players, coaches and sport experts, contain cloth ended questions adopted from similar researches' and self-made based on the objective of the study. Thus questionnaires with close-ended 12 number items were developed and dispatched to the target group, namely U-17 young women Football project and club players, and questionnaires with cloth-ended for coaches 10 in number, two persons from the cities football federation officer member 8 in number.

3.7.2 Interview

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

Three coaches from each project and Bahir Dar city women football team would be included for semi-structural interview design and present about Challenges and prospects of women's football. The Interview conducted in the Amharic language for clarity of ideas. Finally, the whole idea of the interview summarized and analyzed by interpreting from Amharic to English language and that would be recorded during and after the discussion.

3.7.3 Observation

The Observation focuses on the facilities and equipment which is important for the achievement of the challenges and prospects of women football development especially with reference of Bahir Dar city women football projects and team, the researcher would be prepared observation checklists that lead the researcher to collect information about the women football projects and team. It is also accurate to watch and note phenomena (Kumar, 1996).

3.8. Procedure of Data Collection

In the beginning, the researcher would be tested the questioners by conducting a pilot study on the questioners with a similar age category and experience to the study samples for the respondents who would be selected, the final copies of the questionnaires would be distributed in a face-to-face situation by the researcher. This would be performed intentionally if there need for additional explanation on how to respond and to get back as many questionnaires as possible. Regarding the interview, it conducted during the period in which the researcher was in the project and team center for this purpose. Moreover, the researcher used observation for further clarification and to get trust worthy information.

3.9. Methods of data analysis

Data analysis was conducted in a descriptive form having identified thematic areas in reference to the research objective. Quantitative data collected through close ended questions was analyze (percent and frequency) using software SPSS version 25 (Statistical Package for Social Science). On the other hand, qualitative data gathered through interview and observations by words, phrases and sentences thematically.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter deals with data analyses and interpretation of the result. Both quantitative and qualitative data are analyzed using descriptive. The result of the study was also interpreted based on the data analysis. To supplement and enrich the information, drawn using a questionnaire, the data from closed-ended questionnaires for players, close-end questionnaires for the coach, stakeholders, and interviews for the coach only, and an observation checklist were used.

4.1.1. Background Information

Players, Coaches and Stakeholders, were asked to indicate their background information through the questionnaire. Responses on their age, years of experience in coaching or Training age their current level of coaching license, educational level or qualification, and availability of performance-enhancing courses are summarized in table 1.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

№	Item	Activity	Player		Coach		Stakeholder	
			№	%	№	%	№	%
1	Sex	male			2	66.7	2	100
		Female	66	100	1	33.3		
2	Age	12-15	4	6.1				
		16-18	14	21.2				
		19-21	24	36.4				
		22-25	24	36.4				
		26 and above			3	100	2	100
3	Edu level	5-8	2	3				
		9-12	44	66.7				
		Diploma	20	30.3	2	66.7		
		Degree					2	100
		Masters			1	33.3		
4	Experiences	1-5			1	33.3	1	50
		6-10			1	33.3	1	50
		11-15			1	33.3		
5	Coaching level	CAF-D			1	33.3		
		CAF-C			1	33.3		
		CAF-B			1	33.3		
6	Additional training	1-5			2	66.7		
		6-10						
		11-15			1	33.3		

The age range shows that 36.4% of players are lies in the age group of 19-25 whereas the remaining 21.2 % are age group of 16-18 and 6.1% are age group of 12-15. These show that most of the player's age group was found between 19 and 25. Regarding the educational level of the respondents, in the above table, 44(44%) of the players were grades 9-12. 20(30.3%) of them also diploma and 2(2%) grade 5-8. Therefore, the majority of the players are from grade 9 to grade 12. According to the above table, the project and team has only one female and two male coaches, and his age lies in the age group of 26 and above. The educational level of the coach was two diplomas and one master. Moreover, the above table shows that a coach has one coach 1-5 years, one coach 6-10 years and one coach over 11yearsof training experience, two coaches have 1-5 and one coach have 11-15 additional coaching training and has a higher CAF D, C and B level license.

The above table also shows that 2(100%) of the stakeholders are male and their age lies in the age

group of 26 and above. Regarding the educational level, 2(100%) of the stakeholders have a first degree. And also based on project supporting experience, 2(100%) of the stakeholders have working experience between one 1-5 and one 6-10 years.

As it was presented from chapter one, this research was intended to answer the following basic

Questions:

1. What are the trends in the women football management system of Bahir Dar city?
2. What are the major challenges that affect women football players in Bahir Dar city?
3. What are the prospects expected for women football development programs of Bahir Dar city?

Table 2. The current statuses of women football management System of Bahir Dar city

For players						
№	variables	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not decide	Agree	strongly agree
1	Does a football project (team) that you play affected by managerial influence?	56.1%	10.6%	13.6%	13.6%	6.1%
2	Is there anyone who takes responsibility for your project (team) and supports it?	47%	10.6%	4.5%	25.8%	12.1%
3	Is there a coach who has received proper training on your project (team)?	4.5%		3%	37.9%	54.5%
4	Do you believe that is there a lack of coaching performance in your coach?	74.2%	16.7%	3%	4.5%	1.5%
5	Is the training method and program compatible?	7.6%		4.5%	45.5%	42.4%
For coaches						
6	The project or team has clearly articulated vision statement?				100%	
7	Does the team or project support from officials		33.3%		33.3%	33.4%
8	Does the team or project The support from parents	33.3%				66.7%
9	Does the team or project The support from management committee	33.3%			33.3%	33.4%
For stake holders						
10	Your women football projects or teams are moving forward with a clear vision?			50%	50%	
11	Planning, implementation, or performance reporting system at the end of each month for women football project and team coaches and stakeholders?	100%				

4.1.2. The response of players, coaches and stakeholders about the management system of women football project and club of Bahir Dar city.

Table 2's descriptive data demonstrate the existing management scheme for the women's football initiative and club in Bahir Dar. In particular, Bahir Dar city's women's football management system was evaluated using eleven items, and the results of each item are presented below.

The first question, "Does a football project (team) that you play on affect by managerial influence," receives responses from the respondents. 13.6% of respondents said they agreed, compared to 56.1% who said they strongly disagreed and 10.8% who disagreed. This demonstrates that the majority of respondents (66.9%) strongly disagree and disagree with the notion that a football project (team) on which you play is influenced by management, proving that female football players in Bahir Dar are unaffected by managerial influence. Fifpro (2020) asserts that the women's squad must have an experienced and competent management team in order to achieve well.

The participants also give their responses to the second item, is there anyone who takes responsibility for your project (team) and supports it. 47% and 10.6% of the respondents are strongly disagree and disagree respectively and the remaining 12.1% and 25.8% % of participants were strongly agree and agree and 4.5% not decide on the item. This indicates that there is no anyone responsible for women football projects and teams in Bahir Dar city. This may lead challenges the successes of women football. The researcher was also asking participants who takes responsibility for your project or team and supports it, majority of interview respondents are argued that there is no anyone takes responsibility to support the team and the project. So as to be the finding on this item reflected that the team management are not cooperative to work the development of women football. In relation with this <https://fanbanter.co.uk/why-are-managers-so-important-in-football/> dictated that, Football is a team sport, but it takes more than just a team of players to be successful. Cooperative works of club managers and administrators including employers in the clubs play an important role in shaping the success of a football team. Without the right and supportive manner of club manager and administrators a team cannot succeed.

In the third item is there a coach who has received proper training on your project (team). The participant was reacting as 37.9% and 54.5% are agree and strongly agree a coach who has received proper training where as 4.5% and 3% of respondents are strongly disagree and not decide about a coach has received proper training. so this result shows a coach has received proper trainings and it develops women's football.

The reflection of the respondent for the fourth item do you believe that is there a lack of coaching performance in your coach. 74.2% and 16.7% of the respondents strongly disagree and disagree and 4.5% and 1.5% of the respondents says agree and strongly agree this indicates that the coach is there is no lack of performance on women football players in Bahir Dar city.

The participant's response on the fifth items the training method and program compatible are 45.5% and 42.4% of the respondents were agree and strongly agree whereas 7.6% of participants were Strongly Dis Agree respectively. This shows as the training method and program are compatible. To support this idea, the researcher was also asking the participants of the coach selection, Majority of the respondents are agreeing on the training method and program compatible.

The participant's response on the sixth itemize project or team has clearly articulated vision statement. the participants were reacting 100% of the respondents were agree this result shows that women football projects and teams has clearly articulated vision statements it is a great phenomenon to achieve a goal of women football team and projects. so this shows as the team board, director and committees give great attention to the development of young players. Griffin et al., (2020) a clear and united vision should be a starting point that guides the planning for the future growth of the sport. Others increasingly believe in its commercial power and plan to exploit its potential. Of course, this lack of coordinated vision does not necessarily mean that there are no strategic plans.

In the seven items the support from officials in the women football projects and team. 33.3% and 33.4% of the respondents are agree and strongly agree and 33.3% of the respondents were disagree respectively. This result indicates that the majority of 66.7% of the respondents are

agree and strongly agree about the idea of the support of officials on women's football projects and team in Bahir Dar city so the support of some sport federation officials are very important to the development of women football.

The participants also give their responses to the eighth items the support from parents in the women football projects and team the participants were reacting 66.7% Of the respondent are strongly agreeing and 33.3% were strongly disagree respectively. This result shows that the parents of the players are supported to participate women on the football pitch. So the support of parents is to motivate and initiates players to actively participate in football games.

The respondents give their responds for the ninth items the support from management/committee in the women's football projects and team. 33.3 %and 33.4% of the respondents are agree and strongly agree and 33.3% of the participants are strongly disagree respectively. This result indicates that the women football project and team management committees support women football players in Bahir Dar city. This shows as the team and project management committees attention to the development players.

In the tenth item your women football projects or teams are moving forward with a clear vision. 50% of the respondents no decide and 50% of the participants are agreeing respectively. this result shows women football projects and teams having a clear vision. So as to be without having a good understanding and consciousness of the team management about the club vision, objective and policies it is difficult to improve the successes of the team. According to Griffin et al., (2020) a clear and united vision should be a starting point that guides the planning for the future growth of the sport. Others increasingly believe in its commercial power and plan to exploit its potential.

The respondents give their responds for the eleventh items planning, implementation, or performance reporting system at the end of each month for women football project and team coaches and stakeholders. 100% of the respondents are argue that strongly disagree. This result shows there is no planning, implementation, or performance reporting system at the end of each month. so the team and projects of women football coaches and stake holders are doing cooperatively in the development of women football. According to Griffin et al., (2020) a

clear and united vision should be a starting point that guides the planning for the future growth of the sport.

Generally, from the above description of data the researcher reflect that currently the management system of women football players in Bahir Dar city have a problem in planning, implementation, or performance reporting system at the end of each month for women football project and team coaches and stakeholders and there is no anyone who takes responsibility for your project (team) and supports it. Cumulatively majority of respondents argued that current status of management system of women football in Bahir Dar city has no organizational and application of management problems. In general, the above descriptive results of the study indicate that, the current statuses of women football management system in Bahir Dar city as not a problem of organization and application of management for the development and sustainable improvement of clubs in terms of the vision, objective and goal of women football clubs and project.

Table 3. The facility and equipment for women football in Bahir Dar city

For players						
№	Variables	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not decide	Agree	Strongly agree
1	Has the project (team) ever experienced a budget deficit	15.2%	3%	12.1%	34.8%	34.9%
2	Are there enough quality training play grounds and materials in your project (team)?	18.2%	7.6%	10.6%	34.8%	28.8%
3	Do you get clean drinking water, nutrients and bathwater before and after exercise?	34.8%	4.5%	10.6%	33.3%	16.7%
For coaches						
4	Is there the challenges facing your project or team regarding facility and equipment?				100%	
5	Your project or team has facility availability?				100%	
6	Your project or team has support training materials from different stakeholders?	33.3%	33.3%		33.3%	0.01%
For stake holders						
7	Challenges facing your women football projects and teams regarding training facilities and equipment?			50%		50%
8	Does your supervising women football project and teams have enough facilities availability?			100%		
9	Does your supervising women football project and teams have enough equipment availability?		50%	50%		

4.1.3. The response of players, coaches and stakeholders about the facility and equipment for women football in Bahir Dar city

Facilities are the prerequisites and preconditions to run the training session smoothly and effectively. Improve performance in sports facilities should be considered and fulfilled at the onset of the project and the club.

The descriptive statistics of table 3 shows that currently descriptive statistics of the facility and equipment for women football in Bahir Dar city. Nine items were used to assess the availability of facility and equipment current statuses of women football particularly in Bahir Dar city and the result of each item are described below.

The first item, has the project (team) ever experienced a budget deficit. 34.8% and 34.9% agree and strongly agree, 15.2% and 3% are strongly disagree and 12.1 % of the respondents are not decided. This shows us the majority of 69.7% of the respondents agree and strongly agree on the idea of has the project (team) ever experienced a budget deficit this result shows the project and team of women football players have lack of budget deficit. Suggested similar findings Sport Scotland (2008). At most levels, women's sport attracts less funding than men's.

The participants also give their responses to the second item, is there enough quality training play grounds and materials in your project (team). 34.8% and 28.8% of the respondents are says agree and strongly agree, 18.2% and 7.6% are strongly disagree and disagree and 10.6% of the respondents are says not decide. This result shows there is no lack of material and play grounds of women football project and team respectively in Bahir Dar city. Suggested similar findings Koh, (2003) Most of all, it became evident that the most serious problem women's football had to face was its weak infrastructure.

The respondents give their responds for the third item; do you get clean drinking water, nutrients and bathwater before and after exercise. 33.3% and 16.7% of the participants are agree and strongly agree, 34.8% and 4.5% of the respondents are strongly disagree and disagree and 10.65 of the respondents are not decide. This indicates that the project of women football players not gain clean drinking water, nutrients and bathwater before and after

exercise. To develop an elite player in football enough infrastructures regarding training equipment and facilities, nutritional facilities, medical facilities, psychological guidance, and development are the major requesting the attention of any team (Dewitt, 2015).

The fourth item is there the challenges facing your project or team regarding facility and equipment. 100% of the respondents were having agreed about the idea of facility and equipment's. this result shows facility and equipment are the major challenges of women football players in Bahir Dar city. To support this idea, the researcher was also asking the participants of the coach selection, Majority of the respondents are agreeing facility and equipment are the challenge of women football players in Bahir Dar city. Levinson *and* Christensen (2005) availability of sports facilities and equipment has a tremendous effect on the development and popularity of a given sport. If the facilities and equipment are available in a sufficient manner it is too easy to produce several outstanding athletes who can show the highest performance at the national or international level in which they are playing and the fixture lists for the competitions in which they are involved.

The fifth item, your project or team has facility availability 100% of the respondents were having agree about the idea of facility availability. This indicates that the availability of facility is also the challenge of women football players in Bahir Dar city respectively. Facilities like that of stadium, training fields, camp are very essentials to the club to consider as a club.

The reflection of the respondent for the sixth item, your project or team has support training materials from different stakeholders. 33.3% and 33.3% of the participants are strongly disagree and disagree and 33.4% are agree about the idea of women football players has support training materials from different stakeholders. This result shows 66.6% of the participants are agree there is no supporter for training materials from different stakeholders on women football players in Bahir Dar city. Griffin et al., (2020) a collective effort on the part of governing bodies and stakeholders together with the players through innovation, reform and regulation in the following ways.

The respondents give their responds for the seventh item, Challenges facing your women football projects and teams regarding training facilities and equipment. 50% of the respondents

were strongly agree and 50% are says not decide. This result shows as lack of materials in women football team and projects in Bahir Dar city respectively.

The reflection of the respondent for the eighth and ninth item, does your supervising women football project and teams have enough facilities and equipment availability. 100% of the respondents were having not decided about the idea of facilities availability. 50% and 50% of the respondents are disagree and not decide about the idea of equipment availability. This result shows the availability of facility and equipment are affected on women football players.

Generally, from the above description of data the researcher wind up that currently the facility and equipment for women football in Bahir Dar city have the challenges of women football players this are budget deficit, facility and equipment, clean drinking water and nutrients. Cumulatively majority of respondents argued that current status of facility and equipment for women football in Bahir Dar city has a problem. So that women football club and projects should fulfill the facility and equipment for the development and sustainable improvement of women football in Bahir Dar city.

Table 4. The prospects expected for women football development programs of Bahir Dar city

For players						
№	variables	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not decide	Agree	Strongly agree
1	Have you ever seen a player in your project (team) selected for a top club?	16.7%	3%	3%	37.9%	39.4%
2	Has your project (team) ever been visited by top club coaches and recruiters?	30.3%	19.7%	12.1%	16.7%	21.2%
3	Do you have an agreement to join clubs at the end of your training period?	42.4%	7.6%	4.5%	16.7%	28.8%
4	Do you agree that payment for the players is sufficient?	95.5%		3%	1.5%	
For coaches						
5	Did the trainees in your project (team) have the opportunity to participate in different higher clubs?		66.7%		33.3%	
6	Do you agree that monthly payment for a player is sufficient?	33.3%		66.7%		
7	Do you agree that monthly payment for a coach is sufficient?	33.4%	33.3%	33.3%		
For stake holders						
8	Does your payment for the players are sufficient?	50%		50%		
9	Does the technique committee supervise and give comment about the training?			50%	50%	
10	Does the monthly payment for a coach is sufficient?	100%				

4.1.4. The response of players, coaches and stakeholders about women football prospects and development programs of Bahir Dar city

The descriptive statistics of table 4 shows that the prospects expected for women football development programs of Bahir Dar city. Nine items were used to assess the prospects expected for women football development programs of Bahir Dar city and the result of each item are described below.

The respondents give their responds for the first item, have you ever seen a player in your project (team) selected for a top club.37.9% and 39.4%of the respondents were having agree and strongly agree,16.7% and 3% of the participants are strongly disagree and disagree and 3% of the participants are not decide. This shows us the majority of 77.1% of the participants are agree and strongly agree on the idea of a player in your project (team) selected for a top club. This indicates that women football players are selected in top club so the development of women football players is moving forward for the future.

The participants also give their responses to the second item, has your project (team) ever been visited by top club coaches and recruiters.30.3% and19.7% of the respondents are strongly disagree and disagree, 16.7% and 21.2% of the respondents were having agree and strongly agree and 12.1% are says not decide .this result shows it requires some improvements to visited by top club coaches and recruiters especially women football project players so a coach, club board and committee are visited project players in the development of women football players in Bahir Dar city.

The reflection of the respondent for the third item, do you have an agreement to join clubs at the end of your training period.42.4%% and 7.6%of the respondents were strongly disagree and disagree, 16.7% and 28.8% of the respondents are agree and strongly agree and 4.5% of the participants were not decide. This result shows us the majority of 50% of the participants are strongly disagree and disagree on the idea of the agreement of to join clubs at the end of your training period.so this indicates the project players are not an agreement to join clubs at the end of your training period.

The fourth item, do you agree that payment for the players is sufficient. 95.5% of the respondents were having strongly disagreed on the idea of the payment for the players are sufficient. This result shows us the payment of the player is not sufficient so it is the challenge of women football development in Bahir Dar city.

The participants also give their responses to the fifth item, did the trainees in your project (team) have the opportunity to participate in different higher clubs. 66.7% of the respondents are disagree and 33.3% of the participants having agree. This result shows us the women football players have less opportunity to participate in different higher clubs so it is an obstacle to the development of women football player in Bahir Dar city respectively.

The sixth item, do you agree that monthly payment for a player is sufficient. 66.7% and 33.3% of the respondents were having not decided and strongly disagree. This result shows us the monthly payment of the players are not sufficient specially women project football players. So the women project football players are not gain sufficient payment this is an obstacle for the development of women football in Bahir Dar city. According to Digest, (1998), lack of economic power, facilities and even time especially for women and girls due their other gender roles is a huge barrier that blocks women's participation in sports.

The seventh item, do you agree that monthly payment for a coach is sufficient. 33.4% and 33.3% of the respondents were strongly disagree and disagree and the other 33.3% of the respondents are not decide. This result shows us the majority of 66.7% of the participants are strongly disagree and disagree on the idea of the monthly payment for a coach is sufficient so the monthly payment of the coach is the other challenges of women football player's development in Bahir Dar city.

The respondents give their responds for the eighth item, does your payment for the players are sufficient. 50% of the respondents were strongly disagree and 50% of the players are not decide. This results shows us the monthly payment of the players are not sufficient specially project women football players. So to develop women football the players gain sufficient payment. Griffin et al., (2020) the prize and monthly payment and prizes in women are much lower than in men's.

The reflection of the respondent for the ninth item, does the technique committee supervise and give comment about the training. 50% of the respondents were agree and 50% of the respondents are not decide. This result indicates that the project women football players have not the technique committee but the club women players' technic committees supervise and giving comment in the training but it is less attention to supervise and give comment so to develop women football to organize technique committee and giving a comment and motivate players in the training session.

Finally, respondent's responses for does the monthly payment for a coach is sufficient. 100% of the respondents were strongly disagree. This result shows us the monthly payment of women football players coach is not sufficient. so this is also the major challenges of women football in Bahir Dar city.

Generally, from the above description of data the researcher determined that currently the prospects expected for women football development programs of Bahir Dar city have the challenges of women football players these are the monthly payment of the players, the coach are not sufficient and the players not visited by top club players specially project players but there are little improvements for the payment of the club women football players and the players are selected for a top club. Cumulatively majority of respondents argued that current status of women football development programs of Bahir Dar city is very weak. If there is a challenge on women football trainers the sustainability of women football project may have a challenges on their sustainability, this is because of women football trainers and coach have no any incentive that motivate them to continue their training. The researcher was also asking participants who takes the monthly payment of the player is sufficient, majority of interview respondents are argued that there is no incentive and payments in the women football project participants. So as to be the project may be decline in number and dispersed in the future. Due to this, clubs like Bahir Dar Kenema and other teams might not have substitutes and be forced to hire players from other areas.

Observational checklist for planning, facilities and equipment, and supervision in the training center

Note: AV= Available
PV = partially Available
NA = Not Available

Table 5. Observation check list

NO	Activities	AV	PV	NA
1	Does the project center follow the strategic and annual Plan?	✓		
2	Availability and Suitability of playing field for the Training?		✓	
3	Fulfill practice bibs during the training session?		✓	
4	Fulfill sufficient soccer balls during the training session?		✓	
5	Fulfill football shoes during the training session?			✓
6	Fulfill goal nets during the training session?			✓
7	Is there Continuous support and follow up from Stakeholders?			✓

4.1.5. Analysis of Observational Checklist

The data shows that the project center has strategic and annual plans Available but basic facilities and equipment are partially available, here there was no Continuous supervision, support, and following up from stakeholders in the women football project and clubs. so Basic materials and equipment necessary to carry out daily trainee or athletes' training sessions successfully are established in short supply. In the core case, to make the training activities more effective, it is necessary to have an appropriate physical environment with infrastructures and equipment, which facilitate the training program at large.

CHAPTER FIVE:

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations are included.

5.1 Summary

The purpose of this study was to investigate the challenges and prospects of y women football player development particularly focused on Bahir Dar city. During investigation time all possible efforts were made to get reliable and valid data using questionnaire, interview and observation. In addition to this relevant related literature were reviewed and discussed. Based on the main objective of the study the following specific objectives were formulated:

- ✓ To find out the major challenges of the women football players in Bahir Dar city.
- ✓ To examine the trends of the women football management system in Bahir Dar city.
- ✓ To indicate the prospects of women football development programs.

In order to attain the objectives of the study 71 participants were selected using purposive sampling. Participants of the study include 66 women football trainers, 2 coaches and 2 stakeholders. In order to attain the above specific objectives, the study employed descriptive survey method. Relevant literatures were reviewed and data collecting instruments designed and used to collect information from different sources. In the study questionnaires, interview, were the major instruments for data collection. To increase the validity and reliability of the questionnaires in addition to evaluation made by the research supervisor and professional's evaluation was conducted and some modification has been done. After collecting data from respondents, data cleaning and organizing were made before analysis. All quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS version 25 and data collected from interview were analyzed the systematically and discussed in line with quantitative data.

From the data analysis the major findings obtained are summarized as follows:

Based on the data collected from the participants the researcher was summarized the results as;

1. Women football projects and clubs particularly in Bahir Dar city have not a problem of in their management system but require working cooperatively.
2. The participation and number of women football project and team are very low in Bahir Dar city
3. The availability of facility and equipment, budget deficit and monthly payment of the players and coaches of in Bahir Dar city are the major challenges of women football players.
4. The stakeholder women football project players of Bahir Dar city football federation are not support and actively participated
5. There is no well-structured technique committee of women football project and club players in Bahir Dar city.
6. The development of women football players particularly in Bahir Dar city are waking in slowly.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study the researcher concludes that women football players, particularly found in Bahir Dar city has no a problem of management system.

Major problem of the availability of facility, equipment, the monthly payment of the players and coaches planning, implementation or performances reporting system have a problem of women football in Bahir Dar city.

Furthermore, the women football projects in Bahir Dar have lack of monthly payment for both the players and coaches; as a result, consistency of the projects might be in danger.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusion of this study, several recommendations have been made to both national and regional government, Bahir Dar city football Federation (BFF), non-governmental organizations (NGOS) and the media as follows:

1. It should oversee and control all including the women football at all levels in order to minimize mismanagement.
2. Provide adequate funding for women football activities.
3. Organize and manage tournaments in the regional and county levels in order to provide more opportunities for women to participate in football.
4. Involve the media in publicizing and promoting women football at the county level.
5. Manage and maintain the available playing grounds, facility and equipment to ensure that they remain in good condition.
6. Recognize and reward women who excel in football so that they can be role models to other women.
7. Organize women football activities at grassroots level.
8. Consider introducing the leagues in secondary schools and colleges since most of the women football players are young and still in school.
9. The administrators should give proper attention to the development and prospects of women football players and should fulfill the training materials, equipment and facilities.
10. Should provide the opportunities of sponsorship to get financial support for the development of women football.

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Appendixes -I

Bahir Dar University

Sports Academy

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Written questionnaire for coaches

Dear Respondents, my name is Astewel Menberu. It is believed that the main reason for the development of women football, so this study can play a role in explaining the challenges and prospects of women football player in Bahir Dar city. It also provides a basis for assessing issues that may arise in the provision of high-quality women players. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of women football and can contribute to them. For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, I humbly ask you to complete the questionnaire based on the success of this study, which directly depends on your honest and correct answers to the questions.

Any personal information will never be linked to your response

General instructions:

- You do not need to write your name in any part of the questionnaire.
- Check the box "✓" for the answer to the alternative questions.
- Feel free to comment as your ideas are important to questions that need clarification.
- Please post your answer carefully as no response will be valid outside of the saved response Option.

Part One: Background Information

1) Name of your football project-----

2) age-----

3) Education level-----

4) Coaching experience A) 0-2 years B)3-5years C) 6-8 years D) 9-12 years E) above 13 years

5) Coaching qualification ----- 6) other short term training -----

Part two –a question about plan, strategy, organizational structure

1. The project/ team have clearly articulated vision statement?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

2. Rate the level of support from different stake holders?

2.1 The support from officials

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

2.2 The support from parents. A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree
E) strongly agree

2.3 The support from management/ committee

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

Part three – questionnaire about facilities and equipment

1. Is there the challenges facing your project or team regarding facility and equipment?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

2. Your project or team has facility availability?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

3. Your project or team has support training materials from different stakeholders?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

Part four – questionnaire about women football development program

1. Did the trainees in your project (team) have the opportunity to participate in different higher clubs? A) Strongly agree B) agree C) not decide D) disagree E) strongly disagree

2. Does that monthly payment for a player is sufficient?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

3. Does that monthly payment for a coach is sufficient? A) Strongly disagree B) disagree
c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

Appendixes-II

Bahir Dar University

Sports Academy

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Written questionnaire for players

Dear Respondents, my name is Astewel Menberu. It is believed that the main reason for the development of women football, so this study can play a role in explaining the challenges and prospects of women football player in Bahir Dar city. It also provides a basis for assessing issues that may arise in the provision of high-quality women players. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of women football and can contribute to them. For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, I humbly ask you to complete the questionnaire based on the success of this study, which directly depends on your honest and correct answers to the questions.

Any personal information will never be linked to your response

General instructions:

- You do not need to write your name in any part of the questionnaire.
- Check the box "✓" for the answer to the alternative questions.
- Feel free to comment as your ideas are important to questions that need clarification.
- Please post your answer carefully as no response will be valid outside of the saved response Option.

Part One: Pre-Personal Information

1. The name of the project you are playing
2. Age-----

3. Education level: A. Less than 5th grade C. 9th-10th grade B. 5th-8thgrade
D. Grades 11-12

After carefully reading the questionnaire below, strongly dis agrees: No, less than

20%; 21-40% disagree, 41-60% moderate agree, 61-80% agree, 81-100% strongly agree only on the options you believe in.

No	Questions to answer	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not decide	agree	Strongly agree
1	Does a football project(team)thatyouplayaffectedbymanagerialinfluence?					
2	Is there anyone who takes responsibility for your Project (team) and supports it?					
3	Is there a coach who has received proper training On your project (team)?					
4	Do you believe that is there a lack of coaching Performance in your project or club?					
5	Is the training method and program compatible?					
6	Has the project (team) ever experienced a budget deficit					
7	Are there enough quality training play grounds and materials in your project (team)?					
8	Do you get clean drinking water,nutrients and bathwater Before and after exercise?					
9	Have you ever seen a player in your project (team) selected for a top club?					
10	Has your project (team) ever been visited by t o p club coaches and recruiters?					
11	Do you have an agreement to join clubs at the end of your training period?					
12	Do you agree that payment for the players is sufficient?					

Appendixes -III

Bahir Dar University

Sports Academy

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Written questionnaire for Stakeholders

Dear Respondents, my name is Astewel Menberu. It is believed that the main reason for the development of women football, so this study can play a role in explaining the challenges and prospects of women football player in Bahir Dar city. It also provides a basis for assessing issues that may arise in the provision of high-quality women players. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of women football and can contribute to them. For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, I humbly ask you to complete the questionnaire based on the success of this study, which directly depends on your honest and correct answers to the questions.

Any personal information will never be linked to your response

General instructions:

- You do not need to write your name in any part of the questionnaire.
- Check the box "✓" for the answer to the alternative questions.
- Feel free to comment as your ideas are important to questions that need clarification.
- Please post your answer carefully as no response will be valid outside of the saved response Option.

Part one - pre personal information

1. The name of your football project you support and monitor-----

2. Your education level

A. Grade 12 and below B. Diploma C. Bachelor's Degree D. 2nd degree and above

3. Experience in monitoring and supporting projects

A. 0-2 year's

C. 5-10 years

B. 3-4 years

D. 10 years and old

Part two - Questions about plan, strategy and organizational structure

1. Your women football projects or teams are moving forward with a clear vision, mission, and purpose? A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

2. Planning, implementation, or performance reporting system at the end of each month for women football project and team coaches and stakeholders?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

Part three – questionnaire about facilities and equipment

1. Challenges facing your women football projects and teams regarding training facilities and equipment? A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

2. Does your supervising women football project and teams have enough facilities availability?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree 3. Does your supervising women football project and teams have enough equipment availability?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree **Part four – questionnaire about women football development program**

1. Does your payment for the players is sufficient? A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

2. Does the technique committee supervise and give comment about the training?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

3. does the monthly payment for a coach is sufficient?

A) Strongly disagree B) disagree c) not decide D) agree E) strongly agree

Appendixes-IV

Bahir Dar University

Sports Academy

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Interview for coaches

Dear Respondents, my name is Astewel Menberu. It is believed that the main reason for the development of women football, so this study can play a role in explaining the challenges and prospects of women football player in Bahir Dar city. It also provides a basis for assessing issues that may arise in the provision of high-quality women players. In the past, he has devised a strategy to solve the problems of women football and can contribute to them. For this study, this information is intended for postgraduate study purposes only and is confidential. Therefore, I humbly ask you to complete the questionnaire based on the success of this study, which directly depends on your honest and correct answers to the questions.

No need to tell me your name and any personal information will not be ever associated with your response

Interview for coaches

1. How many trainees are there in your project or team? What about the number of coaches?
2. Who oversees your project or team?
3. Is your project or team plan derived from the project or team strategy to achieve its vision, mission, and objective?
4. To what extent is the support and monitoring of the project or team support staff?
5. Do you agree the monthly payment of the player is sufficient?
6. Do you have anyone who volunteers to support your project or team? How much support do they have?
7. Do you believe your project or team has enough resources and tools for training and competition?
8. How would you describe the women football development program?
9. In your opinion, what are the challenges and problems of your project or team?

Appendixes - V

Bahir Dar University

Sports Academy

Postgraduate Program in Football Coaching

Observation checklist

Instructed Observation Checklist guide for Projects and team

Note: AV= Available

PV = partially Available

NA = Not Available

Observational checklist for planning, facilities and equipment, and supervision in the project center

NO	Activities	AV	PV	NA
1	Does the project/club follow the strategic and annual Plan?			
2	Availability and Suitability of playing field for the Training?			
3	Fulfill practice bibs during the training session?			
4	Fulfill sufficient soccer balls during the training session?			
5	Fulfill football shoes during the training session?			
6	Fulfill shin guards during the training session?			
7	Fulfill goal nets during the training session?			
8	Is there Continuous support and following up from Stakeholders?			

ባህርዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት አካዳሚ

በእግር ኳስ አሰልጣኝነት የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

ለአሰልጣኞች የቀረበ የፅሁፍ ማጠቃለያ

ወድ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች ስሜተሚ አስተወል መንበሩ ይባላል ይህ ማጠቃለያ የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግሮችን ዕድገት እና እይታ በሙሉ እርስዎ ድህረ-ምረቃ መረጃዎች ፅሁፍ ጥናትና ምርምር ለማካሄድ መረጃን ለማስተላለፍ ብቻ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው፡ ስለሆነም ይህ ጥናት በሴቶች እግር ኳስ ላይ ያሉትን ችግሮች እና ልምዶች በማብራራት ረገድ የራሱ ሚና ማጭወድ ይችላል፡፡ ከዚህም ባለፈም የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግር ለመቼት ስታራቴጂ ነድፎ የበኩሉን አስተዋፅዖ ሊያደርግ ይችላል፡፡ ለዚህም ጥናት ስኬት ይህ መረጃ ለድህረ-ምረቃ መረጃዎች የፅሁፍ አላማ ብቻ የታሰበ ነው በመሆኑም በሚከተሉት ይጠበቃል፡፡ ስለዚህ የዚህ ጥናት ስኬት በቀጥታ ለጤናዊ ዕቅዶች በምትሰጡት እውነተኛነት ትክክለኛ ምላሽ ላይ የመረጃ ኮዝቦትን ማጠቃለያ እንድትሞክሩ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ፡፡

ማንኛውም ግል መረጃ ከርስዎ ምላሽ ጋር በፍፁም አይገናኝም፡፡

ስለ ትብብርዎ አስቀድሞ አማካኝነት ለሁኑ፡፡

አጠቃላይ መሣሪያ

- በማጠቃለያ ውስጥ በማንኛውም ክፍል ውስጥ ስሙን መጻፍ አያስፈልግም፡፡
- በአሜሪካ ጥያቄዎች መሰረት የሰጥን ምልክቱ ላይ ምልክት “✓” ያስቀምጡ፡፡
- ማብራሪያና ገለፃ ለሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎ ሃሳብ ትልቅ ድርሻ ስላለው በነፃነት ያስቀምጡ፡፡
- ከተቀማጠው የሚሰጡ ማስቀመጫ አሜሪካ በታ ወጪ የሚቀመጡ ምላሽ ዋጋ ስለሚኖረው እባክዎን በጥንቃቄ መሰረት ያስቀምጡ፡፡

ክፍል አንድ፡ - የግል መረጃ

እባክዎን ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ጥያቄው በሚያዘው መሣሪያ መሰረት መሰረት ያስቀምጡ፡፡

1. የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክትዎ /ክለብዎ/ ስም.....
2. እድሜ.....
3. የትምህርት ደረጃ.....
4. የአሰልጣኝነት ልምድ ሀ. 0-2 ዓመት ለ. 3-5 አመት ሐ. 6-10 አመት መ. 11-15 ሰ. ከ15 ዓመት በላይ
5. የአሰልጣኝነት ብቃት-----

6. ተጨማሪ የአጭር ጊዜ ሚዛን ስልጠና ስንት ጊዜ ወስደዋል? ሀ. 1-2 ጊዜ ለ. 3-5 ጊዜ ሐ. 6-8 ጊዜ መ. 9-10 ጊዜ

ክፍል ሁለት፡ - ስለ ስትራቴጂ እና አሜሪካን አቅድ ድርጅታዊ መዋቅርን በተመለከተ ጥያቄዎች

1. ፕሮጀክቱን ወይም ክለብዎ ግልፅ የሆነ ራዕይ አለዎ?
 ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ
 መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
2. ከተለያዩ የባለድርሻ አካላት ድጋፍ በተመለከተ
 2.1. በሚመለከተው የፌዴሬሽን ባለስላጣን የሚደረግ ውድገት
 ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ
 መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
 2.2. ከተጨማሪ ቤተሰብ የሚደረግ ግልፅ ድጋፍ
 ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ
 መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
 2.3. ካስተዳደር ወይም ከኮሚቴ አካላት የሚደረግ ግልፅ ድጋፍ
 ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ
 መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ

ስለ መሳሪያ መሳሪያዎች ማከይቅ

1. በፕሮጀክት/ክለብ/የመሳሪያ መሳሪያዎች ችግር አለብዎት?
 ሀ. ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ
 መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
2. ፕሮጀክት/ክለብ/ምቹ ፋሲሊቲዎች አሉ?
 ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ
 መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
3. ፕሮጀክት/ክለብ/ከተለያዩ የባለድርሻ አካላት የመሳሪያ መሳሪያዎች ድጋፍ ይደረግለዎታል?
 ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ

የተጨማሪ እድገትና እድል በተመለከተ ማከይቅ

1. ተጨማሪ በተለያዩ ከፍተኛ ክለቦች የመሳተፍ እድል አግኝተዋል?
 ሀ. ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ
 መ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
2. የተጨማሪ ወርሃዊ ክፍያ በቂ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?
 ሀ. ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ

ሚ. እስማኤል ሁ. ሰ. በጣም እስማኤል ሁ.

3. የአሰልጣኖች ወርሃዊ ክፍያ በቂ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ. በፍፁም እስማኤል ሁ. ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰን እችላለሁ ሚ. እስማኤል ሁ. ሰ. በጣም እስማኤል ሁ.

በህርዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት አካዳሚ

በእግር ኳስ አሰልጣኝነት የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

ለፕሮጀክቶች/ለክለሶች/ተጨማሪ የቀረበ የፅሁፍ ማጠቃለያ

ወደ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች ስሜተሚ አስተውል መነበሩ ይባላል ይህ ማጠቃለያ የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግሮችን ዕድገት እና እይታ በሙሉ እርስዎ ድህረ-ምረቃ መመሪያ ፅሁፍ ጥናትና ምርምር ለማካሄድ ሚጃን ለማስተላለፍ ብቻ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው፡ ስለሆነም ይህ ጥናት በሴቶች እግር ኳስ ላይ ያሉትን ችግሮች እና ልምዶች በማበራረት ረገድ የራሱ ሙያ መጪያ ይችላል፡፡ ከዚህም ባለፈም የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግር ለመቀነስ ስታራቴጂ ነድፎ የበኩሉን አስተዋፅኦ ሊያደርግ ይችላል፡፡ ለዚህም ጥናት ስኬት ይህ ሚጃ ለድህረ-ምረቃ መመሪያ የፅሁፍ አላማብቻ የታሰበ ነው በመሆኑም በሚከተሉት ይጠበቃል፡፡ ስለዚህ የዚህ ጥናት ስኬት በቀጥታ ለጤናዊነት በምትሰጡ እውነተኛነት ትክክለኛ ምላሽ ላይ የሚመረኮዝበትን ማጠቃለያ እንድትሞክሩ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ፡፡

ማንኛውም ግል ሚጃ ከርስዎ ምላሽ ጋር በፍፁም አይገናኝም፡፡

ስለትብብርዎ አስቀድሞ አማካኝነት ግናለሁ፡፡

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ

- በማጠቃለያ ውስጥ በማንኛውም ክፍል ውስጥ ስሙን ማፍ አያስፈልግም፡፡
- በአሜሪካውያን የሴቶች ሚኒስቴር የሰጡ ምላሽ ላይ ምላሽ “√” ያስቀምጡ፡፡
- ማበራረያና ገለፃ ለሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎ ሃሳብ ትልቅ ድርሻ ስላለው በነፃነት ያስቀምጡ፡፡
- ከተቀማጣው የሚል ማስቀመጫ አሜሪካውያን በታወቁ የመቅመጥ ምላሽ ዋጋ ስለሚኖረው እባክዎን በጥንቃቄ ሚኒስቴር ያስቀምጡ፡፡

ክፍል አንድ፡ - የግል መረጃ

እባክዎትን ለመሳተፍ ጥያቄዎች ጥያቄው በመሆኑ ዘውዲሳረት መልስዎን ያስቀምጡ

1. የምትጨውበት የፖሊሲ አካል ስም.....
2. ፆታ ወ ሴ.....
3. ዕድሜ.....
4. የትምህርት ደረጃ ሀ. ከ5 ክፍል በታች ለ. ከ5-8 ክፍል ሐ. ከ9-12 መ. 12ኛ

ክፍል በላይ

ክፍል ሁለት ከዚህ በታች ያሉትን መጠይቆችን በጥንቂቃ ከነበባችሁ በኋላ በፍፁም አልስማማም ከ20% በታች ፣ አልስማማም 21-40%፣ ለመውሰድ እችላለሁ 41-60% ፣ እስማማለሁ ከ61-80% ፣ በጣም እስማማለሁ ከ81 -100% በመሉት አመራጮች ውስጥ በመምላታ በትምህርት ደረጃ ላይ ብቻ የ “√” ምልክት በመጥቀም ትክክለኛውን መልስ ስጡ

ተ.ቁ	መልስ የሚሰጥባቸው ጥያቄዎች	በፍፁም አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ለመውሰድ እችላለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
	ስለስትራቴጂክ እና አማካኝ ዕቅድ ድርጅታዊ መዋቅርን በተመለከተ መጠይቅ					
1	አንች የምትጨውበት የግር ኪስ ፕሮጀክት/ክለብ/ ላይ የአስተዳደር ተፅዕኖ ይደርስበታል?					
2	በፕሮጀክትዎ/ክለብ/ ኃላፊነቱን ወስዶ የሚገኝ አካል አለ?					
3	በፕሮጀክትዎ/ክለብዎ/ ተገቢውን ስልጠና የወሰደ አሰልጣን አለ?					
4	የአስልጣኝዎ የአሰልጣኝነት ዘዴዎች ስለሌላ ብለው ያምናሉ?					
5	ልምምድ ዘዴው እና መርሃ ግብሩ ተመጣጣኝ ነው?					
	ስለመሳሪያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች መጠይቅ					
6	ፕሮጀክቱ/ክለቡ/ የበጀት ጥረት አገጥሞት ያወቃል?					
7	በፕሮጀክትዎ በቂ እና ጥሩ የጠቀረ መሳሪያዎች እና ቁሳቁስ አለው?					
8	ከልምምድ በፊትና በኋላ በቂ እና የተመጣጠነ ምግብ ፣ ንፅሁ የመጠጥ ውሃና መታጠቢያ ያገኛሉ?					

	የሴቶች እግር ኳስ እድገት /ልማት/ ፕሮግራምማከይቅ					
9	ከዚህ በፊት ተጫዋቾች በከፍተኛ ደረጃ ሊጫወቱ ክሎች ተመርጠውያወቃሉ?					
10	ፕሮጀክትዎ/ ክለብዎ ከዚህ በፊት በከፈተኛ ደረጃ አሰልጣኞች እና ሙያዎች ተጎብኝቶ ያወቃል?					
11	በፕሮጀክታችሁ/ክለባችሁ/ የስልጣን ጊዜያችሁ ሲጠናቀቅ ወደ ሌላ ክለቦች ለመቀላቀል ስምምነት አላችሁ?					
12	የተጫዋቾች ወርሃዊ ክፍያ በቂ ነው ብለውያምሉ?					

ባህረዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት አካዳሚ

በእግር ኳስ አሰልጣኝነት የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

ለፕሮጀክቶች/ለክለቦች/ ድጋፍ ሰጪ አካላት የቀረበ የፅሁፍ ማከይቅ

ወድ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች ስሜተሚ አስተወል መንበሩ ይባላል ይህ ማከይቅ የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግሮችን ዕድገት እና እይታ በሙክላ እርስ ድህረ-ምረቃ መመሪያ ፅሁፍ ጥናትና ምርምር ለማካሄድ መረጃን ለመግባብ ብቻ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው፡ ስለሆነም ይህ ጥናት በሴቶች እግር ኳስ ላይ ያሉትን ችግሮች እና ልምዶች በማጠራረት ረገድ የራሱ ምርመራ ይችላል፡፡ ከዚህም ባለፈም የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግር ለመፍታት ስታራቴጂ ነድፎ የበኩሉን አስተዋፅዖ ሊያደርግ ይችላል፡፡ ለዚህም ጥናት ስኬት ይህ መረጃ ለድህረ-ምረቃ መመሪያ የፅሁፍ አላማ ብቻ የታሰበ ነው በመሆኑም በሚከተሉ ይጠበቃል፡፡ ስለዚህ የዚህ ጥናት ስኬት በቀጥታ ለጤናዊነት በምትሰጡ እውነተኛነት ትክክለኛ ምላሽ ላይ የመረከብዎትን ማከይቁን እንድትሞሉ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ፡፡

ማንኛውም ግል መረጃ ከርስዎ ምላሽ ጋር በፍፁም አይገናኝም፡

ስለትብብርዎ አስቀድሞ አማካኝነት ግናለሁ፡፡

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ

- በማከይቁ ውስጥ በማንኛውም ክፍል ውስጥ ስሙን ማፍ አያስፈልግም፡
- በአሜሪካውያን ፍቃድ ሙክላ ስዎን የሰጥን ምልክቱ ላይ ምልክት “✓” ያስቀምጡ

- ማብራሪያና ገለፃ ለሚፈልጉ ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎ ሃሳብ ትልቅ ድርሻ ስለላውብን ፃነት ያስቀምጡ፡
- ከተቀማጠው የሚል ማስቀመጫ አሚራጭ ቦታ ውጭ የሚቆሙ ምላሽ ዋጋ ስለማይኖረው እባክዎን በጥንቃቄ ማልዘዎን ያስቀምጡ፡

ክፍል አንድ፡ - የግል መረጃ

እባክዎን ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ጥያቄው በሚያዘውላቸው ማልዘዎን ያስቀምጡ

1. ድጋፍና ክትትል የሚያደርጉበት የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት/ክለብ/
2. እድሜ/ሽ/.....
3. ያለዎት የትምህርት ደረጃ ሀ. 12ኛ ክፍል ያጠናቀቀ/ሽ እና በታች ለ. ዲፕሎማ ሐ. የሚመረጥ ዲግሪ ሙ. 2ኛ ዲግሪ እና በላይ
4. ፕሮጀክትዎን/ክለብዎን/ በማስታተል እና ድጋፍ በማስጠኑ ያለዎት የስራ ልምድ
ሀ. ከ0-2 ዓመት ለ .ከ3-5 ዓመት ሐ.ከ6-10 ዓመት ሙ.11-15 ዓመት ሰ.15 ዓመት በላይ

ክፍል ሁለት ስለ እቅድ፣ ስትራቴጂ እና ድርጅታዊ መዋቅር ጥያቄ

1. ፕሮጀክትዎ/ክለብዎ/ ግልፅ በሆነ ራዕይ፣ ተልእኮ እና አለማ እየተደገፉ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመወሰን እችላለሁ
ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
2. በየወሩ ሚኒስትር ፕሮጀክትዎ/ክለብዎ/ አሰልጣኞች እና ባለድርሻ አካላት የዕቅድ፣ የተግባር ወይም የአፈፃፀም ሪፖርት አቀራረብ ስርዓት አለዎት ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመወሰን እችላለሁ
ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ

ክፍል ሶስት ስለማልገያዎችና መሳሪያዎች አቅርቦት ማጠቃለያ

1. እርስዎ በሚቆጣጠሩት ፕሮጀክት/ክለብ/ የማልገያ መሳሪያዎች እና የማዘወትሪያ ስፍራ አለ? ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመወሰን እችላለሁ
ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
2. እርስዎ በሚቆጣጠሩበት ፕሮጀክት/ክለብዎ/ ያለው የማዘወትሪያ ስፍራ?
ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመወሰን እችላለሁ
ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ
3. እርስዎ በሚቆጣጠሩበት ፕሮጀክት ወይም ክለብ ያለው የማልገያ መሳሪያ አቅርቦት ሀ. በፍፁም እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመወሰን እችላለሁ

ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ

ክፍል አራት የወጣች እድገት/ልማት/ፕሮግራሞች ማጠቃለያ

1. የተጨማሪ ወራት ወጪዎች በቂ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ

ሀ. በፍጥነት እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰድ እችላለሁ
ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ

2. እርስዎ ለመቆጣጠሩት ፕሮጀክት/ክልሉ/በስልጣን ወቅት በቴክኒክ ኮሚቴ ግምገማ
የሚደረግ እና አስተያየት ሀ. በፍጥነት እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም

ሐ. ለመውሰድ እችላለሁ ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ

3. የአስልጣኞች ወራት ወጪዎች በቂ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ

ሀ. በፍጥነት እስማማለሁ ለ. አልስማማም ሐ. ለመውሰድ እችላለሁ

ሙ. እስማማለሁ ሰ. በጣም እስማማለሁ

ባህርዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ስፖርት አካዳሚ

በእግር ኳስ አሰልጣኝነት የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

ለአሰልጣኞች የተዘጋጀ ቃለ-ማጠቃለያ

ወድ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች ስሜተሙሪ አስተዋጽኦ መስጠት ይባላል ይህ ማጠቃለያ የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግሮችን ዕድገት እና እድታ በሙሉ እርስዎ ድህረ-ምረቃ መመሪያ ፅሁፍ ጥናትና ምርምር ለማካሄድ ሚጃን ለመስጠት ብቻ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው፡ ስለሆነም ይህ ጥናት በሴቶች እግር ኳስ ላይ ያሉትን ችግሮች እና ልምዶች በማጠቃለያ ረገድ የራሱ ሙያ ማጠቃለያ ይችላል፡፡ ከዚህም ባለፈም የሴቶች እግር ኳስ ችግር ለመቅረብ ስታራቴጂ ነድፎ የበኩሉን አስተዋፅኦ ሊያደርግ ይችላል፡፡ ለዚህም ጥናት ስኬት ይህ ሚጃ ለድህረ-ምረቃ መመሪያ የፅሁፍ አላማብቻ የታሰበ ነው በመሆኑም በሙሉ ጥር ይጠበቃል፡፡ ስለዚህ የዚህ ጥናት ስኬት በቀጥታ ለጣዖቶች በምትሰጡ እውነተኛነት ትክክለኛ ምላሽ ላይ የሚመረኮዝበትን ማጠቃለያ እንድትሞክሩ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ፡፡

ማንኛውም ግል መረጃ ከርስዎ ምላሽ ጋር በፍፁም አይገናኝም :

ስለ ትብብርዎ አስቀድሞ አማካኝነት ሆኖ :

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ

- በማከይቁ ውስጥ በማንኛውም ክፍል ውስጥ ስመዎን መጻፍ አያስፈልግም :
- በአሜሪካ ጥያቄዎች መሰረት የሰጥን ምልክቱ ላይ ምልክት “√” ያስቀምጡ
- ማበራረያና ገለፃ ለመፈለግ ጥያቄዎች የእርስዎ ሃሳብ ትልቅ ድርሻ ስላለው በነፃነት ያስቀምጡ :
- ከተቀማጠው የመልስ መስቀመጫ አሜሪካ በታወቁ የመቋሙ ምላሽ ዋጋ ስለመቆረረው እባክዎን በጥንቃቄ መልስዎን ያስቀምጡ :

ክፍል አንድ: - የግል መረጃ

እባክዎን ለመሳተፍ ጥያቄዎች ጥያቄው በሚያዘው መሆኑን መልስዎን ያስቀምጡ

1. ፕሮጀክትዎ/ክለብዎ/ ውስጥ ምን ያክል ሰልጣኞች አሉ? የአሰልጣኞች ቁጥርስ?
2. ፕሮጀክትዎ/ክለብዎ/ በበላይነት የመሳተፍ አካል ማን ነው?
3. የፕሮጀክት/ክለብ/ እቅዳችሁ ራዕይን፣ ተልዕኮውን እና አላማውን ለማሳካት ከፕሮጀክቶች/ክለቦች/ ስትራቴጂ የተወሰደ ነው?
4. የፕሮጀክቱ/ክለብ/ የድጋፍ ሰጪ ራዕዮች እገዛ ክትትል እስከ ምን ድረስ ነው?
5. የተጫዎች ወራሃዊ ክፍያ በቂ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ
6. ፕሮጀክትዎን/ክለብዎን/ በበጎ ፈቃደኝነት የሚግፍ አካል አለዎት? ድጋፋቸውን እስከ ምን ድረስ ነው?
7. ከሌሎች ታዳጊ የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች/ክለቦች/ እና ከዘመናዊ የእግር ኳስ አስተዳደር ስርዓቶች ጋር ሲነፃፀር የፕሮጀክትዎን/የክለብዎን/ አደረጃጀት መቅረር እንዴት ይገመገማል?
8. ፕሮጀክትዎ/ክለብዎ/ ለስልጣና እና ለውድድር የሚሆን በቂ መሳተፊያዎች እና መሳሪያዎች አሉት ብለው ያምናሉ?
9. በእርስዎ እይታ የፕሮጀክቱ/የክለቡ/ ፈተናዎች እና ተግዳሮቶች ምን ድን ምን ናቸው?

