ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES FACING ETHIOPIAN WOMEN BASKETBALL PLAYERS

BY

ABEBA AMARE

JUNE, 2003

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FACILITY OF SCIENCE

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ABBREVIATION /ACRIMONY

AAU - Amateur Athletic Union

FIBA- Federation of International Basketball Association

CIAW- Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women

AIAW- Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women

NCAA- National Collegiate Athletic Association

WBA- Women Basketball Association

WMBA- Women National Basketball Association

YMCA- Youth Men Christian Association

IOC- International Olympic Committee

SPFDRE- Sport Policy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

NBA- National Basketball Association

WNBL- Women's National Basketball League

SNNPSC- South Nation Nationalities and Peoples Sport Commission

AACASC - Addis Ababa City Administration Sport Commission

ARSSC- Amhara Regional State Sport Commission

ABSTRACT

Sport is a very essential for all human being. And in our country sport was exercised in the form of traditional sports like Gebeta, Kurbo, Tigile, Zilay, and others. In the modern era other sport types like football, basketball, athletics, handball, volley ball etc were introduced by missioner teachers. Not only this there is also the government of Ethiopia tried to established different federations in different years and it is working on promoting and developing sport activities.

The purpose of this research was to know and find out the practice and challenges facing Ethiopian women basketball players facing through review of related literature has been made on the practice and challenges of employed descriptive quantitative type of research of investigation applied for data gathering were open and closed types of questioner , interview, document analyzed and observation. The data gathered have been analyzed, findings and conclusions drown.

Result of the study revealed that the practice and challenges of Ethiopian women basketball players was discussed in the five chapters. In each part the researcher tried to deal the practices and challenges that facing Ethiopian women basketball players and basket on the getting data made conclusion. In addition to the conclusion the researcher also suggest recommendation for players, coaches, basketball federation, sport commission and Media.

CHAPTER ONE

1. The problem and its approach

This chapter deals with the problem and its approach which consists background of the study, statement of the problem, objective (which means the general and specific),significance of the study, delimitation, limitation of the study &operational definitions.

1.1 Background of the Study

Individuals take up sport for many different reasons. That means for health benefits or social benefit or other. In 1891 the University of California and Miss Hed's school played the first women's inter institutional game. In 1895, the game had spread to colleges across the country including wellesly, Vassar, and Brynmawr. The first intercollegiate women's game was on April 4, 1896 Stanford women played Berkeley, 9-on-9 ending a 2-1 Stanford victory women's basketball development was more structured than that for men in the early years. In 1905 the executive committee of Basketball rules (national women's Basketball committee) was created by the American physical education Association. These rules called for six to nine players per team and 11 officials. The international women's sport federation (1924) included women basketball computation 37 women's high school varsity basketball or state tournaments were held by 1925. And in 1926 the Amateur Athletic Union backed the first national women's basketball championship, complete with men's rules.

Olympics tournament in 1924, 1928, 1932 and 1936; however women industrial leagues sprang up throughout the United States, producing famous athletes. By 1938 the women's national championship changed from a three court game to two court game with six players per team.

Then, the national basketball association backed women national basketball association began in 1997.

Basketball was introduced to Ethiopia in the late 20th century. However it has its own strength and weaknesses.

According toSusan Birrell and Chery L

> *Some of the basic characteristics of how sport is seen in our society, and then to take a preliminary and necessarily perhaps impressionistic view of how the area is infected through 'patriarchal' ideology in our popular views of the specific area of women in sport. After a 'theoretical detour' – a general abstract view of how ideology 'invades' common sense understanding -some of the specific mechanisms will be analyzed of how this general ideological view of the physical inferiority and 'femaleness' of gender is implanted in 'commonsense' views of women in sport, thereby reinforcing particular notions of women in sport as well as more general notions concerning female gendered ness" from this we can understand many sport activities are affected by the sense of "patriarchism".*

In theoretical aspect Ethiopia put major two objectives. One of the main objectives of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia sport policy states that [sport policy of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia,1990;4]

> *to enhance the participation of the community in traditional sports and sport for all as well as recreational activities in consistent with their capacity and preference so as to realize the fundamental rights of citizens towards exercising sports.*

And after the participation it continues to the next stage that is to register great achievements of international standards by tapping the overall sports activity with in the community and in particular from among the youth by creating awareness and participation amongst them. From the above point of view we can understood that officially participation in any sport activities is the one among different rights of Ethiopian people. Not only is this it also

stated that the objective to take part in international computations and having great achievement is the other one.

For great achievement we should work hard by creating different computations opportunities, giving scientific training and continuous provision.

When we come to Ethiopian women basketball players we should look for the general or the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia sport policy or what it says about the women's about the sport activities. According to SPFDRE [1990, 5]

> *To ensure that women are direct participants and equal beneficiaries in all sports activities" and "to facilitate the training of qualified sport personnel to abate the lack of skilled manpower.*

From the theoretical aspect we can easily understood that there is the aim of giving opportunities to women participant indifferent sport an activity, by giving support and scientific training to as a country to have skilled sport men's of sport women's.

However the above theoretical points do are practices in the real world? especially, in the case of women basketball players. So the researcher wants to know about practices and the challenges of Ethiopian women's basket ball players.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Ethiopia Federal Democratic Republic Sport Policy [1990, 1].said

> *Being health physically and mentally by engaging one self in sports contributes towards productivity on one hand and minimizes medical cost on the other. Since broad-based sports activities also guarantee the emergence of outstanding sports persons, their appearance on*

international competitive areas again popularizes the country of their origin hence strengthen relations with other countries.

However, most of the time it is observed that because of different challenges and problems limits the participation and also the emergence of outstanding sport persons, especially, women's. So the researcher wants to know the real practice and the challenges that limit the emergence of women's specially basketball players. The basic questions of the research were:-

1. What was the past practice of Ethiopian basketball players? What was the challenge?
2. Does all regions and city administration basketball federation have women basketball players/clubs? How much do they have?
3. Do all regions and city administrations provide equal opportunity for women's basketball players?
4. What challenges and obstacles that faced by Ethiopian women basketball players?
5. What measures should be taken in future to overcome the challenges that resist the active involvement of Ethiopian women basketball players?
6. Does they get (women basketball players) scientific training which help them to develop their talent?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This research has its own general and specific objectives they are put in the following way.

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to find the practices and challenges that faced to Ethiopian women basketball players.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

The study is aimed at attaining the following specific objectives:

- To identify the practices of Ethiopian women basketball players,
- To identify the challenges that limit the involvement of women's in basketball,
- To suggest methods and ways to increase the involvement of women's in basketball,
- To predict the necessary measure that should be taken for the development of Ethiopian women basketball ,
- To investigate the strength and weakness of women's basketball players related to practical application.
- To Compare and see the improvement of previous activities of women's basketball with recent one.
- To pave the way for other interested researcher to conduct in depth study of practice and challenges facing Ethiopian women's basketball players.

1.4. Significance of the Study

Ethiopian women's were suffered from cultural &other influences. Among these influences the one was not participating in sport activities. But sport has multidimensional advantages for human creature. So women's should involve in sport activities and this study significant because it aimed at the practice challenges of Ethiopian women basketball players. Thus, the research significant for the following reasons:-

- The participation of Ethiopian women in basketball is low,
- The capacity to be participant in international competitions also very low,

- The activities and attentions of the federal and regional sport commissions were limited, thus the computational system does not encourage women's.

1.5. Delimitations of the Study

As the research focuses on the practices and challenges facing Ethiopian women basketball players, it is necessary to assess the practices and challenge of all regions and city administrations of women basketball players, coaches, Federations in Ethiopia. However, because of time and money constraints the researcher limited to assess only two regions and one city administration. These are Amhara, South Nation Nationalities and Peoples regions and Addis Ababa city administration

.

1.6. Limitation of the Study

As the topic of the paper indicates it needs more time, money and sufficient information to explain & to give some concrete information about practices and challenges of Ethiopian women basketball players. However there are a lot of limitations. Among these limitations the researcher faced the followitong.

- **Low budget**

As we allknow reaserch needes high budget to handle the work effectivelly& effecientlly.but the money the reasercher has get was not enough to adress all areas in ethiopia.

- **time Limitation**

Another challenge that the invetigater faced was short period of time for whole work.

- **Not gaining sufficient information**

Inaddition to time & budget other problem was not gaining enough information about the players.

However, the investigeter overcome the challenges by minimizing the cost, by doing day and niaght and by asking the federetion officers.

1.7. Operational Definitions

Athlete- a person who is good at sports ad physical exercise (Oxford Dictionary 1994).

Club – is an association of persons participating in a plan by which they agree to make regular payments or purchases in order to secure some advantage. (S. Birrell and Cher LL. Cole 1994).

Coach- a person who trains a person or a team in sport (Oxford Dictionary 1994).

Empowerment – it can be defined as positive expression of enabling aspect in terms of increasing basketball players.

-Through cooperation and coordination people can use their capacity more productively and develop their potential more fully. (Mariane and paerpart, 1995).

Gender- it refers to the social construction of masculinity and femininity not be biological characteristics of sexes (Mariane and paerpart, 1995).

Patriarchal – social organization marked by the supremacy of the father in the clan of family the legal dependence of wires and children and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line. (S. Birrell and Cher LL. Cole 1994).

Players - a person who takes part in a game or sport (Oxford Dictionary 1994).

Sport - is physical activity engaged in for pleasure. (Oxford Dictionary 1994).

Stereo-type – is a fixed idea or image that many people have of particular type of person or thing, but which is often not true in reality culture/gender/radical/ stereo type.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. General frame work about Women and Sport

For many years sport was defined as an activity that was exercised by men's even through sport is important for all human creatures because of its multi dimensional advantages. Sport belongs to all human beings. It is also important for women and men as sport provides opportunities to learn, to experience success, peak work and moments of excellence. Women are still under-represented in countries were cultural traditions limit their advancement. However, the researcher will see more and more women choosing to take up a sport, either breaking with the norms of their society or staying with in them.

So it shows the development of women's sport is limited by different problems, Helen [1994, 105] state that:-

> *The speed of women's advancement in sport which has been started does of course vary, but it is important that it is underway more or less every weak. However, many obstacles remain to be overcome. At the political level and particularity in developing countries, the process is hampered by economic difficulties which place access to sport well behind the fight against hunger and poverty, and the improvement of health and education*

Further more she explains the challenges that were in the past years.

> *Another handicap is government policies on sport, which do not always view increased participation by women as a priority, for a though the sporting world and Olympic movement in general are family convinced of the need to make sport more accessible to women and trying to work towards this goal, governments should*

remain players in this matter, developing policies which take account of this need. Sporting ability was hardly compatible with women's traditional subordinate role in patriarchal society; in fact sport had the potential to equalize relations between the sexes. By minimizing socially constructed sex differences that had only tenuous biological bases, sport posed a serious threat to the myth of frailty.

Helen [1994, 109] Lnskys also argue that the progress of women's in sport is as follows [1994, 109]

"The suspension of Olympic and other international computation during 2nd world war stalled the development of women's sport in several areas. But team sports such as basketball and softball had industrial sponsors and continued to thrive as women took up work in monitions and aircraft factories. Women in the armed forces, too, were able to participate in softball and basketball league, track and field meets and rifle shooting contests. Recreational tennis, swimming, badminton and volleyball were also offered and their practical training of course, included marching drill and calisthenics. In 1943, female students at university of New Hampshire became the first American women to under go pre-graduation training similar to service in the armed forces."

However, women's were limited form being participant in sport also argue tradition is one of the problems. He said that

"When people discuss gender in the scatology of sport, they usually focus on two sets of issues (1) participation and equity issue, and (2) ideological and structural issue."

So, the female athletes of the 1930s and 1940s escaped public criticism for their unconventional preoccupation with sport only when they paid the prerequisite attention to the feminine image. Success in sport assumed hence, the sexual identities of growing numbers of women were suspect. In

a society where conformity to the heterosexual norm was rewarded with visible power and privilege, the barriers to sport moment war formidable.

2.2. Evaluation of women's participation in sport

Women took part in physical activities throughout the antiquity, and particularly in the competitions of the Hera Games, stages specifically for women. Historical documents also show that Roman women engaged in horse-riding and swimming. In Asia women are also pictured taking part on sport in the 10th and 12th centuries. During the middle ages and the Renaissance, women put leisure activities a side, as did men. But the following centuries were marked by renewed interests unit at the end of the 19th century women become more involved in sporting activities by establishing their own clubs and taking up new sports.

It is true that the first Olympic Games of the modern era in 1896 were not open to women. Baran Pierre de Coubertin, who revived the games, was very much a man of his time and beloved that the games should traditionally remain a "eulogy to male sport". However, Coubertin's reservations did not completely stop women, from participating since they took part in the tennis and golf events at the 1900 Olympic game and in an increasing number of sports on the following years.

Between the world wars, feminist on United States diverged in to two ideological camps on emphasizing sex differences and the need for protective legislation for women, and in the world of business and politics and passage all discussion in the arena of women's sports as well as with female physical educators taking the protectionist stance. This stance drew as much, if not more, scorn from working class woman involved in sport as it did from women workers, who often viewed protectionism as a barrier to opportunity and equality in the work place. Not surprisingly, working class female athletes, seeking as opportunity for recognition and economic betterment in competitive sport, cast their lot with male promoters and the AAU.

Helen Lensky (1994, 115) explain about this issue in this way

> *"in 1923, the newly founded women's division of the national Amateur Athletic Federation launched a campaign to reform girls and women's sports with strong support the leadership from women in the physical education profession. This coalition of progressive reformers, community recreation workers, public health officials, and representative of girls and women's clubs mapped out an alternative to the highly competitive commercialized athletic model. Through out this existence the division's area of greatest influence remained the colleges reflecting the predominance of collegiate physical educators in its leadership."*

In the face of male opposition to their full sporting participation, some women accepted the restricted activities permitted by the "experts" but as many resisted male control. Their resistance prompted reaction on both a cultural and a structural level. The mass media portrayed women's athletic competence-beyond the requirements of general and reproductive health- as unfeminine and unattractive to men.

By the turn of the century, community organizations were offering sport and recreational programs for the growing numbers of young working class men and women whose uncontrolled leisure was seen as a potential social problem. Schools and universities were also expanding their athletic programs, but the alleged threat to femininity posed by sport had the effect of limiting female participation, to the least demanding, most feminine of activities. Social class played a important part in determining, which girls and women would have access to these institutions. Since education past the age of compulsory attendance was not considered essential for young women whose sole denoting was domesticity and motherhood, it was a low priority in families with limited financial resources.

When traditional sex differentiation in the work place was no longer tenable, male physical dominance acted out on the playing field gained greater symbolic importance. Sex differences were reinforced and entrenched by excluding women form the "manly" sports superiority and male supremacy were inextricably linked.

2.3. Advantage of sport for woman

It is well known that women's sporting participation during the past century has been constrained by the forces of patriarchal control over female sexuality. As we have seen, doctors attempted to classify as inappropriate any sporting activity which allegedly jeopardized female reproductive health. Doctors were not alone in their endeavor; they were aided by educators, clergy and other guardians of moral order and male hegemony. In addition, twentieth-century developments in psychology and psychiatry expanded the ideological ground controlled by medical professionals, as female sexuality became differentiated from the reproductive function that had formerly been the focus of medical attention.

Since most sporting activities take place within public, the spectacle of women at play has long been a popular media target. We can easily understand that doctors who expressed their views in the mass media tended to represent the most conservative medical opinion on issues of women and sport. Journalists, educators, physical education directors and, more recently, fitness specialists helped to perpetuate in print the "loss of feminine" myth and the dichotomy between "masculine" and "feminine" sport. In practical terms, they either blamed masculine sports for making female athletes unfeminine, or accused participants of being masculine at the outset. Most medical and educational professionals displayed the same sexist and heterosexist biases as journalists, alleging that non-conforming sports women were intent on imitating men or were lesbian.

Now a days, when the physiological capacity for mothering and "maternal instance" were seen as key components or "true womanhood," medical pronouncements directed women towards sporting activities that promoted general and reproductive health and that fostered the feminine attributes of grace and agility, charm and passivity but according for Helen Len sky.

> *By the 1960s, however, the moral prescriptions that had accompanied medical advice in the preceding half-century were rarely seen, but the attitudes and practices of gynecologists, physiologists and other medical professionals continued to reflect and reinforce patriarchal ideology. Moreover, the victim-blaming orientation of psychiatric practice upheld medical control over female sexuality. Mental health authorities were empowered to define and label sexual/moral deviance," and psychologists' preoccupation with female athletes' sex-role identity and alleged role conflict perpetuated the old myths of inherent incompatibilities between sport and femininity.*

Adrienne Rich identifies

> *Heterosexuality as a political institution, and "a beachhead of male dominance." She argues that alternatives in sexual preference and practice constitute important avenues of resistance to institutionalized compulsory heterosexuality. Rich's claims are practically relevant to a discussion of women and sport; the attitudes and practices surrounding the sexual identify and the sexual orientation of female athletes is central to the analysis presented as the following.*

As the dominate sex, men rewarded – and continue to reward- female athletes who satisfied stereotyped heterosexual standards of femininity ion their appearance and in the performance of their sport. As in other social contexts, women's femininity served to validate male identity and both

individual and collective male power. A woman's conformity to male-defined standards of heterosexual attractiveness signifies here acquiescence to men's rules, as her computers with other women for the attention and protection of men.

Thus, femininity is predicated on weakness, dependence and individuality. Not simply an aesthetic, it is both a symbol and an enactment of women's subordinate status. In sport, therefore, the femininity of women who play rationally male sports is suspect unless they make deliberate efforts to meet male-defined standards of attractiveness and to assert their heterosexual orientation. Women who do not comply draw male censure, not for their sporting performance-which may elicit admiration- but for the threat they pose to male supremacy by putting personal achievement ahead of femininity.

Heterosexist attitudes and practices determine the classification of sports a s feminine and masculine. The rules of male-dominated sports systems have long excluded women form certain sports and dictated the quality and degree of all female sporting involvement. To a lesser extent, the masculine/feminine dichotomy excludes males from certain activities and casts doubt on the heterosexuality of those males who do participate. Clearly, without the legitimizing force of compulsory hetero-sexuality, this classification would founder; a sporting activity would be feminine simply by virtue of female involvement, not by reason of its alleged compatibility with the ideals of femininity or heterosexual appeal.

Social class also affects the way compulsory heterosexuality is applied in sport. There are class differences in parental tolerance towards "sissies" or "tomboys," for example. Corresponding degrees of sex differentiation in children's play and in choice of sports can also be partially attributed to class. Furthermore, the attributes of femininity and feminine sports are not

constant across class lines. For example, one form of women's riding, dressage, is an activity of the privileged class, while another, rodeo, has rural, working class roots. The equestrienne is considered feminine, but the rodeo rider is not.

Recreational and leisure activities, as well as competitive sports, maintain compulsory heterosexuality, and they, too, are subject to class differences. Certain activities have a long tradition of segregated or male-only participation; others are played jointly by both sexes. However, these systems of classification have developed in specific social and historical contexts.

In relation with this idea lensky further discuss a out sport activates in relation with chromosomal anomalies

> *In considering the implications of these sex testes, it is important to note that chromosomal anomalies are not necessarily indicative of masculinity. Most women with an extra X chromosome, for example, are not different from other women in terms of physical and muscular development, and do not have an unfair advantage in sporting contests. That this particular sex tests my fail to determine ineligibility was argued in medical circles as early as 1969." More recently, "Australian researcher Kenneth Dyer pointed to the remarkable improvements in women's performances since the introduction of the test; clearly, it was not just the chromosomally different athletes who were breaking the records."*

However, the inadequacies of this sex test were rarely considered by sports administrators in the 1960s and 1970s. Even many of the female athletes involved were reported to have approved the rationale behind it: one expressed concreters about competitors with "5 o'clock shadows." With public attention directed at their sexual identity, it is probably not

surprising that some athletes made a deliberate and concerted effort to establish a feminine, heterosexual identity. Even as talented an athlete as Babe Didrikson reportedly said,

> *I know I' am not pretty, but I try to be graceful." Another successful track athlete, Fanny Blinkers - Koen of the Netherlands, was equally realistic about public acclaim; "People applaud me because I do my training and winning between washing dashers and darning socks.*

Rum ours and innuendos circulated by the press at the time of the first sex test made it clear that certain athletes were considered guilty of "masculinity" until proven innocent. Following the Budapest events, two athletes who had refused these on ethical or religious grounds, and there Soviet women who did not participate for various reasons, were suspected of sexual abnormality. The point was driven home in the press: pictures showing the straining face of Soviet hurdler Irian Press were juxtaposed with the "demure and motherly" Mary Rand, sailing and holding her young daughter.

Helen Lensky state that on her book out of the bound

> *According to one athlete, the doctors responsible for the testing scrutinized flat-chested women with particular insensitivity. Following the 1968 Olympics, the chief sex tester, Ludwig Prokop, told reporters that his examination of 9112 female athletes had convinced him that sports made them ugly, with hard, stringy bodies and, in some cases, hair on their chests. Muscularity in athletes was hardly a cause for comment, and one study should that 17 percent of women had hair growth around their nipples.*

By the late 1960s, as new focus of concern was the use of anabolic steroids by female athletes. As early as the 1930s there had been evidence that muscular hypertrophy could be induced in mammals of both sexes by androgenic hormones; their use by male athletes was well documented by the early 1970s. In 1969, steroid use by Olympic competitors was ruled illegal, but it was not until1976 that the International Amateur Athletic Federation introduced random spot testing at international competitions.

While there are equally valid ethical reasons for disqualifying both male and female steroid users, female offenders, whose sexual identity is perceived as encroaching on men's, have frequently been subjected to particularly vicious ridicule and censured. The intake of synthetic hormones may reduce a male user's hormone production, with resultant loss of libido, decrease in testicular size and lowered sperm count. But these changes tend to be overshadowed by the highly visible and undeniably masculine increases in weight, muscle mass and strength. For women, however, the side effects are socially as well as ethically undesirable: some female steroid users exhibit external signs of "fertilization," which attract as much attention as the ethical implications and the health concerns.

Fertilization describes the physiological changes which may be experienced by female steroid users: deepening of the voice, increased facial and body hair, changes in libido, clitoral enlargement, diminished breast mass and menstrual irregularities. Many of the same indicators are to be found in individuals with chromosomal abnormalities; the sex test would confirm this condition. Not coincidentally, some of the same features have long been associated with the "masculine" lesbian, a stereotype supported by hormonal theories of lesbianism.

The feminine mystique of the 1950s and 1960s further entrenched the incompatibility between sporting achievement and femininity. The suspect components of the sportswoman's identity – physical, psychological and sexual – were increasingly subject to public scrutiny and innuendo. Procedures designed to bring about fair sporting competition among women only added to the stigmatization of the female athlete. By the 1970s, however, as the feminist and lesbian/gay rights movements gained support, women were successfully challenging sexism and heterosexism in sport.

2.4. Struggle for equal opportunity for women in sport

There was a different struggle with the dominant perspective that was the dominancy of men's in all aspects. Among this struggles the feminist movement is the one.

> *The feminist movement of the 1960s helped to bring to public attention the issue of female participation in contact sports, although equal opportunity in sport, and its significance in other areas of women's lives, was one of the last causes to mobilize feminists. However, two arguments were ultimately developed. Firstly, equality of opportunity in sport as in education or employment required that girls and women have access to all activities. In sport this would include contact sports such as soccer, football and hockey. Secondly, in order that girls and women might develop confidence in their bodies and take some responsibility for defending themselves against attack, specifically sexual assault, they needed instruction in self-defense techniques, such as those derived from combat sports or marital arts.*

But, many advocates failed and still fall to understand the relationship between these two rationales. Some feminists supported the training of girls and women in self-defense techniques, but gave the sport-related issues low

priority. Similarly; some scholars of equal opportunity in sport did not support the rational for women's self-defense.

The struggle that were in all areas resulted different types of results in different areas .Among these areas the one is:-

> *In the U.S.A., Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex in any educational program receiving federal funds. The implementing regulation of 1975 required gender-integrated physical education classes in schools and universities, and provided for non-discrimination in the range of athletic activities, levels of competition, vacillates, coaching and funding.*

However, there was an important loop-hole in the provision that sports designated as contact sports were permitted single-sex or male-only teams. In Canada, provincial human rights statutes offered similar protection. Ontario, the first province to enact a human rights code in 1962, was, in 1981, the first to introduce a clause exempting membership and participation in athletic organizations form its equality provisions. At the federal level, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which came into effect in 1985, prohibits discrimination based on sex.

> *The integration issue first arose in the late 1960s, when the debate over coeducational primary classes, even for academic subjects, was preoccupying many educators. Early in the century, girls were perceived to be the group in need of special treatment. By the 1960s, some educators, influenced by research on male homosexuality as well as psychology and pedagogy, advocated special provision for boys, especially in situations involving reading, writing or language, where their generally inferior performance compared to girls might cause them embarrassment or shame. Women teachers were blamed for handicapping boys "by expecting them to learn and behave like girls."*

Male teachers, as well as male peers, were central to the success of segregation: "There are no sweet little girls to crush (the boy's) efforts or to flaunt their successes before him. He is with men and he likes it." Girls' strengths – neatness, attention of detail, orderly, attention to detail, orderly behavior in class, helpfulness to other children- were devalued in order to p[resent boys' undeniably masculine traits-disorderliness, loudness and aggression – in a more positive light. Needless to say, girls' weaknesses were seldom transformed in this way, nor were segregation recommended to protect girls from public failure.

In such an atmosphere, the concept of mixed sport and physical education was not likely to be well received: if girls' superior intellectual ability threatened the fragile male ego, how much more dangerous was the possibility of female equality, or even superiority, in the male domain of sport. In equal jeopardy was the role of sport in establishing masculine identity, which, it seemed, was as shaky as male ego. According to one male recreation commissioner, "this unisex thing is going too far... boys don't even know they're boys anymore." Many advocates of sex-differentiated programs invoked parental rights and "the sanctity of the home," blaming feminists and lesbians for instigating the move towards integration and the attack on the masculine sex role.

Opposition to coeducational contact sports – and virtually all team sports were classified as "contact" – ostensibly rested on safety concerns, although attitudes and practices related to integration clearly reflected and reinforced patriarchal ideology. Despite physiological evidence to the contrary, it was consistently argued that females, being weaker than males, would sustain injuries I mixed sports. "There would be a far greater emotional impetus (sic) when a girl gets hurt, as against a boy."

Sex differences in speed, strength and endurance after puberty obviously had to be considered. Yet many studies showed minimal physical differences between pre-pubertal boys and girls. Moreover, the injuries that were predicated were, for the most part, sex-specific, involving breasts or genitals, rather than sport-specific. Obviously, female sex characteristics overrode more important considerations related to the size, strength and ability of the girls and women seeking entry to mixed teams. It was rarely acknowledged that the girls and women who were physically capable of playing on mixed teams were not the "average" females on whom most of the statistical findings were based.

Yet the vulnerability of the male genitals had never hampered male sporting participation. Protective equipment was developed to deal with the problem, and its use was adopted routinely and without fanfare. Clearly, female breasts or genitals could be similarly protected if athletes experienced pain or discomfort.

2.5. An offence against public decency

In this regarded different scholars suggest many things. Among this lansky state:-

One of the few public stated "moral" arguments against integrated sport, as it was phrased in 1972, claimed that "intimate body contact between opposite sexes at the adolescent age might offend some participants and/or observes". More than ten years later, an Ontario government report claimed that "contact with the genital areas" in a sport such as rugby constituted an offence against" and "sexuality problems" were disadvantage of mixed physical education, and the sex of the instructor was also considered problematic. Contact with other- sex students during wrestling, for example, "could result in embarrassment or worse, misinterpretation which could lead to legal suit."

The taboo against body contact between the sexes for other than sexual reasons mystified the female body, glorified female modesty and sexualized even the most casual physical contact. These practices, however, did not protect girls and women against unwanted male attention or sexual assault; instead, they made females more vulnerable, since body contact, in the absence of mystery and modesty, constituted "asking for it."

> *Unfortunately, the connection between mixed contact sported and male/female relations has rarely been investigated by feminists. However, a convincing 1977 argument held that integrated sports have the effect of desexualizing contact between men and women by demonstrating that sexual arousal and intercourse are not necessarily the outcome of all hetero-sexual encounters that involve physical contact. Arguably, "integration" of the workplace, or the school or university, produces the same result, but the actual physical closeness of contact sports makes the argument more persuasive. Indeed, if contact sports were sexualized, mixed practice and play would become impossible.*

Significantly, neither the intimate contact among males nor the all-male environment of "manly sports" was perceived as having homosexual overtones. In fact, the relationships between coaches and players were a source of inspiration to many opponents of integration. This exalted "male bonding "also had a misogynist dimension; some volunteer male coaches threatened to quit if "forced" to accept girls.

Evidently the sexual identity of male coaches was as much in need of validation through "mainly sports" as that of the boys whom they instructed. The presence of girls on the team, it seemed, was evident when Sue Palmer first participated in intercollegiate basketball competition in 1974. Although her teammates accepted her, members of the opposing team, training in the second half worked off the court, "murmuring obscene

language and making childish signs with their hands" as soon as she stood up to play.

Some educators advocated single-sex rather than integrated teams, in part to assuage male fear of being beaten by females. Others admonished boys to "be gentlemanly" or "help the girls out" in mixed games, thus devaluing girls' performance. If the girls were, in fact, superior, the boys had a convenient excuse in that they were not playing their best. Less chivalrous but equally effective was the practice of keeping girls out of the play, by refusing to pass the ball or puck in their direction. Not all boys found the prospect of mixed play threatening. "If the guy gets beat, so what? If he can't admit a girl is better, he has a problem."

> *A woman who invades male turf in sport (or business, or trade is seen as rejecting the privileged, protected status of women who conform to the traditional feminine role. In male parlance, "She's got balls." This grudging compliment implies, however, that the woman thus endowed cannot expect male chivalry. At best, she is "one of the boys" and is expected to accept locker-room humor; at worst, she is fair game for verbal, physical or sexual abuse.*

Although most supporters of girls' and women's sport opposed sex-specific programs that entrenched stereotyped activities, integration was not viewed as the solution to problems of sex inequality in sport. The strategy of single-sex sport offered women an alternative to the male model, which was criticized for its commercialization, elitism and violence. Some women in the 1980s opposed all aggression in sport, but just as many argued that the lessons learned on the playing field – team spirit, loyalty, cooperation, leadership ability, team strategy – prepared women for the a male-dominated business world, where sport metaphors and sport mentality prevailed.

It is tempting to suggest that women's sport, organized by women for women, would avoid all the pitfalls of men's sport, but there is no clear supporting evidence. It is popularly believed that, even if women's sport accepted commercial sponsorship and emphasized high performance, it would never develop the same violence as men's sport, because women are, by nature, less violent than men. (There is, of course, a distinction between the aggression intrinsic to contact sports, and rule-breaking violence.) Admittedly, women engage in fewer violent acts than men, but their opportunities for doing so, particularly in the context of sport, are considerably lower."

Predictably, studies of women's teams coached by men in sports officiated and administered by men showed no clear trends towards a distinctly female model. Moreover, many female coaches embrace male coaching methods wholeheartedly. As in any male-dominated field, the women promoted to leadership positions are often those whose approach is indistinguishable from men's. The few sports that are almost exclusively female at all levels –rhythmic gymnastics ad synchronized swimming, for example – are not likely contexts for violence.

In the past years there was a big challenge in all over the world that limits the participation and computation of women. In IOC on leadership manual also explains the problems as follows.

> *"In 1896, the 1st of modern Olympic games was held in Athens, Greece. No female athletes were exertion would harm their child-bearing capabilities. This myth, amongst other, has been the cause of women's others, has the sporting world. (Sport leader manual, 1986 64).*

The above sayings show that the challenge which came from the cultural says of the society. And it results low participation of females on sport training and computation let us look other sayings and the fats. (Sport leadership 1986, 64-66).

One of the myths

> *"Exercise and sports are harmful to the female reproductive system and cycle."*

The real fact is

> *"Some women in intense training cease menstruating or will have irregular periods but this is only temporary and the cycle will resume when training eases. This evidence that child birth easier and the recovery faster for women whose lifestyle includes moderate exercise even during pregnancy"*

Another myth is

> *Involvement in sport will "masculinize"develop aggressiveness, cogitativeness and large muscles."*

The real fact is

> *"Society has defined these chrematistics as male but there is no reason why women can't exhibit the same characteristics. There needs to be a re-evaluation of the femininity and masculinity stereotypes, or drop these stereotypes altogether*".

In addition there are interesting notes which can clarigy the fact (sport leadership 1986, 65).

"Women's muscles size will note increase as much as men[s with equal increases in relative strength.

Average woman: 30% increase in muscle strength

5% increase in muscle size in six month of training.

Average Man: 30% increasing in muscle strength=10% increase in muscle size in six month of training."

The other myth was connected with reproductive organ the society saying was

"Girls and women have a looser joint construction so are more susceptible to injuries. As well, strenuous physical exercise and rough contact sports will injure the female reproductive organs."

The real fact is

"Women's looses joint structure may result in more knee and joint injuries but proper muscle tone development and expertise in coaching will help to avoid these injuries.

As for the female reproductive organ, they are surrounded by an aqueous material that absorbs and distributes forces so well that injury is highly unlikely. The fact, female reproductive organ are much better protected than male organ."

In general non-scientific public sayings were influenced the participation of women's in sport activities. However, allow a day scientific evidences and truth started to breaking down the old myth and open the door for participation of women.

2.6. Physiological and Physical Difference with Men

It is very essential discussion about the physiologically and physical difference of women's that of men. In both sexes there are some proven physical and physiological differences. This results most of sporting events have 'separated categories and competitions. In some sporting activities women's have better than men's and in others men's are better than men's in sport leader ship manual 1986,66) state the differences of men's and women's as follows.

"Men

- *Have broader shoulder, narrower hips, longer legs an relatively longer for arms. Mechanically, they are more efficient for running, jumping, throwing and striking.*
- *Have a 10-15 % larger heart muscle, 25-35% higher maximal oxygen consumption, 15% more hemoglobin and 6% more red blood cells.*

Men have a higher stroke volume of the heart ... performance in endurance event."

"Women

- *Have looser joints, delicate tenders and ligaments and more elastic tissue.*

  This allows for better flexibility and grace
- *Have lower center of gravity*

  This has better balance
- *Have twice as much body fat as males*

  This provides insulation and may allow

  or grater endurance.

As it is indicated by David (1994, 4) the data gathered for any of the measurements reasons. Described should be statically analyzed and interpreted. It is a mistake together data and makes important decisions about individuals with out this analysis. Decisions regarding improvements

in group performance and differences in teaching method logy should not be made without stastical analysis. Also, if you are willing to statistically analyze and interpreter test scores, you can better inform all participants of the test result than you can with a routine analysis of the scores. So using statistical analysis and interpretation you can prove more meaningful evaluation of your measurements.

2.7. History of women's basketball

Women's basketball is one of the few women's sports that developed in tandem with its men's counterpart. It became popular, spreading from the east coast of the United States to the west coast , in large part via women's colleges. From 1895 until 1960, the term "women's basketball" was also used to refer to netball, which evolved in parallel with modern women's basketball.

In 1891, James Naismith invents the sport of basket ball in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1892, Senda Berenson adapts the rules of the new sport for females. In 1896, the first known game of women's basketball between two colleges was played by Stanford and Berkeley on April 4, 1896. In 1896, the first known women's interscholastic contest was played between Oak Park High and Austin High, both of Illinois, on December 18, 1896. In 1919, Central AAU inaugurates a women's amateur basketball championship in Chicago. In 1926, the first national women's basketball championship is sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU). In 1936, the famous exhibition team named the All American Red Heads was formed. In 1949, The World Famous female Texas Cowgirls team (1949–1977) was formed. The Cowgirls played mens rules against male opponents. The team opened for N.B.A. teams and the Harlem Globetrotters. In 1953, The FIBA holds its first World Championship for Women. In 1969, The Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (CIAW) awards the first collegiate national championship for women's basketball. In 1973, The AIAW begins administering national championships in women's collegiate athletics,

including a basketball tournament, taking the place of the CIAW. In 1976, The Olympic Games awards medals in women's basketball for the first time. In 1982, The NCAA holds its first Women's Division I Basketball Championship. In 1984, West Virginia's Georgeann Wells registers the first dunk in women's collegiate basketball. In 1990, Pat Summitt is the first female to win the John Bunn Award, the most prestigious award given by the Basketball Hall of Fame. In 1991, A jury awards money for a lawsuit filed under Title IX. Sanya Tyler, the women's basketball coach at Howard University, charges Howard University with discrimination. She claimed she was denied the job of athletic director and was being paid less than the men's basketball coach. In 1992, The WBA kicks off its All-Star Tour on its way to three seasons of Women's Professional Basketball. In 1994, Nike introduces "Air Swoopes," the first basketball shoe named after a female basketball player, Sheryl Swoopes. In 1994, The NCAA Division I women's basketball tournament adds 16 teams to make a total of 64. In 1996, The ABL and the WNBA are established in 1997, FOX Sports purchased Liberty Sports and the WBA. The All-Star game was televised; shorty after the league was disbanded. In 1999, The Women's Basketball Hall of Fame opens in Knoxville, Tennessee. In 2000, Michelle Snow, a player for the University of Tennessee, became the third woman to dunk in a college game but the first broadcast on in 2002, McDonald's selects the best female high school basketball players in the country for the first female McDonald's All American High School Basketball Team. In 2002, Lisa Leslie of the Los Angeles Sparks becomes the first to dunk in a regular season WNBA game. In 2008, the first outdoor professional basketball game was held at Arthur Ashe Stadium between the WNBA's New York Liberty and Indiana Fever. In 2009, Pat Summitt gets her 1000th career win, the first coach in either men's or women's basketball to reach that mark. In 2009, The WNBA signs a contract with ESPN which agrees to pay rights fees to teams. This is a first.

Early women's basketball

Women's basketball began in the winter of 1892 at Smith College. Senda Berenson, an instructor at Smith, taught basketball to her students, hoping the activity would improve their physical health. Basketball's early adherents were affiliated with YMCAs and colleges throughout the United States, and the game quickly spread throughout the country.

However, Berenson was taking risks simply in teaching the game to women. She worried a little about the women suffering from "nervous fatigue" if games were too strenuous for them. And, in order to keep it "acceptable" for women to play at all, she taught modified rules. These included a court divided into three areas and nine players per team. Three players were assigned to each area (guard, center, forward) and could not cross the line into another area. The ball was moved from section to section by passing or dribbling. Players were limited to three dribbles and could hold the ball for three seconds. No snatching or batting the ball away from a player was allowed. A center jump was required after each score. Peach baskets and the soccer pink were the equipment. Variations of Berenson's rules spread across the country via YMCAs and colleges

Recent women's basketball

The popularity of women's basketball grew steadily around the world for decades. By the 1970s the sport had attracted the notice the International Olympic Committee, which added women's basketball as an official sport of the Olympic Games in 1976. Throughout the 1970s, funding for (and interest in) women's basketball began to dramatically increase as schools receiving federal funding began to come into compliance with new laws mandating a lack of discrimination based on sex which is one of the human rights not to discriminate by sex. The sport was also gaining attention at the collegiate level, under the auspices of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW). A major development in women's basketball

occurred in 1982 when the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) began to sponsor the sport.

Rules and equipment

Rules for women's basketball are the same as the rules for men's basketball with the exception of 1 rule: the circumference of the women's basketball is 1in. smaller than the circumference of the size of the men's basketball. Also, in professional basketball, the women's three point line is slightly closer to the basket than men's.

Basketball size

The regulation WNBA ball is a minimum 28.5 inches (72.4 cm) in circumference, which is 1.00 inch (2.54 cm) smaller than the NBA ball. As of 2004, this size is used for all senior-level women's competitions worldwide

Court dimensions

The standard court size in U.S. College and WNBA play is 94 feet long by 50 feet wide. The FIBA standard court is slightly smaller, at 28 meters long by 15 meters wide (91 ft 10.4 in by 49 ft 2.6 in). The three-point line is 20 feet and 6.25 inches (6.25 m) from the middle of the basket in WNBA and FIBA competition. Also, there is no block/charge arc under the basket, although that is expected to change as the FIBA's 2010 rules move the three-point line to 6.75 m (22 ft 1.7 in) and create a 1.25 m (4 ft 1 in) block/charge arc..

Shot clock

The WNBA shot clock was changed from 30 to 24 seconds, which has been in FIBA play since 2000. Women's NCAA college basketball uses a 30 second shot clock.

Game clock

Most high school games are played with four 10 minute quarters and college games are played in two 20-minute halves, while WNBA and FIBA games are played in four 10-minute quarters.

Governance

Women's basketball, like men's, is governed internationally by the International Basketball Federation (FIBA). Since 1953 FIBA has hosted a world championship tournament for women. The FIBA World Championship for Women is currently held in even-numbered non-Olympic years.

Berenson's freshmen played the sophomore class in the first women's collegiate basketball game held on March 22, 1893. University of California and Miss Head's School, had played the first women's extramural game in 1892. Also in 1893, Mount Holyoke and Sophie Newcomb College, coached by Clara Gregory Baer, the inventor of Newcomb ball) women began playing basketball. By 1895, the game had spread to colleges across the country, including Wellesley, Vassar and Bryn Mawr. The first intercollegiate women's game was on April 4, 1896. Stanford women played Berkeley, 9-on-9, ending in a 2–1 Stanford victory. Clara Gregory Baer published the first book of rules for women's basketball in 1895 she first called the game 'Basquette', a name later dropped in her first revision of rules called Newcomb College Basketball Rules published in 1908. In 1971 five player, full court game was adopted followed by women's sports foundation which was formed in 1974.

International competitions

Though it was originally an American sport, it quickly spread internationally and outstanding players and teams are found today all over the world.

Women's basketball leagues now exist in most countries around the world including Australia, Asia, South America, and Europe.

Olympics

Women's basketball has been contested in the Summer Olympics since 1976.In addition to the Olympics and FIBA World Championship for Women, women's basketball is also contested in the Pan American Games and the Central American and Caribbean Games. Women's basketball made its first appearance at the Commonwealth Games in 2006. Basketball (for both men and women) is one of the sports that the host nation of the Island Games may select for competition. Women also compete in wheelchair basketball in the Paralympics Games

One of the major important events in the development of women's basketball in the United States was Title IX.

Title IX was passed in 1972 to end sexual discrimination and stereotyping in admission to colleges and also in academic subjects. Therefore, Congress' original goal was eliminating this discrimination in academic and educational processes. "Title IX is today generally viewed as having fixed the problem of gender inequality of sports, at least in educational settings"). It started out as simply involving education but then shifted in a debate to sports. Some groups such as the NCAA fought to keep things the way they were in reference to men's sports. The NCAA had built up the programs and earned financial support and popularity and did not want to throw that down the). In 1974, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued Title IX regulations regarding intercollegiate athletics. Title IX implies that if a school has a specific sport's team for boys then they must have a team in that same sport for girls. This will occur unless the men's sport happens to be a contact sport in which the rule will not necessarily apply . In 1978, colleges and universities were forced to apply Title IX's rules and regulations. Athletic departments had to adhere to one of three

requirements which were the proportionality rule, the gender equity rule, or historical progress rule (McDonagh, Pappano, 2008). Each of these requirements addressed Title IX and its regulations in a fair manner. To ensure that schools comply with Title IX, they face the consequence of losing federal funding for any violation (Sadker, 2001).

The proportionality rule entails that a school provides opportunities proportional to its enrollment. As an example, if a school is 55% male and 45% female then the athletic participation should be 55:45 . Not only does the proportionality rule apply to athletic participation, but it also addresses scholarships. "So if a college is spending $400,000 per year on athletic scholarships and half of the athletic participants are women then half of that amount, $200,000, should be funding athletic scholarships for women . The gender equity rule entails that a school must prove that it "meets the interest of the gender that is underrepresented" which happens to be women. The historical progress rule entails that if a school is unable to provide proportional opportunities then they must put forth an effort to create more opportunities for the underrepresented gender (McDonagh, Pappano, 2008).

> *Between 1971 and 2000, Title IX has proven to have had a huge impact on female collegiate sports. "Sports participation among college women has risen from 372 percent over that time, from 32,000 to more than 150,000 women. Also now 33.5% of female students participate in sports . The issue still remaining is that women's sports beyond college do not benefit from Title IX. As a whole, they make less income than men in professional sports which Title IX cannot do much about. However due to Title IX some women have gotten recognition as a result of the debate. "Women athletes receive greater respect today but relatively skimpy media attention. Thank Title IX for...the growing visibility of women's college basketball that has USA Today producing a pullout section*

for the women's NCAA March Madness tournament" (McDonagh, Pappano, 2008, 109).

Professional women's basketball has been played in the United States. There have been several leagues, the most recent of which is the WNBA. The first attempt was the Women's Pro Basketball League. The league played three seasons from the fall of 1978 to the spring of 1981. The league is generally considered to be the first American professional women's basketball league to be founded.

The second women's professional league to be created in the United States was the Women's Basketball Association. The league played three seasons from the summer of 1993 to the summer of 1995. The league is considered to be the first American professional women's basketball league to be successful as a summer league, like the WNBA.[11] The league played three full seasons with plans to play as a 12-team league in 1997 but disbanded before 1997 season, The WBA played a 15-game schedule and games were broadcast on Liberty Sports of Dallas. When FOX Sports purchased Liberty Sports and the WBA, they disbanded the league.

In 1996, two professional women's leagues were started in the United States. They were the American Basketball League and the WNBA. The American Basketball League was founded in 1996 during an increase in the interest in the sport following the 1996 Summer Olympics. The league played two full seasons

The Women's National Basketball Association or WNBA is an organization governing a professional basketball league for women in the United States. The WNBA was formed in 1996 as the women's counterpart to the National Basketball Association, and league play began in 1997. The regular WNBA season is June to September (North American Spring and summer). Most WNBA teams play at the same venue as their NBA counterparts. Most team names are also very similar to those of NBA teams in the same market, such

as the Washington Wizards and Washington Mystics, the Minnesota Timberwolves and Minnesota Lynx.

Officially approved by the NBA Board of Governors on April 24, 1996, the creation of the WNBA was first announced at a press conference with Rebecca Lobo, Lisa Leslie and Sheryl Swoops in attendance. While not the first major women's professional basketball league in the United States (a distinction held by the defunct WBL), the WNBA is the only league to receive full backing of the NBA.

On the heels of a much-publicized gold medal run by the 1996 USA Basketball Women's National Team at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games, the WNBA began its first season on June 21, 1997 to much fanfare. The league began with eight teams. The first WNBA game featured the New York Liberty facing the Los Angeles Sparks in Los Angeles and was televised nationally, in the United States, on the NBC television network. At the start of the 1997 season, the WNBA had television deals in place with NBC, ESPN and Lifetime Television Network.

The league is divided into two conferences, the Eastern Conference and the Western Conference. Each of the 13 teams plays a 34-game regular season schedule, beginning in June and ending in mid September. The four teams in each conference with the best Win/Loss records go on to compete in the WNBA Playoffs during September with the WNBA Finals in early October.

An All-Star Game is typically held in the middle of July, while regular play stops temporarily for it. In Olympic years, there is no all-star game, but a break of about five weeks in the middle of the WNBA season allows players to participate in the Olympic Games as members of their national teams.

There have been a total of 18 teams in WNBA history. A total of five teams have folded: the Charlotte Sting, the Cleveland Rockers, Houston Comets, the Miami Sol and the Portland Fire. Three other teams have moved the

Utah Starzz to San Antonio, where they are now the Silver Stars; the Orlando Miracle to Uncasville, Connecticut, where they now play as the Connecticut Sun; and the Detroit Shock to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where they will play as the Tulsa Shock.

Professional women's basketball exists in Australia in the form of the Women's National Basketball League. The league was founded in 1981 as a way for the best women's basketball teams in the various Australian States to compete against each other on a regular basis. Today the WNBL is the premiere women's basketball league in Australia.

Professional basketball exists in England. Women's English Basketball League is major professional competition. The league has grown steadily over recent years, and has now reached a level of thirty national league sides. The league is split into two levels. Division 1 is as close to professional as women's sport gets in the United Kingdom, with teams such as Rhondda Rebels and Sheffield Hatters bringing in players from the USA and Europe. The Nottingham Wildcats make up the trio of clubs that helped establish the women's league and remain amongst the top three or four places. The gap between these top teams and the rest of the league has remained, but gradually as the women's game has developed, the gulf in results has been reduced, and each year there have been more competitive games

Promotion from Division 2 has always re-enforced the gap between the two leagues, as the winner of the Division 2 promotion play-offs has found the step-up difficult. The Division 2 play-offs take the top four teams from the North and South of the Second Divisions, with the top playing the bottom of the other pool. This year (2006/7) saw several new teams join the second division, showing the continual growth of the women's game.[These included the Seven Oaks Suns, Enfield Phoenix, Taunton Tigers and Bristol Storm.

Being in a position of leadership doesn't make you a leader experience, train and error, personal growth and development all contribute to the process of becoming a leader, it just doesn't happen overnight. There are countless opportunities in sport for people to use their readership abilities as athletes, spectators, judge, technical, organizers ,health professionals, educators and coaches" sport leadership manual by Olympic committee 1986:123).

2.8. Basketball in Africa

It is obvious that the first basketball game played in Africa is not recorded, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the sport was introduced by missionaries- possibly-American, sence the game was invented in united states or visiting sailors form foreign lands, or, it could have been taught to students in a school in Africa which and French, English or Italian instructors.

2.8.1. First Women's Basketball conference vows to develop Game

The inaugural women's basketball conference resulted in a strong vow to continue developing the game on all levels.

The conference saw representatives of 49 National Basketball federations form all five continents gather in Karlovy vary chech republic on October 2-3. At the conference conclusion a two page declaration unanimously approved by attending representatives was issued. The document underlined the need to use all FIBA opportunities to promote and improve the participation of women in basketball, underlining the importance of keeping the balance between both genders and striving for equal opportunities. Among points argued up on by the participants was:

1. The importance of having female players, coaches, referees, administrators as the role model for women and girls.

2. The need to create opportunities for women and girls to participate in basketball as an essential factor in ensuring their well-being and health.

The conference promised, on behalf of the whole basketball family, to increase efforts to improve women's place within the game through measures that include:

1. Increasing activities, programs and founding benefiting basketball players and to create female basketball competitions in al FIBA member federations at national and regional level; in all structures and clubs.

2. Integrating, women in all areas of the governance and administration of the sport, that including the governing bodies and commissions of basketball organizations.

The FIBA head quarters in Geneva was asked to start practical testing on the court and discussions with in the FIBA bodies on number of key optics, notably:

A. Increasing the resources allocated to women's basketball
B. Lowering the height of basket for women's basketball for all official competitions.
C. Designing and regulating uniforms for female basketball journalists.
D. Developing a special program for creating female basketball journalists.
E. Setting up continental girls coaching camps similar to Basketball without Borders.

Finally, it was proposed to the FIBA central board that the second FIBA women's conference is held at the latest on the occasion of the next FIBA world congress in 2012.

This first ever women's basketball conference has resulted in the key issues and challenges of women's basketball being discussed and be bated. More importantly I resulted in a declaration that includes concrete measures that will be taken to improve women's basketball and women's role with in basketball." Said,FIBA secretary General and IOC member patric Baumann.

"However, we will only be able to fully talk about success when resulting measures are implemented and begin to benefit those to whom these voms have been made. Now it is up to all of us to fulfill our promises."

Regarding possible changes to the rule for basketball played by women, Baumann said "we have a game for women that is successful, that creates interest. But all participates of the conference acknowledged the fact that the women's game is not where it could be, that not enough countries consistently compete at the highest level and that there are differences between women and men in sport. We need ther for to look into ways of increasing the appeal of women's basketball on and off the court. Reviewing the calendar, the way the players are dressed and reconsidering the height of the rim are just a few ways we think might help us achieved this."

2.8.2. FIBA – Africa – Benin

Meeting of women Basketball council FIBA Africa women Basketball council held its first session on 17th and 18th of December 2010, in margin of the 25th championship of clubs champion's men, took place in contaonu (Benin) from 10th to 19th of December 2010. This meeting having for purpose to think about the new dynamics to be put in women basketball in Africa enabled among other significant recommendations, propositions and decisions below.

The recommendations are:

- Make essential for clubs to have women section
- The practice of basketball at school
- Set up center of women basketball promotion
- Involve first ladies in women basketball

Not only the session puts the recommendation there is also propositions and Decisions.

Propositions

- Organization of a day for Africa women basketball.
- Training of women technical managers for 2010-2014 Term of offices
- Free of charge for women participating in clinics
- The institutionalization of 3x3 game in national federation.

Decisions

- The follow up of the council recommendation implementation
- The commitment of the council (10) members to promote woman basketball in their country.
- Making dynamic again former women basket players Association
- Holding of the women basketball council in margin of every final round of women club champions one the decisions that was made at the meeting.

2.9. Ethiopian women's in Sport

Ethiopian women comprise more than half of the total population. They are involved actively participate in all areas, like economic and social activity. There is no economic spares in which women's do not involve, starting from child bearing and caring to other activates especially, women, in rural areas Sweet daily for more than 18 hours to carry out their domestic chores.

Even through Ethiopian women constitute more than half of Ethiopian population and have major share in the countries in the society. Ethiopia is patriarchal societies were female inferiority and male superiority is accepted as a normal. And it made challenge in the participation of sport activities.

There is a room on sport policy of Ethiopia policy. However, it is criticized by the attention is very low in practice and even though in some areas the involvement of women is not predicted. It was stated in youth, ነsport a culture parts gender and gender issue instruction manual says (1996, 12).

> *ህብረተሰቡ በሚኖርበት፣ በሚማርበት፣ በሚሰራበት አካባቢ በስፖርት እንቅስቃሴ ቀጥተኛ ተሳታፊ እንዲሆኑና ሴቶች በእኩል ደረጃ ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆኑ እንደሚያደርግ ተገልጧል። ነገር ግን የስፖርት ባለሙያዎችን በማሰልጠን (በማፍራት) ተሳታፊ እንደሚሆኑ አልተመለከተም። ይህም በስፖርቱ ዘርፍ ብዙ ሴት ሰራተኞች ያለመኖራቸው ሁኔታ በጥብቅ ሊተኮርበት ይገባል፡ በባህላዊ ስፖርቶች የሴቶች ተሳትፎ ግን አልተገለጸም።*

When we observe Ethiopian participation in international computations, like Olympic Games, in 1956 at Millburn with 18 members, of team with in this team there were no woman athletes. Ethiopian women have participated in Olympic Games. In 1976 in Montréal with 2 Ethiopian women athletes were included in the team that is in athletics.

After 1976 the number of women athletes increase in many sport activities. However, the attitude of the society does not changed totally. Thus, some times in some sport types the challenges are greater than others.

Ethiopian also participates in basketball in international games and trainings. But due to many reasons there is lack of information about their performance. But from my observation and form some document the number of women's basketball clubs were found in Addis Ababa. In Addis Ababa since 1999 Ethiopian colander the number of women basketball clubs was reached up to 8 (eight). But nowadays their number is decrease to 5 because of many reasons. These clubs are

1. Yemengist betoch Agency.
2. Addis Afros.
3. International Community School.
4. Addis Hiwot.
5. Beer of St.Georg Industry.

However, the participation in the regions and Deredawa city administration is very low and in some areas, there is only training of projects, but not successful at all.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Design and Methodology

The research has designed a methodology which incorporated the following points.

3.1 Methodology

For this study the descriptive method were employed. This method was applied because of; it enables to study the situations and events that take place within the context of practice and challenges of Ethiopian basketball players.

3.2 Source of Data

The primary and secondary sources of data were used to accomplish the study. The primary sources of data include the respondents who were participating in playing basketball and coaching. These respondents are Ethiopian women basketball players, the coaches of women basketball players, the federation and Ethiopian sport commission. The secondary sources include the documents analysis.

3.3 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques

There are nine regional government and two city administration in Ethiopia which have basketball federations within them. Among nine regions and two city administration federations, only two regional government basketball federations and one city administration were included in the study. So the researchers take the respondents from these regions and city administrations. The sampling technique of the study was random sampling techniques.

3.4 Instruments of Data Collection

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative data were used to strengthen the study. The data employ in the study were gather by using questionnaire, interviews, observation and documents analysis.

3.5. Procedures of Data Collection

Before the study was undertaken, some information was taken by telephone to correct and make the data gathering tools more relevant to the study. After adjusting the questionnaires and the interview questions meaning, the redundant questions were avoided, some questions restated and organized in the order from simple to complex. Then, the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents by orienting women basketball players, referee, women basketball coach and federation officers (experts). Finally, the interviews were conducted with two regions and one city administration of basketball federations and document analysis of Federal basketball federation were included.

3.6. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data obtains through the questionnaires open and closed ended items were analyze and interpreted by using the statistical tool percentage. The rest open ended and qualitative dates will secure through interviews, observation and documents will summarize and use data. During the data analysis and interpretation for the sake of confidentiality pseudo names and codes for the participant will used

3.7 Organization of the Study

The study was present in five chapters. Chapter one was present background, statement of the problem, the general and specific objective of the study, significance of the study, delimitation and limitation of the study. Chapter two was deal with review of literature, chapter three contains research designs and methodology, Chapter four deals with data analysis and interpretation and finally, chapter five, contains conclusions and recommendation.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INERPRRETATION

Introduction

This section of the study deals with deals with the analysis of the data gathered from questionnaires, interviews and document review. As it was explained in chapter 3 that is Methodology section the study employed a descriptive method, as a result the response of player's coaches, referees and officials.

The process of analysis was carried out by using mixed [quantitative & qualitative] description and descriptive statistics. And questionnaires were discussed using tabulation and cross tabulation of variables with percentage values.

Readily non- quantifiable data (information) form interview questions was discussed through qualitative description.

4.1 Background information about informants

The researcher took samples randomly among Ethiopian women basketball players. But for the purpose to know the practices and challenges of Ethiopian women basketball players there was also an interview for coaches (women club coaches), referee, and federation officers. Most of the respondents were females and their education level is between grades 10th - 10+3. The others were BA, MSC and diploma holders.

4.2. Educational status of respondent's sample

Table 1: Educational status of respondent's sample

No	Selected Responds	Sex	Total No		Educational level								
					below Grade 10	Grade 10	Grade 10+1	Grade 10+2	Grade 10+3	diploma	BA/BSC	MA/MSC	PHD
1	Basketball players	F	48	88.9 %	5	8	8	7	10	4	3		
2	Coach	M	1	1.9%							1		
3	Referee	M	1	1.9%								1	
4	Federation officers	M	4	7.4%							4		

Source: - field survey, 2003

1. The interest of the players

Questions #1		Response
Are you happy in playing baskets ball?		
A. Yes, I do	NR	42
	%	87.5%
B. No, I do not	NR	6
	%	12.5%

Table 2: the interest of players

From the table we can see 42[87.5%] women basketball players are happy in playing basketball and have positive attitude towards basketball. The other 6 player [12.5%] of the taken sample had negative attitude towards playing basketball

2: the reason for being not happy

Questions # 2		Response
If your answer is 'B' then what makes you not to be happy?		
A. because of the influence form my family	NR	-
	%	-
B. because of the influence which is form the society	NR	-
	%	-
C. because of the problem form the federation	NR	6
	%	12.5%

Table 3: the reason for being not happy

Table 2 shows that 6 player (12.5%) of the taken sample has a negative attitude because of the problem that they faced form the federation

3. about the attitude of women basketball players' family

Questions # 3		Response
3. How is the attitude of your family towards basketball		
A. They have positive out look	NR	30
	%	62.5%
B. They have 50%, 50% felling	NR	12
	%	25.0%
C. they have absolutely negative attitude.	NR	6
	%	12.5 %

Table 4: the attitude of women basketball players' family

So it is clearly seen that 30(62.5) respondents family have positive attitude about their children in playing basketball 18 respondent (37.5%) family have fifty-fifty feeling about their children in participating basketball. the

rest have totally absolutely negative attitude towards participating in basketball

3. The reason of the family for having negative attitude

Questions # 4		Response
4. If your reason is 'C' for, then what would be their reason		
A. they think that many sport activities are important only for men's	NR	2
	%	33.3%
B. The culture of the society does not support women's to play basketball		
C. Both A and B are answer	NR	4
	%	66.67 %

Table 5: The reason of the family for having negative attitude

From the above table we can observe that the reason of the family of women basketball players have negative attitude towards the basketball as 2 [33.3%]respondents said that their family think that many sport activities are important only for men the rest of the respondents who give response who give response 'C' for question 3 are 4[66.67%] respondent said both A and B that is their family think that many sport activities are important only for men's and culture of the society does not support women's to play basketball

4. The feeling about them selves

Questions # 5		Response
5. What do you feel about yourself in being a basket ball player?		
A. I feel happy	NR	42
	%	87.5%
B. Nothing	NR	-
	%	-
C. I don't fell good	NR	6
	%	12.5%

Table 6: the feeling about themselves

Table 6 indicates that 42(87.5%) women basketball players have they feel happy in playing basketballs and the rest 12 players (12.5%) they don't feel good.

Questions # 6		**Response**
5. If your answer is 'C' for the question 5 then the reason is		
A. Because I face challenge form the family	NR	
	%	
B. Because I face challenges from my peers and colleagues	NR	4
	%	66.2%
C. Because I face problems form the federation and sport commission	NR	2
	%	33.3%

Table 7: The reason about not feeling good

The reason that, some women basketball players feel not good for 4(66.2%) respondent said because they face problems peers and 2(33.3%) said they face challenges from the federation and sport commission

7. Computational system of the federation

Questions # 7		**Response**
What is your opinion regarding computational system of the federation? Is it encouraging for women to come to play basketball		
A. Yes	NR	10
	%	20.833%
B. No	NR	38
	%	79.16%

Table 8: Computational system of the federation

We can observe here that 38 respondents (79.167%) say the federation computational system of the federation does not encouraging women to come to play basketball. The other 10 respondents (20.8333%) said the computational system of the federation is encouraging.

8. Affirmative action's from the federation and sport commission

Questions # 8		**Response**
Do you get affirmative action's form the federation and sport commission?		
A. Yes	NR	2
	%	4.16%
B. No	NR	46
	%	95.83%

Table 9: Affirmative action's from the federation and sport commission

For the above question 2 [4.167%] respondent respond 'yes' and the others 46 [95.83%] respondent answer 'No'.

9. Encouragement and motivation from coaches and the club

Questions #9		**Response**
Do your coach and club gives encouragement and motivate you to involve in playing basketball		
A. Yes	NR	12
	%	25%
B. No	NR	36
		75%

Table 10: Encouragement and motivation form coaches and the club

Here about 12(25%) respondents answer they get encouragement and motivation from their coaches and clubs. The rest 36 respondents (75%) do not get motivation and encouragement from their club.

10. The way yours coach treat

Questions # 10		Response
The style or the way yours coach treat you is		
A. it is very interesting	NR	25
	%	52.08%
B. It is good	NR	18
		37.5%
C. It is not good	NR	5
	%%	10.417%

Table 11 the way yours coach treat

In term of the coaching style of the coach's .there are 3 alternative answers. The 1st group is about 25[52.08%]respondents said the style or the way their coach treat is very interesting , the second alternative was selected by 18 [37.5%] women basketball players and the others 5 [10.417%] of the total sample.

11. Coaching Style

Questions # 11		Response
In your opinion your coach is		
A. Democratic	NR	36
	%	75%
B. Authoritative	NR	10
		20.83%
C laissez-faire	NR	2
	%%	4.16%

Table 12: Coaching Style

Here we can easily observe that for the question 11 there are 36[75%] respondents which are selected choice 'A' or said their coaches are

democrat in their coaching style. The 10 (20.83%) respondents of the taken sample said that their coaches have Authoritative style. The rest 2[4.16%] respondents said their coaches are laissez-faire in their coaching style.

12. Materials and facilities

Questions # 11		**Response**
Do you get enough training materials and essential facilities		
A. Yes	NR	4
	%	8.33%
B. No	NR	44
	%%	91.67%

Table 13: Materials and facilities

From the above table we can understand that 4[8.33%] of the sample get enough material and essential facilities .but the rest 44 [91.67%] respondents said that they do not get enough material and essential facilities.

For open ended questioners the

13. In your opinion what should be done by the federation sport commission, your club, private sector or investor? Just put your points.

Most of the respondents suggest the following points the basketball federation (sport commission) showed do:-

- supervision women's basket ball clubs
- invite investors to sport to exercise sport commercialization
- support women's basket ball clubs, by providing the necessary materials and playing/ training areas
- doing on young athlete who have a talent

The private sector/ investors

- should come to the basketball and develop women's basketball by investing their money

14. How do you express the status of Ethiopian women basket ball players? And what was their challenge?

- Here also the women basket ball players suggest the following points about the status of Ethiopian women basket ball It is undeveloped back ward the reasons are
- The attitude of the society
- Lack of facilities balls & sport wears
- Lack of support from the concerned bodies
- The imagination from the federation that women's cannot be a winner
- because of the attitude of the society the women's does not came to the training place
- No or shortage of the invention to inserters on basket ball

15. What measures do you propose to increase the involvement of women's? In basket ball:-

- Here also the players put their measures should be taken in the future
- Creating awareness' for the society
- The concerned bodies(Sport commission & basket ball federations) should support and give affirmative action to enable and increase the involvement of women's in basket ball
- Taking as a role model to encourage the participation of women's
- Giving equal opportunities for women
- Providing the necessary equipments
- Working on projects
- Creating transparent computational system.

For qualitative type [for interview question]

1. Do you think the federation and sport Commission working on increasing the number of women's basketball clubs? Give justification for your answer.

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

I have been in basketball federation for the past 2 years I am working basketball with Paralympics sports with in this years as my understanding we are not still working hardly to increase on women's' basket ball clubs. Even though we have identified talent areas like Hosana Guragea and Gamo we are not used them as much as possible.

Ato Maru Hiruy from ARSC stated that

There is no special support for basketball. Even it is weak at the federal level. So we also argue that we were not working in promotion and development of basketball in particular.

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

For the last 4&5 years we have been about 8 women basketball first and 2nd division players. But now a day's it is decreased in to 4 clubs only and we also does not working hardly to increase women's basket ball players.

2. What sort of support do the federation and sport commission provide to women in order to enable them beneficiaries from playing basket ball?

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

He puts his answer in the following ways. He stated that there is a lack of money, trained man power conducive environment to work, assessment, facilities like court, balls and other things we are not working enough. So based on this idea I can say that we don't provide support for our region women basket ball players.

Ato Maru hiruy from ARSC stated that

- *He also explains his idea as follows. we do not provide special support for female basket ball player trained manpower. But we do some technical trained manpower. But do some technical support for our project basket ball (women's) players*

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

- *In the previous day's we tried to support some women clubs by doing some diplomacy to some inverters. How ever it fail down. So we tried to do supports that are temporary solutions providing sport wears to play. In fact we should work hardly also.*

3. In your opinion what are the major challenges that hindered women from being basketball players?

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

The major challenges are;-

-lack of enough trained manpower in physical education and sport.

-lack of training area [court]

-lack of follow up and assessment

-perspective of the society towards sport and the influence of religion, culture, and the families do not allow women players to go to other areas

4. Do you think the federation and sport Commission working on increasing the number of women's basketball clubs? give justification for your answer.

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

I have be in basket ball federation for the last 2-4 years I am working basket ball with Paralympics sports with in this years as MY understanding we are not still working hardly to increase on women's' basket ball clubs. Even though we have and Gamo we are not used them as much as possible.

Ato Maru Hiruy from ARSC stated that

There is no special support for basket ball. Eventhough it is weak at federal level. So we also agree that we were not works in promotion and development of basket ball in particular.

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

For the last 4&5 years we have about 8 women basket ball first and 2nd division players. But now a day's it is decreased in to 4 clubs only and we also does not working hardly to increase women's basket ball players.

5. What sort of support do the federation and sport commission provide to women in order to enable them beneficiaries from playing basket ball?

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

He puts his answer in the following ways. He said

As I stated before there is a lack of money, trained man power conducive environment to work, Assessment, facilities like court, balls and other things we are not working enough. So based on this idea I cam say that we don't provide support for our region women basket ball players.

Ato Maru Hiruy from ARSC stated that

- *He also explains his idea as follows. We do not provide special support for female basket ball player trained manpower. But do some technical trained manpower. But do some technical support for our project basket ball (women's) players*

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

- *In the previous day's we tried to support some women clubs by doing some diplomacy to some inverters. How ever it fail down. So we tried to do supports that are temporary solutions providing sport wears to play. In fact we should work hardly also.*

6. In your opinion what are the major challenges that hindered women's from being basket ball players.

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

The major challenges are:-

- *The lack of enough trained man power in physical education and Sport*
- *Lack of training area (court)*
- *Lack of follow-ups and Assessment*
- *The persipective of society towards sport and the influence of religion, calture and the families does not allow for women player to go to other areas*

Ato Maru Hiruy from ARSC stated that

The major challenges that hindered women's from being participant in basket ball are:-

- *Lack of popularity in the region*
- *There is no enough facility & matenals to promote basket ball in the area*
- *There is no playing area for basketball*

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

The major Challenges are:-

- *The involvements of investors in the area*
- *Problem of budget equipments and court*
- *Lack of interest from women's in involving in basket ball*

7. How do you express the status of Ethiopian women basket ball players? What measures should be taken in the future.

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

- *IN our region basketball is one of the developing sports even though we are not working on it we have 8 special woredas 13 Zones and city administration. But basket ball was exercised only I 4 areas among the total. In the previous day Gamo Goffa have been strong in participating and involving in basket ball but nowadays they can't come to involve in basket ball because of lack of budget means the previous budget was transferred to football.*

The following measures should be taken in the future

- *Working hardly on projects and strengthen them.*
- *Creating awareness among the society*
- *Facilitating essential equipments and facilities*
- *Discussing and convincing the investors to involve in the basket ball*

Ato Maru Hiruy from ARSC stated that

IN our region basket ball is not a popular game but in the future we tried to develop it measures that should be taken in the future are:-

- *Providing opportunities for women's and computations*
- *Providing enough facilities and equipments*
- *Following and assessment about the performance.*

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

In Addis Ababa in the previous day's there was a good involvement of women in basket ball. How ever now a day's it is be coming low and low But the following measures should be taken in the future.

- *Inviting investors to involve in basket ball*
- *Doing on projects (giving training by coaches*
- *Strengthen and support weak basket ball clubs*

8. Does the sport policy give a room for women's participation in sport?

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

Ethiopia gives a room women's participation in sport how ever problems like

- *Religion*
- *Perspective of the society*
- *Lack of adequate facilities and instrument*
- *Culture and others aver the major challenges in implementation*

Ato Maru Hiruy from ARSC stated that

In the sport policy of Ethiopia it is explained Black and white. But the major challenge is donning implementation so in the implementation the following challenge are founded

- Not working on projects but now a days in our region 4 projects found in schools are women basket ball projects.
- Economical challenge
- Absence of court
- Lack of trained manpower

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

Yes the policy state the involvement of women's participation. But there is a problem doing implementations we face different types of problems. Like

- *Material problem*
- *Absence of playing areas*
- *Absence of basket ball projects*

10. Does women's basketball has shown progress when you comp aired with the past years?

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC state that

in the past few years there was little involvement but now a day's we start working from the project level

According to Maru Hiruy from ARSC

IN our region basket ball is not as such popular so, now we are working even a work of creating a awareness

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

In the previous day's basket ball was exercise better train to day now a days the number of women basketball clubs number is decreasing.

11. How do you expenses that the relationship of sport commission with other sectors? The federation

According to Ato Molla Belay from SNNPRSC

We does not yet working hardly but now a days there is a new reform which can be solve this problem with in this reform it give a place to do with partners and stakeholders.

Ato Maru Hiruy from ARSC stated that

Also argue that we are weak in this area so there is the implementation of BPR and BSC. So in this implementation it allows as to link with other stakeholders.

Ato Wessen Ayele from AASC Said that

We are working with different stakeholders like copa coca cola. But we need to work more than this.

Interview for coach and referee

1. Do you think women's have an interest towards basketball?

   Referee -*gives his response by saying yes*

   Coach- *also state that by saying yes*

2. Does women's basket ball have shown progress when you compared with the past years?

   Referee Said that

   I can't see any progress in women's basket ball in stead it is dieing

Coach-said that –

It is in dangerous position now a day's because of the number of participants in BB is decreasing.

3. Does your federation and sport commission provide up to date information and training to develop your Protection

According to **Coach-**

Yes the federation tried to give trainings but it is not enough at all.

According to **Referee** –

The federation gives different types of training by it was late in giving the training

4. If you want to say additional things which is linked thing?

Referee said that

Ethiopian women's are under the influence of culture, tradition, concerned bodies should work hardly in breaking this negative influence and should made Ethiopian women's beneficiares from the sport

Coach said that

Sport has an advantage for society and women's are a part of the society so the sport commission and other stake holders should work hardly to develop women's participation.

4.3. Interpretation of the data

Based on the gathered data Interpretation was held in order to give meaning. Thus, when we came to the first question among 48 Ethiopian women basket ball players 87.5 % have an interest of the sample do not have the interest because of they face problems from the federation. This implies that the system of the federation has an influence in the involvement of women's in basketball.

The other crucial point is it is a bout the attitude of the family of basket ball players from the information gathered we can see easily that about 62.5% of the players family have a positive attitude and 25% have 50%,50% attitude to word basket ball and the other 12.5% have a negative attitude and according the players their reason are their families think that many sport activities are important for men's and the culture of the society does not allow women's to involve in sport so we can understand from this even though the positive out look is greater but there is also a negative understand of the sport.

The other important point is the interest or feeling towards the basket ball. And based on their answer we can observe that majority of the respondents [87.5%] have feel happy for being basket ball players, however 12.5% feel not good because they face challenges from their peer and colleagues. These are 66.2% from the 12.5% and the rest 33.3% are because of the problem the face from the federation and sport commission. Thus we can say that there is also an impact of the federation/ sport commission and the society. Here also we can discuss also computational system of the federation. the respondent also give response about 20.83% says that 'yes' it encourage the women's but majority grave that the computational system of federation had a problem in inviting and encouraging women's that is 79.16% of the sample.

Affirmative action is another issue and important to develop the involvement of women's in basketball. In this regard, except 4.16% or 2 respondents the rest 46 respondents or 85.83% of the taken sample said that they do not get affirmative action from the federation. So it is important working on it to increase the participation then computation of women basketball.

Coach and player relation is the other angle to know the practice and challenges of Ethiopian women basketball players In this perspective in terms of encourage and motivation from their coach and the club. The women basketball player said that 25% of the sample they get encouragement and motivation from coaches and clubs. But the rest 75% does not get any encouragement and motivation from coaches and clubs this implies that there is a need for to increase awareness and effective training for coaches and club owners to solve the indicated problem.

The next point is the way the coach treat the player and according to the respondents the way their coach treat them is it is very interesting which is 52.08% of the sample, 37.5% said that it is good and the rest 10.41% said the coaching style is not good not only this on the 11 question they also put their answer in the following way. That is among 48 players 75% of them said that their coaches are democratic, 20.83% said that their coaches are authoritative the rest 4.16 said their coaches are laissez-faire based on the above answer the researches also argued that doing on coaches is a vital role to enhance Ethiopian women basket ball players

The others issue which is linked with this topic is the access to have material & facilities. In terms of having enough training materials and essential facilities 8.33% of the respondents say 'yes' we get but the

other 44 respondents or 91.67% said that it is one of the major problems thus federation should give due attention in providing materials and facilities

When we came to an open ended questions, which are given for women basketball players. To begin with 13 questions they put important points that be done by basketball federation or sport commission. These are:-

- Supervision women's basketball clubs
- Invite investors to sport to exercise sport commercialization
- Support women's basketball clubs by providing the necessary materials and playing / training areas
- Doing on young athletes who have a talent

In question number 14 they express about status of Ethiopian women basket ball players and they also challenges. According to them the status of women's basket players of Ethiopia is undeveloped and they justification as follows:-

- The attitude of the society
- Hack of facilities and equipments
- Lack of support from concerned bodies
- The imagination from the federation that women's can not be a winner
- Shortage of interest.

Thus from the above points we can understood that different factors are affecting the involvement .But they also suggest the measures should be taken these are:-

- Creating a wariness for the society
- The concerned bodies (Sport commission and basket ball federation) should support and give affirmative action to enable in crease the in

- The concerned bodies(Sport commission basket ball federations) should support and give affirmative action to enable and increase the involvement of women's in basket ball
- Taking as a role model to encourage the participation of women's
- Giving equal opportunities for women
- Providing the necessary equipments
- Working on projects
- Creating transparent computational system.

When the researcher proceeds the interview question which is presented to sport commission (basketball federations), the 1st point is that weather they are working on increasing the number of basketball clubs in their area. According to them in this area they didn't work effectively so, the researcher arrived at, this is one of the assignment for them. The other point which was stated the sort of support from the federation to the women basketball players. In this point Addis Ababa basketball federation tried to support by providing temporary sport wears the others regions indicate that they have basketball project and these projects but the does not do or provide enough support for them.

And there is also the major challenges of women's basketball player that indicated concerned bodies should do on:-

- Giving training professional persons
- Facilitate courts
- Absence of follow ups& assessment
- The attitude of two society
- Lack of popularity
- In developing inverters involvement
- Advocating the players

In the points of the status of women basket ball players they said that in shows the red light means in dangerous place so giving support, inviting investors and follow-up are important here.

The status of Ethiopian women basketball players is now it is on the way of developing. The selected way to develop basketball is through projects. How ever effective following and evaluation is the major determinants for its effectiveness.

Based on the gathered dates from my observation and from document analysis the researcher gives the following meaning about the measures that should take:-

- Inviting investors to involve in Basketball
- Doing on Projects
- Doing effective follow up
- Strengthen the existing clubs

Another point is having legal base for women's in Participating in sport. When as the informants and the researcher observation sport policy of federal democratic Republic of Ethiopia state that equal participation with men's.

When we compare the involvement of women's in basketball for a few years there was little involvement but now the number of participants and clubs is decreasing from time to time.

The effectiveness of sport commission on partnership and main streaming also indicated as it is weak. The researcher also gives meaning for the questions for referee and coach based on their answer.

Interims of the interest of women's to involve in basketball, both are said that the women's have an interest to involve basketball. About it's progress both of them also said that it doesn't show progress with this idea they also said that the concerned bodies should work in schools, projects.

The other issue was about the3ir coach and references training which is useful to gather information's. The coach referee said that both get training from the sport commission but it is not enough. And finally they give stakeholders and sport commission should work on increasing women's involvement in basketball.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Summary

Basket ball is a game of high speed and non-stop action, requiring a high level of mental readiness as well as specialized physical skill's. to promote and develop in our country, the governmental body, club managers &investors involve to develop the sport. Not only this but, it is also game in which performance linked to an on swerving commitment to personal discipline and improvement.

Whether we are an athlete or a coach, it is important to know the key factors regarding the training of basket ball

1. The basic prerequisite is every athlete's willingness to make the year round sacrifices required by a strength training and conditioning program which focuses maximum attention on every conceivable factor affecting basketball performance.
2. while skill is unquestionable the major factor in determining the level of success that can be achieved and although basket ball players cannot be "created" in a weight room, proper training comprehensive conditioning, coupled with sound sports medical direction, is the best possible way for us to improve the skill.

Basketball development in Africa is still behind due to many factors. Some of these include lack of court, technical equipment; elaborate technically orientated programmers by the national federations, literature, visual aids, exposure, lack of adequate support from relevant government bodies etc. major communal firms also have their proton of blame to shoulder. They seem to focus more on track and field and soccer than basketball and other laisser games, without generous government and corporate sponsorship the future of basketball in Africa is gloomy. However coaches, players, educated person should give attention to develop and promote basketball. By using and implementing the scientific way of identifying players and also by giving effective training for those selected

5.2. Conclusion

Women's are part of the society. But in many activities they were ignored from being participant. One of the areas that women's does not in evolved is sport activates. In this paper the researcher want to know the practice and challenges facing Ethiopian women basket ball players and the researcher to gather information's from 3 areas analyzed and interpret the collected data's based on the gathered information and observation. Based on data's the researcher can conclude that Ethiopian women basket ball players are facing many challenges; and because of these challenges in some areas like Addis Ababa the number of clubs is decreasing from day to day. The second one is because of the absences of creating awareness there is also a challenge from religion side. The third one is giving effective and efficient training was not exercised. Thus all this result the absence of trained manpower. Not only this working or inviting investors, steak holders and partners is a crucial point.

The other point which needs more attention is working on playing area/ court is a worth think in promoting and developing basket ball all over the country.

Based on the above conclusion the researcher wants to made the following recommendations.

5.2. Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn, the following recommendations are made.

1. To increase women basketball players the governmental bodies should play a vital role in creating new opportunities for Ethiopian women's.
2. The governmental bodies should implement the written document that was legislated or regulations demanding equal treatment for women in public programs.
3. Sport has a charter of popularity. So it undeniable is that to changing the attitude of Ethiopian society which the negative is feeling about.
4. The concerned bodies should provide training opportunities, facilities and trained manpower.
5. The sport commissions which are found at federal and region/city administration level should create conducive opportunities for women to come to participate in Basketball and go to all areas to address the women.
6. The concerned body that is sport commission should encouraged the involvement of the society in providing money or creating participatory finding system and also inviting investors to involve in sort commercialization.
7. Another important thing is to increase the Number of Ethiopian women's basketball players the Media's should give enough coverage for female's participations and achievement. Not only give available coverage about their participation and converge by media can also play a curtail role in giving awareness for all society through different means Sport sponsoring organizations
8. The concerned bodies should provided support for athletes by:
    - Access facilities
    - Quality of facilities
    - Available scholarship
    - Program operating expenses

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Appendices

APPENDIX-A

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

BASKETBALL SPECIALIZATION

This questioner is preferred for Ethiopian women basketball players. The purpose of the questioner is to find your perspective, experience as well as challenges faced by women's basketball players in Ethiopia.

In order to gather information and complete the research this questioner is prepared to be responded by you. In the background information you may not mention your name in case you are not willing. As a result, you will acknowledge as anonymous informants perhaps in the name of your particular institution. Your answers will be used for academic purpose only. The researcher will appreciate if you provide her with genuine information and share experience.

Thank you in advance!

I. Background Information

- Name _____
- Age _____
- Position /status _____
- marital status single ☐ Married ☐ Divorce ☐

5. Educational Background

-High School ☐

-10+1☐

-10+2☐

-10+3 ☐

-Preparatory ☐

-Diploma ☐

-B/B.SC ☐

-M.A/MSC ☐

-PhD ☐

-if others please specify_____

6. For how many years you have been played basketball?

1 year ☐

2 years ☐

3 years ☐

5 – 10 years ☐

grater than 10 years ☐

II. Instruction: - Read the questions carefully and circle you chose

1. Are you happy in playing basketball?

   A. Yes, I do B. No, I do not

2. If you answer is 'B' then what makes you to be not happy?

   A. because of the influence I faced from my family

   B. because of the influence which is from the society

   C. because of the problem of from the federation

3. How do you express the attitude that your family have towards basketball?

   A. They have positive attitude

   B. The have 50%, 50% felling

   C. They have absolutely negative attitude

4. If your answer is 'C' for question 3 then what would be their reason?

   A. They think that many sport activities are important only for men's

   B. Culture of the society does not support women's to play basketball

   C. Both A and B are answers

5. What do you feel about yourself in being a basketball player?
   A. I feel happy
   B. Nothing
   C. I feel very sad
6. If your answer is 'C' for the question 5 then the reason is?
   A. Because I face challenges from the family
   B. Because I face challenges from my peers and colleges
   C. Because I face problems from the federation and sport communion.
   D. All of the above
7. What is your opinion regarding computational systems of the federation? Is it encouraging for women to come to play basketball?
   A. Yes, it is B. Not, at all
8. Do you get affirmative actions form the federation and sport commission?
   A. Yes B. No
9. D0 coaches an the club gives encouragement and motivation for your
   A. Yes B. No
10. The style or the way our coach treat you is
   A. It is very interesting
   B. It is good
   C. It is not good
11. In your opinion your coach is
   A. Demarcate
   B. Autocratic
   C. Lezesfair

12. In your opinion what should be done by the federation sport commission, your club and private sector or investor Just put your points.

A._____

B._____

C._____

13. How do you express the status of Ethiopian women basketball players? And what are the challenges that limit women's participation?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

14. What measures do you purpose to increase the involvement of women's in basketball?

1. _____
2. _____
5. _____
6. _____

APPENDIX-B

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

BASKET BALL SPECIALIZATION

This interview questions are for sport commission commissioners, basketball federation director's, basketball federation officers, club managers, coaches and referees. The purpose of the interview is to find your perspective, experience as well as challenges to words the women's basketball players in Ethiopia.

In order to gather information and complete the research an interview prepared to be responded by you. In the background information you may not mention your name in case you are not willing. As a result, you will acknowledge as anonymous informants perhaps in the name of your particular institution. Your answers will be used for academic purpose only. The researcher will appreciate if you provide her with genuine information and share experience.

Thank you in advance.

Background Information

1. Name _____
2. Age _____
3. Position /status _____
4. Marital status

   Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorce ☐

5. Educational Qualification

-High School ☐ - B./B.SC ☐

-10+1, 10+2. 10+3 ☐ - M.A/MSC ☐

- Preparatory ☐ - PhD ☐

- Diploma ☐ -Others please specify_____

6. For how many years you have been in this position

1 year ☐ 5 – 10 years ☐

2 years ☐ grater than 10 years ☐

3 years ☐

1. Do you think the federation and sport communion working on increasing the number of women's basketball clubs? Give justification for your answer.
2. What sort of support do the federation and sport commission provide to women in order to enable them beneficiaries from playing basketball?
3. In your opinion what are the major challenges that hindered women's from being basketball players?
4. How do you express the status of Ethiopian women basketball players? What measures should be taken in the feature?
5. Does the sport policy give a room for women's participation in sport activities? Elaborate your justification
6. In your opinion do you think that basketball federation/sport commission implements the written document (policy)?
7. What are the major problems during implementing the sport policy? And how do you over come it?
8. How do you express the practices of Ethiopian women basketball players?

APPENDIX-C

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

BASKET BALL SPECIALIZATION

This interview questions are for sport commission commissioners, basketball federation director's, basketball federation officers, club managers, coaches and referees. The purpose of the interview is to find your perspective, experience as well as challenges to words the women's basketball players in Ethiopia.

In order to gather information and complete the research an interview prepared to be responded by you. In the background information you may not mention your name in case you are not willing. As a result, you will acknowledge as anonymous informants perhaps in the name of your particular institution. Your answers will be used for academic purpose only. The researcher will appreciate if you provide her with genuine information and share experience.

Thank you in advance.

Background Information

1. Name _____
2. Age _____
3. Position /status _____
4. Marital status

Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorce ☐

5. Educational Qualification

-High School ☐

-10+1,10+2. 10+3 ☐

- Preparatory ☐

- Diploma ☐

- B./B.SC ☐

- M.A/MSC ☐

- PhD ☐

-Others please specify_____

6. For how many years you have been in this position

1 year ☐

2 years ☐

3 years ☐

5 – 10 years ☐

grater than 10 years ☐

Interview for coach and referee

1. Do you think women's have an interest towards basket ball?

2. Does women's basket ball have shown progress when you compared With the past years?

3. Does your federation and sport commission provide up to date information and training to develop your Protection

4. If you want to say additional things which is linked with his idea?

DECLARATION

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

Name: - : - ABEBA AMARE

Signature: ----------

Date: - June, 10,2011

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

Name: - TESFAYE ASGEDOM (PhD)

Signature: - ----------

Date: - ----------