

**A STUDY OF THE CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF
WOMEN FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT: WITH SPECIFIC
REFERENCE TO OROMIA REGIONAL STATE**

BY

GEZAHEGN LEMA

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

August, 2012

ADDIS ABABA

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Acronyms

CAF- Confederation of African Foot ball

EFF – Ethiopian Foot ball Federation

FA - Foot ball Association

FF - Foot ball Federation

FIFA –Federation for International Foot ball Association

TID – Talent Identification

UEFA – United European Foot ball Association

UK - United Kingdom

UN – United Nations

UNESCO – United Nations for Education, Science and Cultural Organization

USA – United States of America

WF - Women’s Football

WFA – Women’s Foot ball Association

WHO – World Health Organization

Abstract

Prompted by growing concern on the challenges and prospects of women's foot ball development, the researcher conducted this study to assess the challenges and prospects of women's development with especial attention to Oromia regional state. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches particularly, a descriptive survey were employed as they were found to be appropriate for answering the basic research questions. Instrument of data collection included questionnaires, rating scales, interviews, document analysis and observation. Pertaining to the sample population for the study, experts of Adama zone youth and sport affairs office, Oromia region youth and sport affairs bureau ,different professionals of Oromia region and different professionals of the country were involved. The results indicate that, women's foot ball clubs have not given much emphasis, clubs lack attitudinal change, Cultural and environmental conditions with awareness problem influenced its development negatively. The result also revealed that attentions were not equal like the man's foot ball by the stake holders; many premier league clubs have no women's club in relation to the men's club. Furthermore, the study revealed evidence that a gap of awareness on women's foot ball starting the grass root level up to the regions foot ball federations, women's foot ball clubs do not supported and encouraged as a project right from the beginning of the schools in the form of under 11,15 and 17 levels. And also trainings did not given for coaches and executive bodies of the foot ball clubs. The researcher at last, recommended to be provided many attentions for women's foot ball development by the stake-holders and by the women themselves.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of women's football is the base for national team and for once economical, cultural and social development. In this regard challenges and problems of women football development is something needs to be solved.

1.1 Background of the study

The development of women's football is crucial with regard to many issues like gender cases, health and physical activities. Since football has its own scientific way of application, effect and benefits, the researcher tries to identify, analyze and investigate based up on the raised basic questions.

Women football like the world men football its 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 a 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 is quite unsuitable for females and ought not to be encouraged.

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 foot ball association (WFA) with 44 club member clubs, through a

different struggle of this association, finally, the FA council lifts the ban which forbade women playing on the ground of affiliated clubs.

In 1960s women's football had been in a good way in oromia regional state like in Nazareth, Assela, Goba, Jima, Shashemene, Ambo, Weliso and so on. And during this time there were different competitions in Townes and Regions 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 footballers frustration is being observable.

This study therefore, attempt to find out the challenges and prospects of women development with specific reference to oromia regional state.

The study also aims scientific methods of approach in coaching process for the development of women's football.

1.2 Statement of the problem

In Oromia Regional state the emphasis given for women's football is not like the emphasis given for male football. Even the male football seen from the lower age up to the adults everywhere, attention and encouragement is not provided for women's football in any sector. Therefore, this study deals on the challenges and prospects of women football with specific reference of the Oromia Regional state.

As compared to men, foot ball of women over looked by concerned bodies and even by the women themselves. Indeed, at one time the women football was going strong internationally, as well in Ethiopia. However, due to certain reasons it was ignored and became less.

This happened throughout the continent and even in our surroundings. Some of sayings were superstitious and others are in fact suppressing of men. Many of the world football organization leaders were derived out of men. Everywhere, beginning child hood up to adolescence stage boys have different traditional

opportunities in order to play, enjoy, and interface with their colleagues everywhere. Whereas girls are not accustomed with this occasions, especially, they do not have chance to pass their spare time in playing with their friends in the fields.

1.3 Therefore, these natural, manmade and traditional surrounding atmospheres were the causes not to develop women foot ball as of their brother's men.

1.3 Research Questions

1. Why women's football provided less concern than men in Ethiopia?
2. Is there biological barrier for women football?
3. What are the main barriers for women football?
4. How could we increase the participation of women in foot ball field?

1.4 Objectives of the study

General objective

The general objective of the study is to investigate and solve challenges and prospects of women football development with the specific references to the oromia regional state.

Specific objectives

- Indicates the problems and causes of overlooking of women foot ball.
- Lay out facts, reasons and of some factors that may hinder for the development of women foot ball.
- Aware the less development of women foot ball.
- Analyzes the difference of women as of men in the field of foot ball.
- Indicate traditional out looks with respect to gender.
- Pave the road for further study with regard to women foot ball.

- To investigate and analyze causes and effects of this less emphasis and women foot ball.

1.5 Significance of the study

As it has been well known, women foot ball were over looked for more than two decades. And still, it is developing in a cripple way. It needs more encouragement, participation and deep emphasis over the whole stake holders. Unless much effort is provided by the government, different social organizations and concerned bodies, this sector will not be improved. In order to participate these concerned stake holders this study plays its own role for the initiation and provision of various scientific investigations.

Furthermore, at the end of this study, the writer will indicate the value of women football for the development of the development of the football itself. This time, whether political or economical organizations are providing due attention for the participation of women in different legal spheres the success will not be gained. This study may:-

- Introducing opportunities for girls to play football in schools endorses females participating in sport.
- Involve high profile individuals, particularly women, in women football.
- Develop resources recent female coaches, referees and administrators.
- Educate the media to support women's football.

1.6 Delimitation of the study

To find some challenges and problems of women's football and to suggest possible solutions, this study would have been conducted in the national level. But due to some constraints like time and financial power the study has been delimited to

The following selected areas.

1. Premier league soccer clubs.

2. Region sport commissioners
3. Ministry of sport affair experts
4. Girls sport clubs
5. Coaches of women football clubs of national team.
6. Women football players

1.7 Limitations

The importance of this study is clear that, if this paper work were conducted by including the whole women's football clubs of the country. But due to some constraints as shortage of time, finance and lack of review literature in the area, the study is conducted on Adama and Addis Ababa. Partly, it includes youth and sport office of Adama town experts, football coaches, educators and club football players.

1.8 Operational definition of key terms

Barriers- a problem or situation that prevents somebody from doing something

Challenges- an action that shows that somebody refuses to accept something and questions whether it is right, legal.

Declaration- to say something officially or publically.

Federation- a group of clubs, trade unions, etc.. That have joined together to form an organization.

Physical activity- an activity that can be done with a person's body.

Pilot test- is a kind of test used to check activities or performances.

Responsibility- a duty or help or take care of something because of job relations.

Sexual Harassment- acting of annoys or wrong by putting pressure on women or saying or doing unpleasant.

Stake-holders- a person or company that involves in a particular project, because they have investment or relation on it.

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

Women's football-a game played by two teams 11 women players, using a round ball which players kick up and down the playing field. Teams try to kick the ball into the other team's goal.

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, 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 Oromia Regional state. Chapter three is about methods and procedures of the study, while chapter four deals with analysis and interpretation of data, and the final chapter, chapter five deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITRATURE REVIEW

This chapter mainly focuses on the review of related literature concerning on challenges and prospects of women football development, with reference to Oromia regional state. It starts its review by analyzing on women football and its historical development with different perspective. Secondly, it verifies women in physical activity. At third, point out challenges and prospects on women football development. Finally, layout strategies for women football development.

2.1 Women Football and Its Historical Development

Women football first recorded match was in olsgaw, Scotland and in England was in 1895. Nethe Honey bill founded the British ladies football club in 1894. He said that “I founded the association with the fixed resolve of proving to the world that women are not the ornamented and useless creatures man have pictured” Honeyball paved the way for women’s football however it was without the support of the British FA. David K Miller,(2002:145)

Then, the world war 1st company teams mini-boom in popularity. Most success full team was Dick Kerr’s ladies of Preston England. In 1921 English FA banned women’s football from league grounds. UEFA and Scotland followed suit. “Football is unsuitable for females and ought not to be encouragedgame played by women was distasteful” It was a speculation-decision based on jealousy. Then after, women’s football continued at local parts but gained limited exposure.

Barriers to progress of women’s football throughout Europe were:

- Perceptions of masculinity

- Loss of femininity (England)
- Women's roles in society mother hood (Spain)
- Doctors or Journalists perception 'unhealthy' and 'ungraceful' (Norway)
- Too competitive (Germany)

In the USA and Australia women's football was not on the radar. As men fought to preserve and protect male domains of sport, the women's game stuttered and stalled until post WW2nd-1970's. Nicolas Look, (May 2010:74)

In general there were many social, cultural, political factors limiting the progress of women's football. There was also a market and demand for women's football as players and spectators.

In 1971 UEFA encouraged all National Associations to take control of women's football. During the modern time there was an also different challenge that was affecting women football development. Some of these were:-

- Unfeminine
- Reproductive system
- Women do not need life lessons from sport
- Not real athletes (strength, speed, muscle mass)
- Can't attract audience
- Females not interested in sport (obtained from United Nations 2007:15)

2.1.1 Women football in Asia

Just as many other sports in China, the phenomenon of the female blossoming and the Chinese women in modern football began in the early 1980s. The first National Women's Football Tournament took place in Guangdong. Thereafter, a number of women's soccer teams emerged across the country. By 1988, Chinese women showed their quality in an international women's football tournament hosted by Guangdong. Simultaneously, on Chinese TV,

a documentary recorded the history of women soccer. These developments promoted the popularity of football among girls. By the late 1980s the number of women's football teams at provincial level reached 26. While Chinese men have been struggling to go beyond Asia, Chinese women realized the goal with something to spare. Though, they dominated the 1990 and 1994 Asian games. (World health organization, (2012: 145-146)

2.1.2 Women football in Europe

In 1971 ban lifted by FA and in 1991 WFA launched national league, 24 clubs. Continuing that in 1993 FA established women committees and took over national team, In 1997 development plan for girls comment. In 2005 UEFA cup hosted by England.

Scandinavians admitted women's football in early to mid 1970's to FA's. Norway and Sweden set up women's committees early, which focus on development and promoting club and national teams. Around in mid 1990's Norway has more female than male players. The semi-pro players in some teams post mid 1990's.

They socially and culturally fill will past WW2nd. In 2003, 12.5 million viewers attended the match and the Germany won the world cup. Women football players received 40,000 dollar from the government.

In Australia, in 1978, the first national team formed. Around in 1979 the 1st official international match held. It is the fastest growing sport in the 2000's. In general, social and cultural myths remain heavy barriers to expansion of the game. And also, media attention is difficult to attain. Due to different reasons local leagues have difficulty in sustainability. (FIFA (2012:276-280)

2.1.3 Women football in America

In 1960's battles-legal system in educational institutions and sport bodies. In 1972 title IX equal education amendment act verifies which equal gender access to federal funds was. By this the elite male football programmers grew from 5-10 to 1000 and above. In 1978 Federal Legislation banning sex discrimination in US Olympic Committee. The participation of USA players was 50,000 in 1986, 3.4 million in 1993 and at 2003 it reached 7.5 million players. Nicolas Look, May 2010: 211

2.1.4 Women Football in Africa

Women's football champion ship founded in Africa in 1991 and held 8 times up to now. 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 three times. These two African countries a little further gone in women football rather than the rest of African countries.

Women football in South Africa first emerged and became successful from 2006, October. Theorists of South Africa football point to ways in which girls and women are marked as outsiders to the game of football. They comment about women's footballers with hostility not only constructs women as outsiders and discourages their participation, reinforces dominant gender ideologies that demand clearly marked differences between men and women. The journal of pan African studies, (2007) volume1# 9

2.1.5. Women Football in Ethiopia

Football has deep roots in Ethiopia. Ethiopia was one of founding members of confederation African football. While neither the

men's nor the women's national teams are highly ranked internationally, football remains extremely popular throughout the region.

As statistical data of FIFA 2006, the population of Ethiopia football federation was 74,777,981, but, the football players were 3,474,245 and the % of population of football players were 4.65. Among these male players were 3,309,020. While 165,225 were female players. This indicates that, there is no much players with regard to female. (Wikipedia 2012)

The Ethiopian women football managers interviewed and asserted that, in the 1960s and 1970s there was a strong women's foot ball league in Ethiopia, especially in Addis, but also in the countryside. They mentioned teams such as Itumelamichi, Libitu, and Derbaboli and players such as Beletesh Gebremariyam who went on to become officials in the EFF and CAF. According to those interviewed, the fortune of the earlier teams declined and women's football was not as strong again until the 1990s when it began to re emerge. In 1993, the Ethiopian women's national team had their first international match against Djibuti. In 2004, the team placed 4th in African women's cup. As the officials asserted, things fell apart through again until a new management team came. Players spoke of mixed receptions from their families, especially from fathers and brothers. They had to be convinced –seemingly with success–that it was all right for their daughters to play. Additionally they said that families are more supportive now. In Ethiopia now women players have recently started receiving for signing.

2.2 Women Participation in Physical Activity

Because of men domination sports and stereotypic view, women were isolated from many physical activities. This restriction of women from various physical activities caused from complicated gender equity and lack of women empowerment ideas. However,

after so many international and local critical thinking and scientific investigations, this belief began to change.

Women were often perceived as being too weak for sport, particularly endurance sports, such as marathons, weightlifting and cycling, and it was often argued in the past that sport was harmful to women's health, particularly their reproductive health. In 1896, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, stated "No matter how toughened sports woman maybe, her organism is not cut out to sustain certain shocks, "Such stereotypes fueled gender-based discrimination in physical education and in recreational and competitive sport, sporting organization and sport media.(UN....Dec,2007)

After scientific analysis and worldwide understandings emerged out every where drastically, and indeed changes began to be seen. Given that sport was traditionally a male domain, the participation of women and girls in sport challenges a multitude of gender stereotypes, not only those related to physical ability but also those regarding women's role in local communities and society at large. By directly challenging miss conceptions about women's capabilities integrated sport programmers help to reduce discrimination and broaden the role prescribed to women. An increase of women in leadership positions in sport can also have a significant influence on social attitudes towards women's capabilities as leaders and decision makers.(ibid)

The idea which neglect women from physical activities were dovetailing with political and cultural measures that related with women employment and empowerment. The role of men and boys in challenging and changing unequal power relations is critical. In recent years, a stronger focus has developed on the positive role men and boys can and do play in promoting women's empowerment in different arenas, including in the home, the community and the labor market.

The UNESCO international charter of physical education and sports takes physical sport for women, as a right. Article 1 of UNESCO International charter of physical education and sport says “The practice of physical education and sport is a fundamental right for all.”Therefore, such a right based understanding of sport and physical activity has been present since the founding of the United Nations.

Over the past decades, there has been a growing understanding that access to and participation in sport and physical education is not only a right in itself, but can also be used to promote a number of important development goals through facilitating democratic principles, promoting leadership development, and encouraging tolerance and respect, as well as providing access to opportunity and social networks.

Therefore, the participation of women in physical activity influenced all areas of development. Women’s physical activity in sport promotes health, education, political development and peace and security. (UN Dec, 2007)

2.3 Global perspective of women’s football

Women foot ball like the world football its beginning and attempt was the recent sport in relation to men’s football. From 1930 world football match still walking strong up to 2010, except the disruption of the game due to the world war 2nd .While in the women football much attention began to be provided during the last three decades. Whereas football as a match 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 Preston-based held between Dick Ken’s ladies and French. Because of many reasons,

in history after 1920 football of women banned. Some of the reasons were “the game of football is quite unsuitable for females and ought not to be. Encouraged Therefore 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) is formed with 44 club members. Through different struggle of this association, finally, the FA council lifts the ban which forbade women playing on the grounds of 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 knock out 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

2.4 Challenges and Opportunities in Women Football

From the long time of reference participation of women in a physical activity were very difficult and unable event for women in a younger age. Even restriction and social affairs with in a combination of an idea of “impossibility” of football for girls and women was challenging everywhere across the world. However, after unmoors study and factual attitudes shined-out which made the ‘unable’ to be able.

Before the participation of women in football various women, gender equality actions have been taken place. However challenges that had faced with empowerment of women were not easy. As one UN document emphasized, women’s access to positions of leadership and decision making was constrained from the local

level to the international level. The value placed on women's sport was often lower resulting in inadequate resources and unequal wages and prizes. In the media, women's sport was not only marginalized but also often presented in a different style that reflects and reinforces gender stereotypes. Violence against women, exploitation and harassment in sport were manifestation of the perception of men's dominance, physical strength and power, which were traditionally portrayed in male sport.(UN , 2007)

Another challenge that became obstacle for women football development was lack of role models in sport. Women and girls have been less involved in sport than man and boys through the centuries. At all levels and in all roles.

Community participation, elite athletics, coaching, managing and leading sports organizations. Women, especially those from marginalized groups, have been under represented. This situation is gradually changing in some areas because of the concerted efforts of individuals and groups. But change is slow. In 2006, around 29% of all representatives on strategic sports boards and committees were women.

According to 4th FIFA Women's Football Symposium some of the main challenges on application of the women football are:-

- Outcomes from plans, seminars and courses are implemented and supported by the member associations
- Investments are made to progress the development of WF administration structure is strong
- Ensure sustainable activities –build the foundation for the future
- Provide pathways for talent to progress (create opportunities)
- To secure additional resources
- To maintain long-term partner ship

- Accessibility to infrastructure. Are the main challenges to be faced.(FIFA 2007)

In women, gender equality script well expressed that women could be beneficiary if they would like to participate in many physical activities. Although many of clinical trials and epidemiological studies in health research have excluded women, the data available suggest that women derive much health benefit from an active lifestyle. Participation in sport and physical activity can prevent a myriad of non communicable diseases which account for over 60 percent of global death, 66 percent of which occur in developing in developing countries. For girls it can have a positive impact on childhood health, as well as reduce the risk of chronic diseases in later life.(FIFA 2012)

For older women sport and physical activity as well football, can contribute to the prevention of cardiovascular diseases which account for one third of deaths among women around the world and half of all deaths among women over 50 in developing countries. An important role of physical activity in the life of older women lies in prolonging independence. Much of the physical decline that was presumed an inevitable consequence of aging is now thought to be the result of in activity.

Participation in sport and physical activity can also facilitate good mental health for women of all ages, including the management of mental disorders such as Alzheimer's disease. It can promote psychological well being through building self-esteem, confidence and social integration, as well as help reduce stress, anxiety, loneliness and depression. (ibid)

The benefits of participation in physical activities are great, and the potential costs of in activity can be severe. Many girls around the world are not currently able to take advantage of the benefits of

regular sports and physical activities due to equitable access and opportunities.

2.5 Barriers to women football

Women's foot ball has been played for many decades but, it was associated with charity games and physical exercise in the past before the break through of organized women's association football came in the 1970s. before the 1970s ,foot ball was seen as men's game. Foot ball is the most prominent team sport for women in a few countries like USA, China, Japan and England; and one of the few women's team sports with professional's leagues.

The growth in women's foot ball has been major competitions being launched at both national and international level. Women's foot ball has faced many struggles though out its fight for right. Although women's foot ball had its first golden age in the UK in the early 1920s when some matches achieved over 50,000 spectators. This was stopped once December 1921 when England's foot ball association voted to ban the game from grounds used by its member clubs. The ban was not cancelled until July 1971.

In 1970s women's club teams started to appear on college campus, but it wasn't until the 1980s that they started to gain recognition and gained a varsity status. The first national level tournament was held at Colorado College, in 1981. Women's foot ball over looked for century because of different reasons. At one time it was rising up and going strong for a certain period of time.

Besides for the banning and becoming unable of the women's foot ball there were a lot of barriers. Although women's foot ball has its first golden ages in the UK in the early 1920s there are also different barriers.

2.5.1 Practical Barriers

According to (Wikipedia 2012) encyclopedia here are around six practical barriers

1. Lack of Time and Child care

Women tend to have less leisure time than men as they take on the greater burden of responsibility for house work, childcare and care of elderly or in firm relatives.

2. Lack of Money

More women than men say that lack of money limits them from taking part in sport and physical activity. Women earn on average almost 5,000 pound a year less of paid work and even through nearly as many women as men are in paid work now, men are still seen as more desiring of such rewards. Poor familiar may not be able to afford to invest in club membership, or pay for sport clothing and equipment, and mothers from poorer families are unlikely to afford child care to give them the time to take part in sport.

3. lack of Transport

This is a particular problem for women with young children, elderly women .These groups are more reliant on public transport, which is too often unreliable, inconvinient and expensive. The cost of transport is a particular hurdle, given the lower incomes of women in comparison with men.

4. Personal Safety

Personal safety on the streets, on public transport, and in and around sports and community venues is a particular problem for women and girls who may fear not only physical and sexual attack but also unwanted attention and harassment, these fears may make parents of girls reluctant to allow their daughters go out after dark. Some groups are particularly vulnerable.

5. Funding

At most levels, women's sport attracts less funding than men's. In 2006/07 women made up 41% of all athletes funded through various sports council programmes and while the five sports councils funded 832 men in 2005/06, they funded only 571 women. At the community sport level girls teams tend to attract less sponsorship from local businesses because of old fashioned ideas about sport not being suitable for girls. These inequalities in funding result in poorer facilities, equipment and kit, as well as less sponsorship for female athletes.

6. Access to facilities

Women and girls cannot play sport if they can't get access to the necessary facilities. Too often, sports halls prioritize male sport when it comes to pitch time so that men/boys get facilities at their 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 whammy of inequality.

2.5.2 Personal Barriers

1. Body image

This issue affects all aspects of society research shows that, in general, female adolescents report greater body image dissatisfaction than do males. However, body image is a particularly important issue in sport research also shows that women are far more self-conscious than men when taking part in sport and physical activity. For girls and women the relationship between body image and physical activity is a vicious circle, the more self-conscious they feel about their bodies, the less likely they are to take part in sport and yet, participation in sport has a positive effect on girls' perceptions of their bodies. This is particularly significant for obese and overweight girls and women who are least likely to want to be physically active and who are frequently excluded from activities based on their own and society's perceptions of their interests and abilities.

Body images issue is also related to sexuality and sexual orientation. Girls who are developing sexual identities as straight, lesbian or bisexual might dislike the attention that certain kinds of clothing or activities bring.

2. Clothing and Equipment

Clothing and equipment for sports can be expensive. This is a particular problem for women, given that, on average, they earn less than men. Images of sports people can promote the idea that, unless you're dressed in fashionable clothing designed for a particular sport, you'll look out of place. Some sports clothing is also quite revealing, which creates problems for women and girls, linked to the issues about body image.

3. Lack of self confidence

Plenty of research shows that girls, on average, have self confidence than boys and rate their performance or ability mirrored negatively than do boys. Indeed, a boy bursting with self confidence will be admired and encouraged while a girl similarly full of confidence can be put down as a little madam. This is linked to issues about body image, girls who don't feel good about their bodies can lack confidence in their physical abilities and may be over negative about their performance.

4. Parental and adult influence

The influence of parents, coaches and other roamed adults affects girls and boys differently. For example, adolescent females place greater emphasis on self comparison and comments from adults than do adolescent males, who rely more on competitive outcomes and ease of learning as their basis for personal judgment of physical competence. Adverse comments from coaches and teachers provide one of the main reasons for girls becoming discouraged from playing sport.

Given that rely on adults, comments, parents, coaches and teachers play a particularly important role in motivating them to participate in sport and physical activity. Girls are more likely to enjoy their sport if they think that relevant adults have realistic expectations, provide support and encouragement for their efforts and refrain from negative evaluations of their performance.

Research shows that the mother's participation in physical activity and father's more generic involvement and assistance are important in sustaining activity level of adolescent girls. The physical activity levels are not the same for them.

2.5.3 Social and Cultural Barriers

1. The male dominated culture of sport

It might seem strange to suggest that a barrier to participation in sport is sport itself, but this idea is worth considering some people argue that sport has traditionally been defined, organized promoted and constructed as a male activity. For example, some women or girls are turned off sport all together because they see it as male dominated activity. Working in sector when you are a minority can make you feel that you don't belong.

2. Attitudes and prejudices about sexuality

Women's sport or especially male dominated sport such as foot ball is still regarded by some as fundamentally unfeminine. The resulting erroneous, conclusion is that all sports men must be. There are several consequences some women or girls refrain from certain sports for fear of being perceived as unfeminine and or lesbian.

3. Sexual Harassment and Abuses

Recent studies indicate that sexual harassment and abuse is just as much a problem in sport as it is elsewhere in society.

Many females drop out sport rather than continue being subjected to the undermining effects of constant harassment and abuse others

endure the sexual attention of their male coaches or because of fear, desire for athletic reward, low self esteem or ignorance of who to turn for help.

2.6 International Declarations With Regard to Women and Sport

In relation to empowerment of women and their development a number of declarations and proclamations declared in international and civic organizations .All government and non government organizations agreed that without women participation no single measures could be achievable. Every community and country fights the discrimination of women in locally and internationally. Especially, the UN bodies are the pioneer in the avoiding of women discrimination and participating them in physical activities. Within the establishment framework of human rights and sport for development and peace, a number of United Nations intergovernmental and treaty body processes, as well as other regional and international processes, have specifically addressed some of the critical gender equality issues in sport and physical education.

On the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women the UN article 13 says:

“States parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure on a basis of equality of women and men, the same rights, in particular..The rights to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.”

Besides it this Brighton declaration on women and sport calls for:

- Equality in society and sport
- Sport facilities that meet the needs of women
- An increase in the number of women coaches, advisers, and decision makers in sport.

- Education, training and development programs that address gender equality.
- Information and research on women and sport.
- Allocation of resources for sports women and women's programs ;and
- Incorporation of the promotion of gender equality and sharing of good practices into governmental and non-governmental policies and programs on women and sport.(Wikipedia 2012)

Therefore, these promising positive attitudes for women football development encourage eliminating challenges to some extent.

2.7 Health and Women in Physical Activities

Women participation in physical activities has direct relation with health. The more they participate in physical activities the better will be their health. Their benefit multiplies. Women and girls will benefit a lot by sports and physical activities. According to WHO (World Health Organizations), involving in sport and physical activities could help for the development of physical, mental and reproductive health. (WHO 2012)

Physical Health

Regular participation in physical activities is associated with a longer and better quality of life, reduced risks of a variety of diseases and many psychological and emotional benefits. There is also a large body of literature showing that inactivity is one of the most significant causes of death, disability and reduced quality of life in the developed world.

Physical activity may influence the physical health of girls in two ways. First, it can affect the cause of disease during childhood and youth. Evidence suggests a positive relationship between physical activity and a lot of factors affecting girls' physical health,

including diabetes, blood pressure and the ability to use fat for energy. Second physical activity could reduce the risk of chronic diseases in later life. A number of adult conditions such as cancer, diabetes and coronary heart diseases, have their origins in childhood and can be aided, in part, by regular physical activity in the early years. Also regular activity beginning in childhood helps to import bone health, these preventing osteoporosis, which predominantly females. Physical activity can be an important feature of a weight control programmed for girls, increasing calorific expenditure and promoting fat reduction. (WHO 2012)

Mental Health

In recent years, there has been evidence of disturbingly high rates of ill health among adolescents and even younger children, ranging from low self-esteem, anxiety and depression to eating disorders, substance abuse and suicide. Adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to anxiety and depression disorders: by 15 years, girls are twice as likely as boys to have experienced a major depressive episode; girls are also significantly more likely than boys to have seriously considered suicide.

Research suggests two ways in which physical activities can contributed to mental health in girls, Firstly, there is fairly consistent evidence that regular activity can have a positive effect upon girls psychological well being; indeed some studies indicate that girls may respond more strongly than boys in terms of short-term benefits. Secondly, research has indicated that physical activity can contribute to the reduction of problematic levels of anxiety and depression. (WHO 2012)

Reproductive Health

Adolescent pregnancy and sexual ill health are major social problems across the globe. Although there is a shortage of research

in this area, early studies conducted in US have found that adolescent girls who participate in sports tend to become sexually active later in life, have fewer partners, and, when sexually active, make greater use of contraception than non-sporting girls. Projects are currently underway in the developing world that use sports participation as a strategy for empowering girls to avoid high risk sexual behavior. (ibid)

Education

A range of evidence suggests that for many girls' sports and physical activities are positive features of their academic aspiration and achievement. More recent studies have found improvements for many children in academic performance when time for physical activity is increased in their school day. Studies from the United States report a host of encouraging findings including: girls who participate in sports are more likely to achieve academic success than those who do not play sports.

Strategies for Women Football Development

There is no doubt that women's football has become highly recognized all over the world. At the elite level we can certainly say that the future of women's football has already arrived. However, as we look back with satisfaction on the quality of the top teams play in Germany, we are also aware that there will be much to be done to improve the women's game around the world.

In the next four years, FIFA will continue to live up to its mission for women's football in creating more opportunities for women and girls to become involved in our sports. FIFA will continue championing recognition and equality for women and girls....let's embrace the challenges together and bring more women and girls on board.

2.8 Causes of Women Football supporting

FIFA support women's football for member countries and designed an opportunity to develop women football. The goals and objectives are:-

- .for increasing the number of female players involved from grassroots to elite level.

- .for increasing involvement of former female players as administrators and leaders

.

2.9 How Can This Be Achieved

This women football development plan can be achieved

- by strengthening, assess and continually review the structure supporting women football.

- by developing a women's football committees and department empowered and equipped by the member associations leadership.

- by including girls in grassroots programmers from as early as six years old.

- by introducing and optimize women's football competitions from grassroots to elite level.

- by actively engaging with the media regarding women football.

In order to increase and develop women football various measures should be taken for the development of women football .Accordingly, these measures may divide into the following ways. (FIFA 2012)

Governments Responsibility

Local governments and institutions can support the member associations in their development programs for football in general and women's football trough the:

- the inclusion of football with in the school curriculum and the grassroots level specifically for girls or for boys and girls.

- provision of a public platform to promote women's football and its benefits.

-Inclusion of football for women and girls as part of nation-wide health programs.

Medias Responsibility

The Medias provide a platform to promote women's football. Member associations should therefore work closely and communicate proactively with the media and information outlets to:-

- extend to reach of their women's football programs
- provide greater exposure of women's football to a wider audience, heightening awareness and interests.
- help foster recognition of female players
- educate the general public ,families and school about the positive social and health impacts for women and girls of playing football.
- demonstrate to sponsors that women's football offers a unique demographic to sell products to

Private Sectors Responsibility

The private sector provides funding opportunities for women's football. Member associations should seek partnership with national and international corporations.

- link popular brands corporations with women's football and associated competitors leagues
- increase investment and support to achieve greater results in women's football
- achieve social progress goals (empowerment) women and girls trough football and corporate social responsibility programs.

2.10 FIFA's Guidelines for Women's Football Development

FIFA encourages programs of countries in line with their women football development strategies. The programs are available to all member associations and regions and are presented in four core areas.

Competitions

.Quality and quantity of competitions and grassroots projects

1. Support for national women's football competitions

2. Football for girls

Management

.Member associations structure and women's football committee, finances, facilitates,

3. Financial assistance program 15% earmarked for women's football development

4. Regional seminars for member associations on women's football development

5. Regional administration workshops for member association's women football development managers

6. Consultancy for developing women's football

Education

.coaches, referees, administrators and officials

7. Member association's technical courses for women's football development

8. Regional coaching workshops for women's football coaches

9. Refereeing education for women within the refereeing assistance program

Promotion

. Social support, partners, communication, Income generation

10 Women's football community seminars

11. Women's football development legacy program through FIFA women's youth competitions.(FIFA P)

2.11 Women's Football in Oromia Regional State

The situation of women football development in Oromia Regional State could be divided in to two primary categories. These are the pre 2000 and after 2000 activities.

In the 1960s today's oromia zones and towns were independent and directly represented to the central government. Like any other regions primary and secondary schools, these zones and towns of

girls and women started the football situation as a field of sport education.

During that time, the women football had been started by the girls of Natheret, Asella, Goba, Jima, Shashemene, Ambo and Weliso primary and secondary school students. The activities had been started, through backward culture and male stereotyped attitudes. They started the women football by wearing shorts. This decisive measure with in various challenges made them revolutionary for the girl's football development.

These self interested and devoted girls strengthen their activity and further used to match among different schools and towns for refreshment purposes. These gradual developments lead the football to create sharing experience and progress of the field.

Even if, there were no institutes or private sectors that could help the girls activity, they were well interested and hopeful by the pioneers of the country's women football clubs like "Etu Mela Michi", Anchi Hoye Lene" and the like.

They were also planned that once in a bloom they may reach and may get media's coverage like the mentioned women football clubs. For the blooming of women football, the contributions and support of the football federations, clubs, government and non-government organizations were very low. Therefore, totally the women football pre 2000 were limited. According to the Oromia regional state youth and sport officials, the reasons that made the women football very low were:-

- the superstitious belief that football had a negative effect on women football.

- The thought that women's physical personality was not suitable for football

- attitudes that the women football were taken as not attractive and effective.

- The thought that combat with cultural beliefs like, such playing by stretching and upholding of their leg were the main challenges for its development.

Due to the above challenges the negativism up on the women football, made to be discouraged the actors who were actively participated. Besides to the above problems, the after 1974 dergue regime of war and “red terror” measures thoroughly diminish and sent them to the kitchen. Therefore, this crude measures killed not the women only the male football too. Here after women football disappeared from those towns and villages.

In order to strengthen the little spark of women football the match held at Assela(2000)of the Oromia regional state yearly sport match festival was prior. For the first time the women football computation held among four Oromia zones namely, Eastern showa (Adama),Jimma,Bale and Western Showa (Ambo).In this football match Eastern Showa (Adama)beat and got the first cup. By this, for the first time the Oromia women football set best players based on among the above zones.

This football club represented the Oromia regional state for the first time on the Ethiopian women football competition of the2000inDiredawa.During the countries the first competition of women football(2000)the participants regional state were South ,Amara, Addis Ababa, Diredawa and Hareri.The Oromia regional state women football club at this competition became champion and got the cup. Throughout Ethiopia at this competition the club manager, two women players (by being best star player and star goal soccer) had been selected and awarded best special award.

The second women football competition of Ethiopia held at Wong in 2001.The participant regional states were South, AddisAbaba, Amara, Diredawa ,Harari and Tigray.At this champion-ship Oromia won and got the cup. At the end, from Oromia women club seven best players selected as Ethiopian players.

After 2005 the Oromia regional state women football declined and totally became out of the rank. The following causes for the falling down of women football. The causes were:-

- .Providing of less consideration among the concerned bodies like, federations, clubs, Medias and private sectors.
- .Not providing equal attention for women likes male football.
- .Not establishing of women clubs for its sustainable development.
- .Lack of necessary materials.
- .Attitudinal problems, assuming that, women are not fruit-full in the field.

FIFA's recent decision which forces any premier league clubs to hold to hold one women football club with side by side the male club is promising and encouraging. Following this involvement the Ethiopian Football Federation taken remarkable decision along the premier leagues to have one women club. Therefore, indeed, all this actions are encouraging for its development. Ambese M (2004)

The other promising event in relation to the Ethiopian women football club is that, they are scoring a good result in the 2012 African champion-ship games. Of course, their score could be taken as best with relation to the male national football team.

2.12 Football Training

Mc Ardle William in Wondemu (2004) defines training as a systematic process of repetitive, progressive exercise or work involving learning and acclimatization. Whereas Kachany (1977) defines football training as a complex, long and conscious educational process, with the aim of, making use of specific means, to contribute to the achievement of maximum football performance by a player on the basis of balanced development of his personality.

As Wondemu(2004) ,indicates more, football training is an act of faith, which is best regarded in terms similar to a bank deposit account. That means, the more one puts in, the more can be drawn

out at a future date. If the investment is wise, the interest yields are greater; similarly, if are systematically and scientifically and scientifically trained and prepared, the achievement of performance is superior to earlier performance. The principles, which apply to football training, are a collection of rules, which in sports training, are a collection of rules, which in sports training are geared towards football. They are reflected above all in the content, means, methods, planning and in the organization of the training process. Therefore, football training is a process of education with respect for and encouragement of the principles of training.

As Wondemu (2004) ,one thing is certain for him, as a specialist in football, that is there is no a special type of training that would be uniformly followed for success. However, training for performance development depends on the particular condition of a given country. Thus, special abilities of footballer, dedication and hard work, for which there is no substitute, respond well to training. Football training include systematic practice and improvement of play activities, learning special skills, the development of mobility and creativity of the players, the molding of moral and mental qualities, which respond the requirements of the game.

The contents of football training are dominated by physical activities during the first half of the preparatory period. The aim of these activities is to influence the organism of the player both as a whole and in all its variety and to stimulate developments, which result in improvement of his/her physical performance. In order to achieve permanent improvement and to make training as effective as possible, certain stages and fundamental components must be distinguished. Each of components includes tasks of great significance for the performance of play. The relationship between the components of training varies in proportion to the level of performance of the players, the length of the training period and the shortcoming established.

2.13 Contents of football training for women football

The process of forming and perfecting habits of play in order to resolve play situations through individual play activities and play combinations with a given play systems is very complex. Modern football training can be separated into three methods of instruction.(Wondemu, 2004)

- .The practice method;
- .The game method; and
- .The complex method.

The practice method: This method is oriented towards learning the technique of play activities and development of mobility. The training begins with explanation and demonstration followed by practical training in simple play situations. In the course of training, both will power and special mobility are developed. At this level of complexity practice of individual play activities corresponds to preparatory exercises in relatively in changing circumstances. The aim of exercise is to teach the technical aspects of play activities and this is gradually integrated in to the series of play activities. Organization of the exercise must ensure repetition of play activities in isolation from the game itself.

Table 2.1. The Practice Method Training

	The practice method
advantage	Playing games is fun- also suitable for schools; Therefore ideal for young people; Ball and body techniques have to be adapted to the situations of the game; Reactions, ability to make decisions and correct Procedure is all improved. The players can get on with the game, leaving The coach to watch, or carry out some special training. Tactics are improved at the same time.

disadvantage	Mistakes can easily creep into the beginner's game; Efficiency is lessened by long rest intervals; It takes much longer time to learn a technique; Sometimes beginners not up to the complex exercises; Effect on condition can only be estimated.
Main aim	Make training fun! Choosing the right technical possibility and adapting the single elements to the match situation.

The game method: This method involves technical and tactical exercises in the form of games. These movements are trained to near- match pitches gradually increasing the difficulty of the exercises. The games are either framed with in a set of rules, where the player's duties are changed continuously making the game increasingly more difficult or the games follow a general idea. During these games, the players will improve his technical until it

is near match pitch and in so doing he will build up his knowledge of the game and his experience. This method is suitable for beginners and players that are more advanced.

Table 2.2 .The game method

The game method	
Advantage	Good results in a short time; Sequence of movements assimilated and made automatic; Suitable for beginners without any technical training; The coach has a good overall view of the players as they in regular formation; Many players can practice on a small training area; Because of the numerous formations, variety is possible without changing the exercise.
disadvantage	Technique practiced without reference to actual match situations; Everything looks different in a match;

	The exercises could easily become boring (especially with an unimaginative coach); Young people quickly lose interest; No improvement of condition.
Main aim	To learn an exact technique, work on it, perfect it and practice it until it becomes automatic.

The complex method: with the complex method, more than one skill is practiced simultaneously. Here large section of play activities practiced. For example:

- . Technique + condition;
- . Technique and tactics;
- . Technique, tactics, and condition.

Table 2.3 the complex method

	The Complex Method
advantage	Technique, tactics and condition simultaneously. Because of good motor sensory effect, good results in a short time. Continually changing periods of pressure followed by periods of rest. Well suited to circuit training. During the technical-tactical exercises ability to read the situation, speedy reactions and the free choice within the framework of the rules are developed and improved.
disadvantage	With the complex exercise derived from the practice method (group 1) there are the same dangers as for this method itself. Exercises for two players only are hardly ever used. During the technical-tactical complex exercise (group 11), the player's interest is held only if he is very keen to win. The coach must watch the whole time, time exercises, etc. Individual exercises are very intense.

	Sometimes not enough attention is paid to technique.
Main aim	To work on technique, tactics and condition and to be able to solve given near match situation.

2.13.1 Technical– tactical preparation

Wondemu (2004) in his book stated, Technique in football is the skill of being able to move with and without the ball economically and with purpose. This is the basis of a good performance. Football puts very complex technical demands on the player. It is the ability to execute a solitary action in isolation from the game such as control with the chest, a pass or a volleyed shot. The player is only concerned with executing the action without the distractions of other players.

Technique also refers to the relationship and harmony. Football puts very complex technical demands on the player. The player has to control the ball, run with it pass the ball to another player with precision, and score goals by means of well-placed shots. He has to be able to carry out all these duties from standing positions, on the run and often under hard pressure from his opponents.

The basic requirement for all position technique is an exceptional control of the body or body technique. As Wondemu(2004) that there is no substance for good technique. The better the technique and wider the range of techniques, the better the player will be. An outstanding player is one who has mastered all the necessary techniques required in football play and who has the skill to know which technique to use in any position. To perform well at organization and any level in football, a player has to learn and use a wide range of skills.

Tactics is the execution of the sporting contest. Tactics means the art, by which the players own technical and conditional skills are used as successfully as possible. Tactics are used to score goals,

prevent goals, to win games and achieve the best possible result at the end of the season. Tactics in addition to technique and fitness, play a major role in achieving success.

Tactics in addition to technique and fitness, play a fundamental role in achieving success. Tactics may be described as systematic success-oriented maneuverings and methods used to achieve a desired goal. The tactics used depend on whether or not the team has possession; it is simpler to define tactics by distinguishing between individual, group and team tactics. (Wondemu 2004)

2.13.2 Physical preparation

In football, the physical preparation of the player is a process designed to improve and stabilize the physical condition so that he can achieve top level of football performance. Physical preparation is a two-fold task that is all- rounded improvement of the player's condition plus the development of specialized characteristics of movement which are in harmony with demands of soccer performance. The content of physical preparation must conform to the age and performance level of a given collective. In deterring the content of physical preparation, we proceed from an analysis of the physical movements in the game. The basis for the quantitative characteristics of the content of physical preparation is the level of exertion and is determined by the number, duration and repetition of all impulses in the course of the game. (Wondemu, 2004)

2.13.3 Psychological preparation

Many players can describe what it is like to be under pressure, psychic up or psyched out, however, Psychological preparation is essential to any competitive event. Players who are not mentally prepared for competition sometimes experience mental lapses during a game. The aim of psychological preparation is to adapt the player and his/her psyche to a game, situation so that during the competition he makes most use of his performance potential gained

during training. We can view sport training as a gradual adjustment of the player to a “taxing” situation

Table 2.4 Method of psychological preparation

Physiological	Warming up, loosening muscles for match and training, breathing exercises (yoga), preparatory message, and both saunas.
Biological	Food, sleep (relaxation) pharmacological preparations prescribed by a doctor (only those permitted)
Psychological	Conversation, convincing, encouragement, stimulation, preparation for the match and “Inquest” on it relaxation, (film, theatre), concentration before the match, self training (relaxation of muscle groups while at rest and thinking “I am relaxed,” this 2-5 min three times a day).
Main Aim	Competitive exercise, relays, games, preparatory plays, adapted matches, internal training.

2.14 Principles of training

Wondemu (2004) in his book deeply stated that, a physical exercise is a systematical educational process and to exercises, properly one must observe certain guide line. You should not, to be an expert in physiology to conduct sound exercises programs, but must understand and practice the principle of exercise. Some of the main principles of training as Wondemu,(2004) are the following.

1. Principle of specificity: the effects of training are very specific. This means that if you wish to build the strength of the upper arm muscles of the players they need to perform physical exercise, which put stress on the particular muscles concerned. One must

not assume that an exercise designed to improve flexibility will also improve strength or endurance.

2. Principle of overload: Regarding this principle, training must place a demand or overload on the body's system for improvement to occur. As the body adapts to the increased load, more load needs to be added.

3. Principle of progression: The effect of training can be seen most easily in the early stages. Almost any increased amount of regular stress will produce improvement in the body parts being stressed. It is most important that the over load is increased progressively.

4. Principle of variation: Training program must include variety to keep players interested. The concept of work (hard and easy) is the basis of the variation principle. Training must always include periods of work followed by rest, and hard exercise followed by an easier work out.

5. Principles of long-term exercise: Footballers experience long-term training effects by overloading regularly and progressively their body systems. The principle of long-term training reminds coaches to be patient as they monitor the progress of the footballers and cautions them against pushing youngsters too hard, too fast and too soon.

2.15 Talent identification

Talent identification is the process that involves making a judgment about a performer's qualities and offering and that individual an opportunity to do something for which he or she is suited, talented youngsters must be identified on their ability to be the best players in the future: not their current abilities. These are four common terms that should be concerned at this stage, Talent,

Talent detection, Talent identification and Talent selection. Here, the writer's main concern is on talent identification.(Mesay: 2011)

Issues of Talent Identification: As (Penear, Spamer and Steya : in Mesay, 2011) stated that, there are few models of talent identification globally, at the present. They are;

- Age
- Physiological TID
- Psychological view
- Early versus late maturity
- Coach versus Science
- Genetics are the few criteria's.

Many sport science experts and researchers proofed and stated and stated that talent identification is very necessary and important to identify and assign the person with a specific profession. (In Mesay 2011; Aboth and Collins, 2004) asserted the following methods, as the best for selection of talented women football players:

1. Physiological testing: Physiological testing is in common in TID. These tests often based on the standards produced by elite football players in particular sport. Team sports traditionally, failed TID difficult due to the diversity of physical attributes in different positions on teams and as such are now moving towards a more technical and physiological based approach.

2. Psychological testing: This area of testing can be split into two areas: personality and perceptual- cognitive skills. The former includes self confidence, anxiety control, motivation, task orientation, commitment and use of imagery whilst the latter can include attention, anticipation, decision making and game intelligence aspects.

3.Game intelligence : It may be possible to test game intelligences with single tests, video footage of contests could be utilized where

by players are asked about their action in particular situations ranging from winning/ losing in the last 30 seconds to more complex situations where players would be expected to fight for a penalty rather than a score. (Mesay: 2011)

In the course of training review a coach should identify the following measures currently used in leading women football players talent prediction program, like:-

- Attitudes
- Education linked program
- Health status
- Heredity
- Maturity status and etc...(ibid)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A descriptive survey has been used in order to find out about challenges and prospects on women football development with reference to Oromia regional state. As its nature, this method was appropriate to define, describe and understand about the limitation that blocks the program. In addition this method was used to gather variety of data related to the study and to analyze the in mixed type of quantitative approach. (Creswell,2003:128)

3.2 Sources of Data

3.2.1 Primary data source

In order to get the required information coaches, officers in the area and training sessions have been used as a source of data. To obtain the necessary information some data gathering methods like interview and observation were used.

3.2.2 Secondary data source

Secondary data has obtained from documents, and manuals. And in order to get additional information document analysis has been made.

3.3 Sampling and Sampling techniques

Due to some constraints like shortage of time and financial, the study conducted on premier league women's soccer clubs, region sport commissioners, ministry of sport affair experts, girls sport clubs, national team coaches of women's and women football players. In order to collect the required data, simple random sampling technique were used.

3.4 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, document analysis and observation were used.

Observation

In order to obtain a clear picture about challenges and prospects of women football development especially with reference of Oromia regional state different practical sessions has been observed.

Questioner

A questionnaire which was distributed for the coaches and sport experts, contain both open ended and cloth ended questions.

Through the questionnaire some in formations like the background of the educational status of the experts; women's participation, challenges Of women football and the like has been included in order to identify about challenges and problems of women football.

Interview

One officer (Oromia youth and sport officer) has been interviewed about Challenges and problems of women's football.

Document analysis

The coaching manual used by the coaches has been assessed and evaluated. This is due to the reason that coaching manual is a guide line for the coaches and concerned bodies which contains all the required methods of coaching, load management ; age category; and the like .And if this manual has problem; it may be one of the major problems of coaching process and development of women's football.

Pilot Test

For a test to have a high degree of validity, it must have a high degree of reliability. If the test scores are not reliable the validity of a test is limited (David K. Miller 1998:69).Thus, before the distribution of the questioner to obtain the data, pilot test has been

done with seven respondents who were not part of the sample group.

Depending up on the pilot test, the reliability has been calculated by dividing the questioner based on the number of the responses given. By using Kuder Richardson formula (KR 20) the reliability of those questions with two alternatives has been calculated and the reliability ($r_{xx'}$) of 0.74 was found. On the other hand, for those questions with five alternative responses Guttman split half method has been used and the reliability of the test found was 0.81. As a result it can be decided that the test was reliable which can lead and play a vital role on the validity and to the degree to which a test actually measures what it claims to measure.

3.5 Methods of data analysis

The data which is obtained through questionnaire, interview and document analysis has been made after the systematic organization and arrangement.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied to analysis the data after related items have been treated together.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS, DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

After the data has been obtained using different tools like questionnaire, interview, document analysis and observation, interpretation and analysis of data was in order to get solution for the basic questions raised in the study.

The self administered questionnaire included items aimed at eliciting the views, suggestions and in order to get concrete evidence about challenges and prospects of women football development especially in Oromia region. To the respondents questionnaires distributed 23 (100%) were filled and returned back. Therefore, this chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data.

Table 4.1 Character sticks of the respondents.

No	Items	Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	Sex	19	100	4	100
	Total	19	100	4	100
2	Age				
	a.18-22	2	10.52	1	25
	b.22-30	9	47.36	3	75
	c.30-50	7	36.84	--	--
	d.above 50	1	5.26	---	--
	Total	19	100	4	100
3	Qualification				
	10 th complete	3	15.78	--	---
	12 th complete	5	26.31	--	--
	Diploma	5	26.31	1	25
	1 st degree	5	26.31	3	75
	Masters degree and above	1	5,26	--	---
	Total	19	100	4	100
4	Service Years				
	1-5 years	3	15.78	2	50
	6-10 years	7	36.84	1	25
	11-15 years	5	26.31	1	25
	Above 15 years	4	21.05	--	---
	Total	19	100	4	100

On table 4.1 there are at around four kinds of items. As it has mentioned on the title, item number one indicates the respondent's sex. From 23 respondents of male 19 (100%) and female 4 (100%). When we compare the respondents sex behavior, among the total 23 (100%) male are 19 (82.6%) and the female are 4 (17.39%).

Therefore, much of the respondents are male in relation to female respondents. This shows that, still the participation of women is low than men types. And indeed, much effort is needed to increase the female participation

According to the age level 9(47.36%) of male and 3 (75%) of female are between the age of 22-30 years. This age is in fact indicates the youth age time and have a valuable impact for this study. Because, most of them are directly related with the field.

With regard to the respondents qualifications the number of respondents of 12th, diploma, and first degree qualifications of male are almost equal in number 5(26.31%) and among the female 3(75%)are first degree holders. Therefore, their response with the study purpose will be thought that have well awareness and better effect on the study.

The last item, item number four of the respondent’s characteristics refers to their service years of job experience. From male 7(36.84%) have from 6-10 years service. While 5(26.31%) have 11-15 years service. In fact, most of the respondents have high level of service years, which has a better result for the study.

Totally, the respondents, behavior have high number of male respondents than female one. However, their age and education level is more of fruit full for the providing of comments. Besides to this most of them have best experience, which may have an impact on the analyzing of the distributed questionnaires.

Table 4.2 Participation on Women’s Football

No	Items	Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	How much is your participation on women football?				

	A. high	2	10.52	--	---
	b. Medium	12	63.15	2	50
	c. Low	5	26,31	2	50
	d. Very low	--	---	---	--
	Total	19	100	4	100
2.	Would you reason out for your answer of item no 1?				
	High, because;I 'm responsible	2	10.52	--	--
	Medium ,because; low attention is provided for women clubs;	12	63.15	2	50
	Low because ;no women's football clubs	5	26.31	2	50
	Very low because	--	----	--	--
	Total	19	100	4	100

On table 4.2 the writer needs to gather information about the respondent's relationship with the women's football. On item number one they are asked their degree of relationship with women's football. Among them 12 (63.15%) of male are said, they have medium relationship while females 2(50%) said medium and 2(50%) said, they have low relationship with the females football.

On item number one the questionnaire analyses to know their reasons of response. From males 12 (63.15%) said medium, because, low attention is provided for women's clubs. And 2 (50%) of women said the same reason as above and 2(50%) also said that, there is no women's football clubs in the surroundings.

Therefore, as above assessment, most of the respondents do not have close relationship with women's football. Because, the concerned bodies or the stakeholders do not provide enough attention for the women's football. And also they couldn't find women's football clubs in their surroundings.

Table 4.3. Comparison of Men's and Women's Football

No	Items	Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%

1	How much is the degree when you compare women football with male?				
	a. High	5	26.31	---	---
	b. Medium	7	36.84	3	75
	c. low	4	21.05	--	----
	d. Very low	3	15.78	1	25
	Total	19	100	4	100
2	What is your reason for your answer of item no one?				
	a. High because; no attention is given for women's football	5	26.31	--	---
	b. medium because; the main problem is lack of attitudinal change	7	36.84	3	75
	c. low because; more concentration of the community is for male's football	4	21,05	--	----
	d. very low because; Even ,women's football is better than male's football.	3	15,78	1	25
		Total	19	100	4

The table 4.3. Verifies the male's and women's football in comparison. As respondents said, male of 7(36.84%), there is medium difference between male's and women's football. While 5 of male (26.31%) there is high difference between the two sport fields. From the female 3(75%) asserted there is medium difference between the two fields. This is because there is a main problem on attitudinal change. In the same way the majority of male said so and besides to that the attention of women's football is low.

From the above analysis, we could say that, among the stakeholders there is a problem of attitudinal change in addition to the lack of attraction for women's football. It needs attitudinal change programs for its development.

Table4.4 Factors that affect women football

No	Items	Respondents	
		Male	Female

		No	%	No	%
1	Do you think that there are some reasons that hinder women from physical activities?				
	a. yes	10	52.63	3	75
	b. no	9	47.36	1	25
	Total	19	100	4	100
2	Would you reason out for your answer of item no one?				
	a. yes because, cultural influence, community domination, birth delivery, psychological problems.	10	52.63	3	75
	b. no because; more of superstitious ,no reason	9	47.36	1	25
	Total	19	100	4	100

About the hindrances of women football table 4.4 presents two major items for its respondents. Primarily, it investigates whether there is hindrance or not along the field of women’s football. From the male respondents 10(52.63%) and from female 3(75%) said, yes, there are some facts which hinder women’s football. In item number two they are asked to reason out their response. And among the male 10(52.63%) and from female 3(75%) said the factors that affect women’s football are cultural influence, community domination, birth case and psychological problems are the main one.

Totally, when we observe about the hindrances of women’s football most of them are societal like cultural influence, community domination and psychological problems with birth time difficulties of women.

Table 4.5 Cultural and Environmental Conditions on Women’s Football

No	Items	Respondents	
		Male	Female

		No	%	No	%
1	Do you think that cultural and environmental conditions have a negative effect on women football development?				
	a. yes	16	84.21	4	100
	b. no	3	15.78	---	---
	Total	19	100	4	100
2	What is your reason for your answer of item no one?				
	a. yes because, low awareness about the sport, attitudinal problem.	16	84.21	4	100
	b. no because, women have equal right with women.	3	15.78	--	--
	Total	19	100	4	100

Table 4.5 deals with cultural and environmental problems of women's football. The major question was whether they thought that if there were cultural and environmental problems of women's football. Among the male 16(84.21%) and from female 4(100%) said yes, there is cultural and environmental conditions that causes negatively women's football.

The second item asked them to reason out those factors. In a nutshell, from the male, 16(84.21%)and from female 4(100%)said that yes, there are cultural and environmental Problems, when they reason out the factors and concluded that, there exists low awareness of the sport and attitudinal problems are the major one.

So, primerly, there are hindrances on women's football which block its development, due to awareness problem and lack of attitudinal changes.

Table 4.6. Impacts of women's Football

No	Items	Respondents
----	-------	-------------

		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	Is there a negative impact if females participate in physical activities?				
	a. yes	1	5.26	--	--
	b. no	18	94.73	4	100
	Total	19	100	4	100
2	If your answer is “yes” for item no one, what are these negative impacts?				
	. Yes, because, like male they may face incident.	1	5.26	---	---

About the negative impacts of women’s football development, table 4.6 asked two different items. The first item asked its respondents, whether there is negative impact on women’s football. From the participants of male 18(94, 73%) and female 4 (100%) said there is no negative impact on playing of women football as afield.

Therefore, as we see above almost all of the respondents aware that and firmly asserted, there is no negative influence on playing of football. So, it is easy to say that, fully awareness is seen among the society on its non negativity by the playing of football among the women’s.

Table 4.7 Accessibility of Women’s Football

No	Items	Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	Is there women’s football in your surroundings?				

	a. yes	9	47.36	2	50
	b. no	10	52.63	2	50
	Total	19	100	4	100
2.	If your answer for item no one is “no” why it happened so?				
	.Federations do not provide attention for women’s football	4	40	---	---
	.No support is given from government and private sectors	2	20	1	50
	.Women’s themselves do not have an interest for the game	3	30	---	----
	.Premier league clubs do not have women’s football clubs	1	10	1	50
	Total	10	100	2	100

Table 4.7 mainly focuses on the availability of women’s football with their surroundings. The questions said, “Is there women’s football in your surroundings?” from male, 10(52.63%) and female 2(50%) said “no women football in a place where they live.

In item number two, they are asked, “Why it happened so?” When they reason out, from male 4(40%) said, Federations do not provide attentions for women’s football, 3(30%) of male said women’s themselves do not have interest for the game. From male 2(20%) and female 1(50%) said; support is not given from government and private sectors. And also 1(10%) of male said premier league clubs do not contain women’s club.

Therefore, from the above expressions we can say that, FFs do not provide attention for women’s football, women themselves do not have an interest for the games, government and private sector should not support women’s football and most of the premier league clubs do not have women’s club.

Table 4.8 Provision of concentration for women’s football

No	Items	Respondents
----	-------	-------------

		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	How much concentration is provided for women football?				
	a. High	1	5.26	--	--
	b. medium	8	42.1	3	75
	c. low	10	52.63	1	25
	Total	19	100	4	100
2	Would you reason out for your answer item no one?				
	. lack of attentions from Football Federations	7	36.84	1	25
	.no support is given from the government and private sector	5	26.31	2	50
	. lack of women's participation	3	15.78	---	----
	.absence of women's football games	4	21.05	1	25
	Total	19	100	4	100

With regard to provision of concentration for this sport, the study asked the respondents two different items on table 4.8 The first item is, “ how much concentration is provided for women’s football” ?From the males 10(52.63%) said low, while among females 3(75%) said medium. In the second item these respondents asked to reason out their response of item number one.

Among the males 7(36.84%) and from females 1(25%) said that, lack of attentions from FFs. Males 5(26.31%) and females2 (50%) said, support is not given from governments and private sectors. From males 4(21.05%) and from females 1(25%) said women themselves do not have an interest to participate in the field.

Therefore, it is easy to say that, concentration is not provided in the field, due to various reasons. Some of the main reasons are lack of attentions from football federations, much support is not provided from governments and private sectors, there is no women’s football

games and indeed, women’s themselves do not have an interest to participate in football.

Table 4.9 Responsibility for women’s football development

No	Items	Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	Which have a responsibility for women’s football development?				
	a. Football federations	6	31.57	1	25
	b. Clubs	----	---	2	50
	c. The governments	---	---	---	
	d. Regions	2	10.52	---	---
	e. clubs and the governments	8	42.1	1	25
	f. All are concerned	3	15.78		
	Total	19	100	4	100
2	Why you chose this answer in the above item?				
	. FF has a responsibility to held the game	6	31,57	1	25
	. Clubs are budgeted	--	----	2	50
	,Regions have a responsibility to run the games	2	10.52	----	----
	.clubs and the government are the two powerful tools to run the games	8	42.1	1	25
	.all have equal responsibilities	3	15.78	---	---
	Total	19	100	4	100

Table 4.9 focuses to identify the responsible body for the women’s football development. In item number one it is asked that to denote the responsible body for women’s football development. Among the respondents of male 8 (42.1%) and female 1(25%) said clubs and the government have responsibility. Male of 6(31.53%) and female 1(25%) said football federations, male 3(15.78%) said all concerned bodies have responsibility. Male2 (50%) said regions FFs have responsibility. While females 2(50%) asserted that clubs have responsibility.

In item number two, they are asked, why they chose the above bodies to be concerned with. From the male 8(42.1%) and females 1(25%) said, because, clubs and the government are the two powerful tools to run the games. And, males of 6(31.57%) and females 1(75%) asserted FFs have responsibilities to held the games. However, from males 3(15.18%) said all concerned bodies have responsibilities to run the games.

Therefore, to develop women’s football as our respondents, we can conclude that, clubs and the government mainly with FFs have high responsibilities to develop the football. Because, clubs and government are the two powerful tools to develop the field. And also FFs have also not a minimum role for its development.

Table 4.10 Women’s football development in Oromia Region.

	Items	Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	What shall be done to develop women’s football in Oromia Regional State?				
	. Youth women’s football project should be started from the grass root level	8	42.10	2	50
	. Awareness pregame has to be designed and implemented starting from the kebele level	3	15.78	---	---
	. financing the clubs with some materials and budgets	2	10.52	----	---
	. decisions has to be taken place among the clubs to establish women’s clubs	3	15.78	----	----
	. Initiations has to be provided to the whole stake holders by the governments	1	5.26	2	50
	.Bringing attitudinal change starting from the elementary schools	2	10.52	---	---
	Total	19	100	4	100

Table 4.10, concentrates on the activities which will be taken to strengthen and develop the football in Oromia Region. Therefore, mainly it rose “what shall be done”? To developed the field. According to the respondents from male 8(42.1%) and females 2(50%) put that the youth women’s football project should be

started at the grassroots level. Male 3(15.78%) said awareness program has to be given starting from kebele level. And males 3(15.78%) said decisions has to be taken place through the clubs to establish women’s clubs. And also around 2(10.52%)of male said bringing attitudinal change from the school level is crucial.

Totally, to develop, increase and making the field fruitful in Oromia Region, designing and implementing of women football project at the grassroots level, establishing women’s clubs, designing awareness program starting from the kebele level and bringing attitudinal change among the community are the decisive measures.

Table 4.11 Comments on women’s football

No	Items	Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		No	%	No	%
1	If you have any supplementary comment with regard to women’s football.				
	.Support should be given from the government	4	21.05	---	---
	. The support must be the same like the male football	2	10.52	2	50
	.Activities has to be taken at the school level (grass root level)	7	36.84	---	---
	.Region’s FFs must concentrate for women’s football	3	15.78	---	---
	.EFFs plan that one premier league club should have another one women’s club is promising.	3	15.78	2	50
	Total	19	100	4	100

Table 4.11 invites the respondents, to comment one more for the development of the field. From the male 7(36.84%) said, measures should be taken from the grassroots and school level. From the male of 4(21.05%) said support has to be given from the

government. And also male 3(15.78%) females 2(50%) said, every support at least, has to be similar with the male one.

Finally, as the participants assertion it could be said that, measures should be taken from the grassroots or school level, support has to be given from the government and private sector, premier leagues should contain one women's club besides the male's club, for the maintaining and development of women's football.

4.12 CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS OF WOMEN FOOTBALL (obtained from interview)

According to the data obtained from the interview there are some women's club in oromia region organized by oromia youth and sport bureau. The officer in addition replied about the current situation as there is a high motivation due to the rule of FIFA (Federation of International Football Association)

In which forces the premier league clubs to form women's football club, the increment of salary and the high payment for the sign up. Moreover, the officer replied about some challenges in oromya region as there are a lot of problems which are against the development of women football, among the major problems some are social problem, poor emphasis given by the stake holders and concerned bodies, lack of skilled man power, lack of facilities and equipments, lack of competitions and the like.

Finally the officer suggested that the sport bureaus, Ethiopian football federation, media and the stack holders should work together to solve problems related with the society and other challenges which are against the progress and the development of women's football.

Here, the obtained data indicates that how much women are struggling with the acceptance of the society and with other problems like lack of the availability of facilities and equipments and the like, even to play football.

4.13 Evaluation of the coaching manual

The coaching manual which is used by different coaches in oromia region contains the basic elements like components of Physical fitness, technique, tactic, flexibility, agility and match related trainings. Regarding the above components of training it seems logical, since it contains the basic elements for coaching process. But when we evaluate the coaching manual used in oromia region based on the coaching manual of FIFA (2006) it lacks some important elements like different trainings based on age category, load of the training based on different age levels, recovery and the like.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter deals with the summary part of study based on the analyzed data in the previous chapter. Moreover, it also presents the conclusions derived from the summary of the data analyzed and recommendations as a means of tackling the identified problems on challenges and prospects on women's football development; with reference to Oromia Regional State.

5.1. SUMMARY

Basic questions were constructed to guide and lead this research towards finding the factors which are affecting development of women's football and for this purpose all possible efforts including dealing with review literature were made to get the most possible answers.

1. On the behavior of the respondents male respondents are more than females and in relation to their age and education level, more of the respondents are above 12th grade and are capable to provide sufficient comments. As table 4.1 indicates both females and males have a capacity to analyze the study purpose.

2. As table 4.2, around 63.15% from male and 50% of females do not have enough relationship with women football and they said that, this is caused due to lack of providing much attention for the women's football by the concerned bodies.

3. The study verifies that among the stakeholders there is no attitudinal change for women's football development.

4. As table 4.4 from the respondents of male 52.63% and from female 75% certified that there are hindrances for women's football development. The main causes of women's football development are cultural influence, community domination and psychological problems with birth time difficulties of women.

5. This study reveals that cultural and environmental difficulties on women's football development mainly caused by awareness problem and lack of attitudinal changes. (Table 4.5)

6. Table 4.6 certified that, beliefs and thought which is assumed playing football by women has a negative impact is reversely assured by the respondents

7. As it is indicated on table 4.8, it is asserted that, concentration is not provided in the women's football. Some of the reasons of these are lack of attentions from football development, the necessary support is not given from governments and private sectors and women's themselves do not have an interest to participate in the field.

8. In the study as a major fact that has been denoted are about the responsible bodies for the field improvement. Therefore, in table 4.9 emphasized clubs and the government mainly with FFs have high responsibility.

9. Table 4.10 shows on activities which are taken place to strengthen the football development in Oromia Regional State. As main issue that has been investigated is the designing of women's football project at the grassroots level and establishing women's football clubs .Besides to this, the study verifies, designing awareness programs beginning from kebele level and bringing attitudinal change among the community are the decisive measures.

10. Final analysis seen in the last table about the various measures that has to be taken place for the women's football development. And therefore they announced, support must be given at the grassroots level, the whole premier league clubs have to contain one women's football club for the up growing of the situation.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

1. Women's football clubs have not got enough attention like men's football clubs in Federal and Oromia Football federations' level.

2. The main obstacles of women's football clubs are lack of attitudinal change with the actual conditions among the concerned

bodies, cultural influence, male stereotype thinking and psychological difficulties.

3. Besides the cultural and environmental influences, awareness problems are the other hindrances for the women's football development.

4. Women's participation or playing of football does not have any negative impact like men playing football.

5. Football federations, government and private sectors, women themselves still do not concentrate, similarly, like men's football on women's football.

6. Football clubs, region FFs and private sectors have high responsibility to strengthen the women's football.

7. There is no awareness program about women's football to the whole bodies which is organized by FFs and clubs. And also there is no women's football project starting from the grassroots.

8. Many of premier league clubs in Federal level and the whole clubs of the Oromia Regions have no women's football clubs besides to the men's club.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section deals with directing and recommending possible ways of solving the challenges and prospects of women's football development with reference to Oromia Regional State. Community and in the women themselves. Therefore, in order to fill the gap it would be effective if a continuous awareness program designed and

- ✚ The study certified that there is a gap of awareness around the football implemented starting from kebele up to the higher level.
- ✚ Federations, especially the Oromia region FF, by providing especial attention to the women's football, by establishing women's football institute and by starting women's football project at the school and grassroots level. And should support by making conducive atmosphere and in providing training for women's football players, coaches, expertise. It could also finance in materialistic help for every situations.
- ✚ Any clubs, whether premier league or national league clubs, would be effective if they contain another women's football clubs, besides the men's club which may decrease every psychological, cultural and environmental hindrances along the field.
- ✚ The stakeholders, clubs, FFs, community and parents of the women football players has to support, encourage and may influence the atmosphere by initiating the players not to be caused far away from the field.
- ✚ Like everywhere, men's sport clubs computation, the women's football clubs computation has to be encouraged and could be fruit full if it is held and supported regularly by the coordinators.

Appendices

Appendix –A

ADDIS ABABA UNIVESITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDY

**A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIERMWNT FOR
DEGREE OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN SPORT SCIENCE**

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to identify and provide solutions for the challenges of women’s football development in Oromia region.

In order to make this study effective and fruitful your keen support only added to it. Therefore, please, observe this questionnaire carefully and provide me the appropriate answer accordingly. I would like to thank you, for your collaboration in supporting me, by sacrificing your time.

Remember:-

1. No need of writing your names.
2. Put this mark “X “on the provided space in relation to your choice.
3. Please write the most important points only, in a place where you are order to write your comment.

Part – I

1. 1-General Direction

1.1-Place of occupation _____

1.2-Sex A- Male B- Female

1.3- Age A- 18-22 years B- 22-30 years C- 30- 50 years

D- Above 50 years

1.4 Educational standard

A- 10th complete

B- 12th complete

C- Diploma

D- 1st degree

E- Masters degree and above

1.5 Service of years in your occupation.

A- 1-5 years

B- 6-10 years

C- 11- 15 years

D- above 15 years

PART – II

2.1 In what extent do you participate on women's football?

A- High

B- Medium

C- Low

D- very low

2.2 Could you provide me a comment why you chose the above answer ?

2.3 How do you see it women's football when you compare with men's one?

A- B- Medium

High

C- Low

D- very low

2.4 Could you provide me a comment why you chose the above answer?

2.5 Do you believe that there are some factors that do not allow women to participate in physical activities?

A- Yes

B- No

2.6 Could you explain why you chose the above answer?

2.7 Do you believe that environmental and cultural conditions have a negative impact for women's football development?

A- yes B- No

2.8 What is your reason to choose question 2.7?

2.9 Is there a negative impact if women participate on physical activity sport?

A- Yes B- No

2.10 If your answer for question 2.9 is 'yes' what are these negative impacts ?

2.11 Is there women's football situations in your locality?

A- Yes B- No

2.12 If your answer for question 2.11 is "No", please, explain why you said so.

2.13 In what extent do concentration provided for women's football?

2.14 Could you explain why you chose that answer in question 2.13.

2.15 Who does have a responsibility to develop women's football?

A- Football Federations

D- Regions

B- Clubs

E- Government and Clubs

C- Government

2.16 Why you chose that in the above questions ?

2.17 What kinds of measures should be taken to develop women's football?

2.18 If you have any comment more about women's football, please write down here.

Appendix –C

Interview Questions for Challenges and Prospects of Women's Development

1. Do you know any women's football clubs in your locality?
2. Do you tell me about Oromia region women's football club situations.
3. What were the challenges and prospects of women's in your region?
4. As an expert of football sport what kinds of advice would you suggest for women's football progress?
5. What would be the stake holders measure for women's football?
6. If you have any more comment about women's football ,Please, you could say more.

Declaration

I declare that this thesis is my original work. All sources of materials borrowed to accomplish this thesis are equitably acknowledged.

Name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as University adviser.

Name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

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