

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF SPORT ADMINISTRATIONS IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL PROJECT IN HAWASSA CITY
ADMINISTRATION**

MSc THESIS

BY

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HAWASSA UNIVERSITY, HAWASSA, ETHIOPIA

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCES,
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ADVISOR APPROVAL SHEET

HAWASSA UNIVERSITY

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This is to certify that the MSc thesis paper entitled “**Practices and challenges of sport administration on the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration**” has been approved by advisor, sport science department in partial fulfillment the thesis requirement for the degree of Master of sport management. Therefore, we recommended that the student has fulfilled the requirements and hence here by can submit the thesis to the department.

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As members of board of examiners of the final masters open defence, we certify that we read and evaluated the thesis prepared by **Dawit Beteka**, under “**Practices and challenges of sport administration on the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration**” and recommend that it would be accepted as fulfilling requirement for the degree of master of science in sport science specialization in **sport management**.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

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ACRONYMS

AFC: Asia Football Confederation

CAF: Confederation of African Football

E FF: Ethiopian football federation

FYSA: Florida Youth Football Association

FIFA: Federation of international football association

HRM: Human resource management

NGOS: Non-governmental organizations

SPSS: Statistical package for social science

UEFA: Union of European Football Associations

ZFF: zonal football federation

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to assess the practice and challenges of sport administrations on the development of football project in Hawassa city administration. A descriptive survey study is used to carry out the research and mixed approaches were used. The subjects of this study were a total of 120 participants those are 1 sport office administrator, 5 sport experts, 10 coaches and 104 players were selected. From the study population 1 sport administrator and 5 sport experts were interviewed while 10 coaches and 104 players were questionnaire. In the selection of the Sample population; purposive sampling technique use for the selection of projects, then Simple random sampling technique for player's and census sampling technique for coaches, experts and administrator were used. Questionnaire and interview were used to gather the data. To collect pertinent data, the researcher used Likert scaled questionnaires and interview guides. Data obtained from the close-ended questionnaires were analyzed quantitatively by using statistical methods such as frequency counting, percentage, mean and standard deviation these methods are calculated by the statistical package for social science (Spss 26 version).Where as qualitative data were analyzed by summarizing the words of open-ended questionnaires and interviews. The result indicated there are a lot of factors that challenge the development of football administration in Hawassa city. These are lack of support, encouragement and guidance to football projects from officials, shortage of necessary equipment for football in terms of quality and quantity, Shortage of facilities and training equipment's, low commitment and work for developments of football projects officials and management, unsatisfactory relationship between sport officials and football projects coaches, the absence of medical experts and facilities, shortage of budget allocated for projects from office, lack of well experienced experts in the area. The following recommendations have been forwarded. A football project can be successful and effective if it was supported by appropriate facilities and equipment, A coaches should assist and follow up the training program, Administrator should create a positive relationship between coaches and experts, a coach should creating good communication with player, the players should have to develop their football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling by training because they were the essential parts for the development of football project.

Key terms: Sport administration, challenges, development, practice

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world. It is a global game which transcends the cultural, economic and political boundaries of countries. According to FIFA (2017) there are 265 million football players all around world and 1.7 million teams in which 300,000 of them official football clubs. Football is considered as a hobby, leisure activity and a celebration. On the other hand it is considered as a complex industry that needs to be managed like any other business activities.

Football became the most popular game in the world especially after international diffusion of football by British in last 19th c. Football as the global game measure various societies in all countries; almost 250 million person who participate directly, an estimated 1.4 billion people who have interest, and footballs tournament, the finals of football world cup, have almost cumulative 33.4 billion television audience all over the globe. Football games' unparalleled cross cultural rapture has been recently considered financially. Based on statistics of FIFA, the worth of all the contrast under the control of FIFA was almost £ 4 billion, while the footballs turn over in 2011 was around £ 250 billion which was equivalent to the GDP of Nether land (Farid.M, 2013). The 2002 World final football between Germany and Brazil was the most viewed much, with 1.1 billion people watching the game and broadcast in 213 countries worldwide and 25 million worth. (Starald, 2005).

African countries have limited success in football, especially in world cup it is only Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal and Ghana that have reached the quarter final of the world football cups, the performance of many African country was very low, almost none of the East African countries reached the world cup finals. The low performance of African teams in the world cups shows that the standard of football in Africa is very low; the standard of football of east Africa is even lower compared to North and South African countries. For instance the sport administration in Indeed Kgathi (2003) as sighted in Elijah (2012) Kenya suffers from multiple problems such as weak financial management and leadership, poor governance and failure to invest in the youth program. Ethiopian Football Federation was inaugurated officially on September 6, 1941 by clubs such as St. George, Military, Kibur Sabenga and Red Sea as founding members. Ethiopia was also the founding member of CAF together with Egypt and Sudan. Ethiopia hosted and gets

the 3rd African Cup whereas Sudan, Egypt takes the 1st and 2nd trophy respectively. In 1960 and 1968, Ethiopia hosted 6th and 10th African cup respectively. Since then there is nothing experience to be written as history of achievement as well participation of African cup of nation. (Asmara Gizaw, 2014).

The Ethiopian was the founding members of confederation of African Football Federation along with Egypt and Sudan in 1957 G.C. And, this shows that Ethiopia started the movement for the development of football very early when compared with other African countries. Ethiopia won the African cup only once and it was the 3rd African cup held in Ethiopia. The game also gets its popularity in Ethiopia; the people are crazy about football. The dream is to see the national team in African cup and in the world cup. The participation of the national team in African Cup became true after 31 solid years, even though they eliminated in the first round with a single goal and a single point. Ethiopian clubs participation and their result is also the indicator for the passive progress of Ethiopian Football.

In the world many countries use different mechanism to develop elite footballer most of them are use football academy system of developing elite footballer starting from grassroots level and categorizing by different age bracket. In relation to this <http://coachesnet.ussoccer.com> says best practice for developing elite footballer is to train by qualified coach from grass root level. Player development occurs when the developing athletes are exposed to the strategic capabilities of the academy and shown how to effectively use teaching skills. These skills reside in an organizations rules, routines and procedures that is, the style or manner in which the company makes decisions and manages its internal processes to achieve organizational objectives (Jones & Hill, 2009). Clubs to be a good competent and successful at national and international level, it is mandatory to train and cultivate youth athletes with such a continual and consecutive program. Since the demands of the main club in the modern football cannot be addressed with only a well-structured program of youth football, the systematic control and assessment of the program in relation to its contribution to generate new successor players is very important. The Brazilian Youth Football Infrastructures Coaching Manual (2008). Furthermore, Florida Youth Football Association Hand book [FYSA] (2010) recommended that, “At the junior (ages 13-17) level, the ball skills; enjoyable and insight into the game, with a radial introduction to fitness, mental toughness and results are important. At this point, any success in winning matches should begin to be the product of a consistent and systematic approach to the game that focuses more on player development.” Therefore, in order to achieve and succeed the plan of the project,

coaching methods and styles should be given more emphasis.

In relation to the above idea, the U.S. Football “C” license (2008) suggested the following: It is important to consider coaching methods and styles to be a part of a broad continuum that ranges from directive to guide. In the course of a season, and certainly depending on the age of the players, a coach can use all methods and styles effectively. A balanced approach that employs each method and style appropriately and at the right moment is always best.

Generally, in order to develop and increase the contribution of youth projects to generate new successor players, the development and improvement of players is crucial. Moreover, players’ technical, tactical, physical and psychological developments are fundamentals. However, these improvements are achieved through the preparation of training plan and its application by using important methods and styles of training depending on the age of the players with good facilities and balanced nutrition. Therefore, this was the main topic of interest, concern and issue which the researcher was eager and enthusiastic to evaluate availability of human and material resources on the development of youth football projects.

1.2. Statement of the problem

According to Elijah (2012) the standards of football cannot be uplifted in an environment characterized by poor administration. Among the factors that hinder the growth of football in Africa, the determinants are lack of coaching programs, lack of investment in facilities and youth programs, and a lack of coherent sports policy in the East African countries. The poor football administration in East Africa had always led to on and off sanctioning of the three federations by FIFA due to political squabbles and government interference. Soccer in the East African countries requires decisive interventions and in order to facilitate appropriate intervention resources, an appraisal of the existing situation is necessary.

Even though there are several structures of sport governance as a whole and football in particular, but there are many challenges faced in ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of services. Leadership in the sports federations is open to "every other" person who has the interest to provide the required leadership so long as he/she is able to win elections (Andenje et.al, 2010).

Ethiopia has clearly stated national policy that is indispensable for the development of sport. However, the problem is how to effectively administer the sector. Sources indicated that there are a number of hindrance factors for the development of football project in our country Ethiopia. Problems related to administration, provisions of necessary equipment and facilities, etc. are some commonly observed (AtilabachewAbebe, 2014). Football project development

program is the most vital and important time in which players acquire different skills. Technique, tactics, abilities and knowledge that facilitate the important and development of player's performance. When projects improve their status depending on the supply of their youth football project development this also has a direct impact on the development of national league competitions standard.

Thus, the overall football project prospects and challenges were play a great role and discussing in detail. In order to improve their projects standard the football project development should be given more emphasis and it is mandatory to run a well-organized and modern training program. Moreover the administration practices have a great impact on the development of football project. If the practice of administration is great and good it has a positive influence on the development of football project but if the administration is weak it may have a negative impact on the development and performance of the football projects.

This research is entitled as the practice and challenges of Sport administration in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration. There are number of youth football projects in the city. As the potential of the Hawassa city administration takes the major role in the development of football projects with that reason the EFF gives more opportunity for the city. There are 26 youth football projects in Hawassa city administration allocated in the different sub-city in the schools and out of the schools which are governed by the support of federal sport commotion Sidama sport commotion and Hawassa city sport office. So in order to construct the basement of football project in any country it is necessary to start training from the grassroots level with following scientific procedures.

To be successful in youth football projects training we need to consider from the very beginning at the time of selection of the athletes included in the projects with reference to scientific criteria and procedures. The main purpose of youth football project training is to improve skills from the grassroots level to achieve optimum performance, when we select player's it is important to have criteria's and the athletes we select should have their own objectives after attaining the long term training program. In Hawassa city sport administration is become a serious problem and there is no similar research previously conducted in the area to alleviate problem of sport administration. This seriously affected the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration in general and many sub city in particular. Even though the problems of Hawassa city football sport

may be related to several factors but the purpose of this study is to identify the factors related to the sport administration of in the Hawassa city.

1.3. Research questions

1. What is the current status of football project development in Hawassa city administration?
2. What are the factors that challenge the development of football project administration in Hawassa city administration?
3. What are the roles of sport administrators, coaches, and experts, for the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration?

1.4. Objectives of the study

1.4.1. General objectives of the study

The general objective of this study will to assess the practices and challenges of sport administrations in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration

1.4.2. Specific objectives

1. To identify the current status of football development in Hawassa city administration
2. To identify the factors that challenge the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration
3. To identify the role of sport administrators, coaches, and experts, for the development of football project in Hawassa city administration?

1.5. Significance of the study

This study was been intended to provide information for Hawassa city sport commissioners sport office expert and management about the existing problems and that can hinder the development of football project of city. Therefore, this enabled the city football project, managers and sport commissioners to take corrective measures and improve the status football project of the city more over this study was tasted effective strategies and better performances of football project that enable football project of the city to improve its status. This study was also been used as a base for further investigations for the issue under investigation. Moreover it would provide clues for the experts and policy makers while designing different policies and strategies, to consider

the factors and its impacts more over it can help them by providing clues on measures to be taken and strategies to be delivered to overcome the challenges.

- This study it may be important for sport administers, sport experts and project coaches to understand that hinder the development of football projects.
- This study it may important for sport policy formulating bodies and decision makers to give due to emphasis to football projects and devise different mechanisms in order to scale up continuously upgrade the employees expertise to improve football project performance.
- The study result was contributes for enriching the existing literature in related issues and expected to fill the existing gap of football development.

1.6. Limitation of the study

The researcher did not believe that the study was totally free from any type of limitations. The factors like getting permeation form regarding body for the time of data collection, time and financial constraints affected the researcher's schedule to conduct the research effectively, which were considered as limitations of this study.

1.6. Delimitation of the study

This study titled to the practices and challenges of sport administrations in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration. In Hawassa city there are 8 sub city and 32 kebeles. Among these the researcher delimited to 5 sub cities of Hawassa city administration to investigated the practices and challenges of administrations in the development of football projects were very wide area. In addition, there are many areas that need attention to assess the practices and challenges of sport administrations in the development of football project but, it is difficult to conduct study on all these areas at once. Hence, to make the study manageable the researcher delimited the scope of the study. Accordingly, the researcher delimited to the practices and challenges of administrations in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration in the year of 2024.

1.7. Definition of terms

Football Project: - is a task or planned program of work to develop players or upgrade their abilities and teach new skills.

Football academy is a training scheme in which professional football clubs scout young football players and help them progress and develop into footballers.(www.juniorgrassroots.uk 2022)

Football Leadership: - is the behavioral process of influencing individual and group towards set goals (Barrow, 1977:232).

Development is growth direct change (oxford dictionary)

Sport is a physical activity that is governed by a set of rules or customs involving specific administration, governing body (barrel 1978)

Challenges is same thing new and difficult which requires great effort and determinations (English dictionary)

Football Administration is considered the last financial resort to save a football clubs. (saumy deepak tripathi 2022)

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

2.1. The Historical Development of Football in the World

The historical background of football goes back to the time of ancient Chinese, Japanese, Italian Greek, Persian, and Viking. The Chinese were playing "football" games 3000 years ago. The Ancient Greeks and the Roman used football games to sharpen warriors for battle. In south and Central America a game called "Tlatchi" once flourished. But it was in England that football was really begun to take shape. It all started in 1863 in England, when two football association (association football and rugby football) split off on their different course. Therefore, the first Football Association was founded in England. On October 1963, eleven London Clubs and schools sent their representatives to the Freemasons Tavern.

These representatives were intent on clarifying the muddle by establishing a set of fundamental rules, acceptable to all parties, to govern the matches played among st them. This meeting marked the birth of The Football Association. The eternal dispute concerning shin-kicking, tripping and carrying the ball was discussed thoroughly at this and consecutive meetings until eventually on 8 December the die-hard exponents of the Rugby style took their final leave. They were in the minority anyway. They wanted no part in a game that forbade tripping, shin-kicking and carrying the ball.

A stage had been reached where the ideals were no longer compatible. On 8 December 1863, football and rugby finally split. Their separation became totally irreconcilable six years hence when a provision was included in the football rules forbidding any handling of the ball (not only carrying it).Only eight years after its foundation, The Football Association already had 50 member Clubs. The first football competition in the world was started in the same year - the FA Cup, which preceded the League Championship by 17 years. International matches were being staged in Great Britain before football had hardly been heard of in Europe. The first was played in 1872 and was contested by England and Scotland. This sudden boom of organized football accompanied by staggering crowds of spectators brought with it certain problems with which other countries were not confronted until much later on. Professionalism was one of them. The first moves in this direction came in 1879, when Darwin, a small Lancashire Club, twice managed to draw against the supposedly invincible Old Estonians in the FA Cup, before the famous team of London amateurs finally scraped through to win at the third attempt. Two

Darwin players, the Scots John Love and Fergus Sutter, are reported as being the first players ever to receive remuneration for their football talent. This practice grew rapidly and the Football Association found itself obliged to legalize professionalism as early as 1885.

This development predated the formation of any national association outside of Great Britain (namely, in the Netherlands and Denmark) by exactly four years. After the English Football Association, the next oldest are the Scottish FA (1873), the FA of Wales (1875) and the Irish FA (1880). Strictly speaking, at the time of the first international match, England had no other partner association against which to play. When Scotland played England in Glasgow on 30 November 1872, the Scottish FA did not even exist - it was not founded for another three months. The team England played that day was actually the oldest Scottish Club team, Queen's Park.

The spread of football outside of England, mainly due to the British influence abroad, started slow, but it soon gathered momentum and spread rapidly to all parts of the world. The next countries to form football associations after the Netherlands and Denmark in 1889 were New Zealand (1891), Argentina (1893), Chile (1895), Switzerland, Belgium (1895), Italy (1898), Germany, Uruguay (both in 1900), Hungary (1901) and Finland (1907). When FIFA was founded in Paris in May 1904 it had seven founder members: France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain (represented by the Madrid FC), Sweden and Switzerland (Asmera Gizaw, 2014).

2.2. Football and Globalization

According to Farid.M (2013) Football became the most popular in the world especially after international diffusion of football by British in late 19thc. Football as the global game measure various societies in all countries; almost 250 million person who participate directly, an estimated 1.4 billion people who have interest, and football tournament, the finals of football world cup, have almost cumulative 33.4 billion television audience all over the globe. Football games' unparalleled cross cultural rapture has been recently considered financially. Based on statistics of FIFA, the worth of all the contrast under the control of FIFA was almost £ 4 billion, while the football turn over in 2011 was around £ 250 billion which was equivalent to the GDP of Netherland.

In the 20th century, as people had more free time and communications were increased, then international football was begun and this game was developed and it caused to make it more popular. By entering 21st century, by the progresses in technology and fast changes in media, the impacts of internationalization and globalization, and the spread of business oriented thinking all sports and liberal economic began to transpire in all sports especially in football .

According to Elijah (2012) Football is played by millions of people and has billions of fans and supporters all over the world including 205 playing nations and members of Federation of International Football Association (FIFA). Indeed, the game is rated Africans Best sport with 53 countries affiliated to Confederation of African Football (CAF) and the Federation International Football Association (FIFA).Efforts directed towards development of soccer in Africa have seen several management and administrative structures of the sport being setup at continental, regional levels. Furthermore, due to the popularity of the sport, most of the African countries have invested heavily in it, so as to bring about success.

Indeed Kgathi (2003) as sighted in Elijah (2012) noted that achievements of national teams at International competitions often bring glory and stirs nationalistic sentiments to both the leadership and citizenry. However, there has been limited success by most African countries in international tournaments especially at World Cup. Aptly, it is only soccer teams from Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal and Ghana which have reached the quarter finals of the World Cup. The performance at the continental level of the three East African countries is dismal. This is more so as none of East African countries has ever reached the World Cup finals, Olympics or even won the African Cup of Nations that is held every two years since 1957. For example, football in Kenya has suffered through the years from corruption, mismanagement and political intrigue resulting in the countries failure to make any significant impact in regional, continental or global competitions. The unimpressive performance of African teams at the World Cup and the FIFA Coca-Cola world rankings have consistently shown that the standard of football in Africa is very low. Specifically, the standards of soccer in East Africa are even lower compared to North West and South African Countries. It is against this background that it was necessary to establish factors that affect the standard of the sport in East African region. Sport administration in Kenya suffers from multiple problems including weak financial management and leadership, poor governance and failure to invest in youth programs.

Schnabel in Singh (1982) defined sports performance as the unity of process and results of a sports motor action or of a complex sequence of action measured or evaluated according to agreed socially determined norms. Such evaluations lead to the eventual ranking of teams. On the basis of ranking, African teams are way behind other continents such as South America and Europe. Football was among the newly acquired "pastimes" in twentieth century Ethiopia. Unlike the rest of Africa where football was imposed with colonial rule, the history of football in Ethiopia is different. It was the victory of Emperor Menelik II (r. 1889-1913) against the Italian invaders at Adwa in 1896 that brought football into Ethiopia. The defeat of the Italians convinced the rest of Europe to acknowledge Ethiopians independence and send emissaries to seek favors from the Emperor. It was these European diplomats and their dependents who introduced football into Ethiopia. (Solomon Addis, 2009).

Wegene and R.C.Reddy (2012) adds that football in Ethiopia has long journey in a half a century. It has come a long way from the days when the country's leading referee who sat on horseback galloped all over the field following the players. As things became more sophisticated stone-markers were utilized to delineate the field and hefty sticks to serve as goal-posts. Litigation on the field between players and referees was, of course all parts of the show. Today the situation has become completely changed. It is not only that our players have mastered all the latest rules, techniques and tactics of the sport , but also the fans who are or who claims to be letter- perfect in the rules and techniques of the game. Within a matter of six decades, it has leap-forged from stone-makers and mobile goal posts to join the international sorority of sports and to field its national players in Olympics preliminary. (Wegene and R.C. Reddy, 2012).

Even though there are no records as to how soccer came to Ethiopia, it was believed that football was introduced by foreigners who resided in Addis Ababa about 1924. These communities such as: Armenians, Indians, Greeks, Italians formed community teams and held tournaments at JanHoyMeda. The first football team in Ethiopia was St. George founded in 1935 the game was introduced when Ethiopia was making its initial efforts to shed-off its medieval trappings and during the Italian occupation when we were testing the bitter dust of alien despotism. According to Solomon Addis, 2009 during the Italian occupation of Ethiopia (1936-1941), in accordance with the Fascist racial policy, Ethiopians were barred from playing football with Europeans.

A separate sport office for the natives, "Sport Office for the Indigenous," was set up and the already established Ethiopian football clubs were renamed: St. George became LittorioWube,

Qebana team became Villa Italia, SidistKillo renamed Piazza Roma and Gulele named Consolata. The irony was that on the immediate aftermath of the Italian defeat, a football match was held between an all-Ethiopian team, expatriate teams and an Italian football team, Fortitudo. One year after liberation friendly matches were being held between St.George and Sidist kilo teams at Dejazmach Nesibusefer. In Asmara the Hamassien team which was founded in 1936, Key Bahir team and other new ones also resumed their activities. In Addis Ababa the Italian team Fortitudo continued to play against British, Greeks, Armenian and Indian community teams. Solomon Addis(2009)

As YasinAbafita (2013) explains the only organized Ethiopian team at that time was St. George but did not have opportunities to play against any foreigner's teams. The first Ethiopian foreigner team game held in Addis Ababa after liberation took place in 1942, with a 4-1 victory for the Ethiopian teams St.George. Soon after, Ethiopia established the Ethiopian Football Federation in 1943. The budget for the Federation was a mere \$127.00. Since then, the Federation hosted the "Ethiopian Cup," which was contested between football clubs of the Ethiopian armed forces, known as Army, the British Military Mission (BMME), football clubs of Italian stragglers who stayed in Ethiopia after the war, Polisportiva, St. George and the Imperial Body Guard football club, Body Guard. The BMME and Polisportivawon the 1945 and 1947 Ethiopian Cup finals respectively, while Army dominated the remainder of the 1940s and 1950s.⁹ Given British racist attitude towards Ethiopians and the not so long colonial aspirations of the Italians, these matches must have been arenas where Ethiopian patriotism and nationalism was expressed vis-à-vis colonialism and racism. (Solomon Addis, 2009).

Solomon Addis (2009) notes that with the establishment of the African Nations Cup in 1957, which included Ethiopia, Egypt and the newly independent Sudan, Ethiopian football attained additional momentum. In the 1962 African Nations Cup that was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia won beating Egypt 4-2. Since then, though Ethiopia had never won an African Nations Cup, football evolved into one of the most popular pastimes in Ethiopia. Wherever there is an educational establishment such as a university, college or even a high school, there were football clubs were formed; even at Ethiopian military bases, there were football clubs that represented the military. In this regard, the Imperial Ethiopian Armed Forces and Ministry of Education and Fine Arts played a dominant and pioneering role in the development of football in Ethiopia.

Parallel with this, one has to note that these were also "modern" institutions through which Western ideas seeped through into much of Africa. Even today, the African armed forces and educational establishments remain relatively modern and well-organized institutions; and in this regard, Ethiopia is not an exception. In a country where freedom of speech and association is curtailed or does not even exist, football matches provided venues for expressions of discontent. This was particularly true during the era of the Derg. The latter, despite its claim of popular support and Marxist rhetoric, the populace, besides other things, regarded the Derg as a soldiers' party or government. Hence, the public associated many of the football clubs that were drawn from and represented the army and police such as Omedla, Mechal and Ermejachen as affiliates of the Derg. Thus, almost all football matches between one of the civilian clubs and the army/police in the Addis Ababa stadium became symbols of struggle between the civilians and the military, opponents and supporters of the Derg. (Solomon Addis, 2009).

There were times when the defeat of one of the aforementioned football clubs by the civilians such as Buna or St. George would result in army-police violence against the civilian spectators. If one of the army-police teams won the game, then taxi drivers would exhibit their dissatisfaction and protest by refusing their service to the soldiers/police officers while serving only civilians. Civilian-military confrontation at the football stadium was not uncommon in Addis Ababa in particular and in Ethiopia in general during the imperial era. For instance, in 1965 there were several disturbances and fistfights that involved civilians and the military-police teams (Mekuria, Mechal, Omedla). They were readmitted to the football match in 1975, a year after the seizure of power by the Derg. What makes the civil military confrontations of the 1970s and 1980s unique was its politicization. (Solomon Addis, 2009).

Though in most cases, the annual football matches between teams of the provinces and from within the provinces became venues for loyalties that transcended ethnic and religious differences, it also began mirroring ethno-nationalist aspirations. This was so, especially after the rise of secessionist movements in Eritrea in the 1960s. A football match between one of the Eritrean clubs such as the Red Sea or Eritrea Shoe and one of the non-Eritrean clubs, most often Ethiopian Navy or one of the clubs of the Second Division Army stationed in Eritrea, became highly political. In such occasions, the audience in the Asmara stadium was roughly divided between supporters of Eritrean secession-ism and Ethiopian nationalism, while the football field became the battlefield for competing nationalism. If the Eritrean clubs scored a goal, the stadium

was electrified with Tigrigna beats which is always accompanied with a drum and a claps. Supporters of the army or navy, who were mainly drawn from civilian government employees, members of the armed forces and some Eritreans, would chant Amaressaa well-known battle cry of the Ethiopian army. Despite this, any football match between the Ethiopian national team and another country, whether the national team wins or not, the public supports the team. The Addis Ababa stadium (sometimes the federation also uses the Diredawa stadium) was usually transformed into an arena where one celebrates and observes the depth and bounds of Ethiopian nationalism. Singing patriotic songs, waving the Ethiopian tri-colors, or wearing a bonnet with the tri-colors and coming to the stadium adorned with Ethiopian.(Solomon Addis, 2009).

2.3. Challenges of sport management in football

Management in sport is an activity which demands multidisciplinary knowledge and professional education and specialization. What should characterize every sports manager, apart from their formal education acquired at a relevant academic institution or faculty, are reasoning skills, decision-making ability and clear insight into the issues of administration and management of sports organization and infrastructure. Also, a modern sports manager must be capable of applying the acquired knowledge from the field of management and other sciences in given situations; to improve sport through scientific-research work: to analyze problems; be critical towards a situation; to make adequate conclusions when making decisions; to treat organization structures and managers on certain levels of the structures in a polite manner; to possess communication skills crucial for their role as managers; to know organization and its culture, and in line with that, to perform his/her work; to be familiar with different management styles; to work on good and productive interpersonal relations in the organization; to be capable to work on administrative, technical and other similar positions in sports organizations, associations, societies, clubs, etc. (Sretenka D and Ana K: 2013). Since the achievement of successful football competition management depends on different factors. According to Piyanut (2017) there were only two factors influencing the competition organization: internal and external (Brenes, Mena, & Molina, 2008) an external factor refers to the successful factors affecting tournament management which are uncontrollable; however, it can facilitate a manageable one according to the political context and government policy. On the other hand, an internal factor describes a successful factor which stockholders can manage by following follow the plan stipulated in order to succeed. Internal factors include: Management, Marketing mix, Player

finding and selecting systems (Talent Selection), System of players' performance analysis, Sports science and Politics and State policy which are detailed as follows: One of the factors that challenge the growth of football clubs growth is media attention. More tends to be given to the intense fixtures or matches, which in turn drives their demand. The second is the game day, when the match is played. Surprisingly, Sunday is the most popular and Saturday the least popular game day, as a significant number of potential fans work on Saturday. Wednesday floodlit games have also become popular. The third factor is the match venue. For instance in Kenya; there are three venues in Nairobi, each with its unique characteristics. Hope Center, situated away from town and in a residential area, is a small capacity stadium that seats 1,500 people. City Stadium has a capacity of 25,000 people but has minimal seating and other basic amenities (Stephen, 2014).

2.4. Challenges of football sport development

2.4.1. Facilities and Equipment

According to David and Karen (2005) the availability of sports facilities and equipment has a huge impact on the development and popularity of specific sports. They can show the highest performance at the local, national and international levels. According to Talabi (1998) gaining world-class status in sports reflects the existence of the most advanced equipment and facilities. The wide variety of sports facilities makes it almost impossible for them to mention that a certain natural sport can be performed in almost any indoor or outdoor facility. Many sports require highly complex facilities, but other sports, especially at the level of participation can be performed in the most basic areas. Only the basic necessary equipment, even modified or invented equipment can reach the desired level. Ekpe (2001) argues that it is difficult to separate a country's sports standards from existing facilities standards. Omoruan (1996) believes that facilities and equipment are the largest of all factors that affect the development of football.

Having the right quality and quantity of football facilities and equipment is an integral part of football development. In large part, this is the cause of the differences in sports culture between developed and developing countries. In developed countries, sports facilities and equipment with appropriate standards can be used to improve athletes' performance (Ojeme, 2000).

2.4.2. Football Facilities

According to SymeMarmion and Co (2009) there are four groups of facilities for a different level of clubs, these categories are; the play area, functional area, club rooms and parking. The playing area can be made of a rectangular space with a maximum width of 75 yards and a width of at least 65 yards; the maximum length is 120 yards and the minimum length is 110 yards.

Football Training Manual (2008) describes that; the field that includes a goal area, penalty area, penalty location, penalty base, angle areas, goal lines, touch lines (sideways), half-line and center circle. Marks should be placed in every corner of the field, with optional signs straight outside the touchline on either side of the half line. The play area will also include stadium fence, lighting, artistic area, scoreboard, spectator area, public toilets and spectator entrance. While the functional areas change rooms (male / female), hooks / safes, bench, officials room, medical room / first aid, space / property room, gym / fitness room. Also the club room area includes club rooms, management room, kitchen, and storage area. According to David (2003) facilities have their own meaningful impact upon the development of the talented players problems such as ineffective in performance; poor technical skill wrong biomechanics, injury and dropout are resulted from having poor sport facilities.

2.4.3. Football equipment

In order to make performance training effective by applying various technical and tactical skills, basic training equipment must be considered. Therefore, the following lists of materials are the most important part of successful football performance.

Shirts and shorts

Players need to have uniform (shirts and shorts) to play football game or during training session. Furthermore, the official U.S Youth soccer/football coaching manual (2002) suggests that uniforms (shirts and shorts) should be made in the way they are suitable or helpful to protect from direct sun or in cold situations. All players on the team (except goalkeepers) must wear a uniform. Goalkeepers can wear protective headgear and gloves to protect their grip and hands when catching the ball (Dorling, 2011).

Football shoes

As Adrian lees (1996) explain that a typical football shoe is one which is made from leather and cut below the ankles and with a hard out sole to which studs are attached. Moreover, Dawitt (2001) explains three basic styles of football/ soccer shoe. These are discussed as follows: - Flat:- soled shoe with no cleats or studs: are suitable on artificial turf and in locations the ground is hard. - Molded cleats: are probably the most common shoe used in football/ soccer and they are appropriate out doors on grassy fields. The cleats are not removable. - Screw-ins: are cleat shoe with removable and replaceable cleats. This shoe is appropriate for older players on very soft or wet fields.

Shin Guards

The shin guard is to protect the lower leg from impact injuries. This injuries can range from severe to the minor bruises and scratches. The shin guard offers protection from some of the injuries. In relation to this idea, lees (1996) describes that the shin guard can reduce the effect bruising glancing blow and scraping by the ground or an opponent's studs. It is unlikely to be effective against high energy direct blows which may lead to fracture. Nevertheless the shin guard provides an important protective function and its design and materials used in construction make it an important piece equipment for the players.

The Ball

The Official U.S Youth Soccer/Football Coach Manual (2002) recommends that every player must use a ball in each practice. If everyone can participate in the game at the same time, more work can be done. Learning and mastering football skills requires repetition, which requires touching the ball. However, players practice only a limited amount of time per week; they need to maximize the number of touches per practice. When each player has their own ball, more players can be engaged in personal skills training at any given time.

Cones

In addition to the football ball, the most important practice equipment is a cone or field mark. According to Dewitt (2001) a team's equipment bag should have at least 24 cones. A cone is used to define the playing area and is called a "mesh". Unless a team is lucky enough to have its own driving range, it may have to share space on the football field with one or more teams. Or

the coach might train in an open area or park. In either case, the coach needs to use his / her own cone to define his / her team area. The cone also marks the boundaries and is used as a target when playing mini-games. Boundaries are not only a reference for players, but also prevent others from interfering with the team's training.

Practice bibs

When practicing, the coach often needs to divide his / her team into groups or separate teams to play. Players should wear shirts of different colors to eliminate confusion. A team's practice bib should have at least the same number of players and use two different colors. For example, when coaching a team of 20 players, you should have 20 bibs, one in ten colors and the other in ten colors.

2.5. Football finance

Financial resources are one of the obstacles to participation in sports. Players need financial support to participate in football and pay expenses such as club membership, equipment costs, and sports event transportation. Insufficient funding for sports, especially competition is one of the main factors hindering the improvement of sports performance. Igbanugo (2000) pointed out that it is clear that insufficient sport financing is the reason for the backward performance of the country's sports. The financial condition of the club is an important factor in football success. Empirical research shows that there is a positive relationship between budget and team performance (Dejonghe,2004).

According to Allison (2001) relative lack of dependence on government for direct financial support makes sport clubs much more autonomous than other organizations in the voluntary sector. When asked about the challenges related to financial capacity, participants identified several issues surrounding financial planning, management, and accountability. Several board members discussed the lack of, and need for, a long range financial plan; both for basic operations, and as part of a long-range strategic plan.

According to Forbes (2011) the main area where most clubs generate revenue is hiring and transferring players. Most clubs can compete in the player transfer market, or they can train their own players from youth Academies. In order to have a healthy financial club, the following factors should be considered: try to be the center of the league table, which is the right place for

potential fans to avoid relegation. In addition, the establishment of a trusted local fan base has a private stadium that was recently built and has appropriate facilities for entertainment on match days and other activities that generate revenue on non-match- days. There is a contract with the player, which is related to their performance (Morrow, 1999). According to the report of the Commission of the European Communities (2007) European Football Club carried out three important financial activities: The first is to make money by accepting media, markets, commodities, companies and global models and the second is to trade players Contact (acquisition and disposal), the last one is to cultivate domestic and local talent (Zoccali, 2011). Based on Lagos the business model of football clubs is mainly divided into two categories: The first is a large club and the other is a smaller club. The first group required a large amount of initial capital to invest and tried to invest in capacity, the goal of which was simply to succeed. This business model usually applies to large clubs that belong to industrial companies (competing for the National League, Champions League and Premier League) or are owned by wealthy individual investors. They focus on the outcome of football matches and pay less attention to economic affairs. The second group tries talent development by selecting and buying young potential players and selling them at a higher price after becoming more proficient. This model is adopted by smaller clubs, which focus on economic goals and less on sports goals (Lago, 2008 & Zoccali, 2011).

2 .6. Human Resources Capacity

The greatest assets of any organization are its human resource and organizations spend considerable resources in building the capacities of their employees. Human resources capacity building equips employees to achieve organizational goals. The main goal of employees' training and empowerment is to help the organization achieve its mission and business goals (Pennington& Edwards, 2000).

Groot and Molen (2000) defined human resources capacity building as the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes in individuals and groups of people relevant in design, development, management and maintenance of institutional and operational infrastructures and processes that are locally meaningful. Based on this definition, capacity building for employees in a broad sense may refer to improvements in the ability of all employees to perform appropriate tasks within the broader set of performance standards of the organization.

Guest et al (2003) point out that a major challenge for modern organizations is the urge for increasing productivity and achieving a competitive advantage. Bohlander, Snell and Sherman (2001) argue that while people have always been central to organizations, they now a more central role in building a firm competitive advantage. They reiterate the fact that success increasingly depends on the expertise that people bring to organization, which includes the knowledge, skills and abilities, particularly if they are effectively deployed through appropriate human resource practices. Research in Human Resource Management (HRM) has established that the success of any organization is highly influenced by the abilities of its human resource. Armstrong (2006) observes that if an appropriate range of HR policies and processes are developed and implemented effectively, then HR will make a substantial impact on firm performance.

Guest et al (2003) also argue that the case for an association between human resource management and performance is based on two arguments. The first one being that the effective deployment of human resources offers one of the most powerful bases of competitive advantage. The second argument is that effective deployment of human resources depends on the application of a distinctive combination of practices, or the use of a consistent set of human resource practices. Additionally, Guest et al stress that there is a plausible case that human resource management will be more effective if it fits the business strategy of the firm. According to Collins and Druten (2003) researchers have produced compelling evidence for the causal link between how people are managed organizational performance. They argue that the effectiveness of human resource practices, particularly employee selection procedures, performance appraisals, rewards and benefits management, and employee training and development often have a direct bearing on productivity and performance. Wall and Wood (2005) believes that human capital enhancing which is the determinant of HRM includes practice such as complex selection methods, evaluation, training and instruction, teamwork, communication, performance-related pay and securing for employment. However, it is important to know how complex practices in sport organization are applying this approach for enhancing human capital in sport organization (Wall & Wood, 2005)

2.7. Roles and responsibilities of Stakeholders

Sport Administrations

In the real world, most club administrators and managers have probably found that a lot of their time is spent tracking down sources of income for the running of the club. According to Simon (1991) administration can be defined as the activities of groups cooperating to accomplish common goals. As can be seen, administration is defined as cooperative human action or cooperative group behavior. Hence, in developing countries like Ethiopian the greater financial source for local football clubs is the government.

In football club as in other high status sports, the position of Administration represents a stressful and turbulent occupation where individuals are publicly held responsible for a team's performance. The role of the professional football Administration in the UK has traditionally encompassed a variety of responsibilities which extend beyond the role of coach. Whether management in current day football is indeed a profession is a contentious issue. The implication is that Administration should demonstrate a high level of education and training enforced by a governing body.

Sport officers

Sport developments of officers are taking with creating and implementing programs which encourage sport activity across all areas of society. In this role, they would work alongside government authorities and private organization such charities and not for profit organizations and community groups, to put arrange of appealing, exciting and valuable schemes in to action. Work experiences in community sport, school or voluntary organizations are essential. This can be gained through working or volunteering for local national governing bodies and clubs, building up experience of delivery in one sport is helpful. Completion for job can be tough networking and making contacts with in the sports development sector through work experience will improve the chance of success. Look at join a relevant sport clubs or societies at university and aim to take on levels of responsibility with in these to give the experience developing the clubs (<http://www.sportsingapore.gov.sg/sport>).

The Role of the Football project Coach

Football sport coaches assist athletes in developing to their full potential. They are responsible for training athletes in a sport by analyzing their performances, instructing in relevant skills and by providing encouragement. But you are also responsible for the guidance of the athlete in life and their chosen sport. Consequently, the role of the coach will be many and varied, from instructor, assessor, mentor, facilitator, demonstrator, adviser, supporter, fact finder, motivator, counselor, organizer, planner and the Fountain of all Knowledge (Robert, 2010).

Qualities of sport coaches

A good coach is positive, enthusiastic, supportive, trusting, focused, goal-oriented, knowledgeable, observant, respectful, patient and a clear communicator. According to information adapted from the International Olympic Committee (<https://www.stillmed.olympic.org>) coaches have ten key qualities:

1. Understands the Sport and Leads by example

To be able to teach effectively, the coach must have in-depth understanding of the sport from the fundamental skills to advanced tactics and strategy. Coaches may have experience playing, but not all former athletes make good coaches. Coaches must plan for the season, know the progressive nature of training adaptation, know the rules, and provide a simple, structured environment for athletes to succeed. Plan Prepare Rehearse Perform Compete is the essence of good coaching. A good coach should have a qualification from the governing body for their sport. Not every great coach will have the top level qualification, but every coach should have some qualification.

2. Sponge for Knowledge / Profound Thinker / Visionary

While a good coach knows a great deal about a sport (s) he/she must continue to learn and develop new training techniques. Staying up-to-date and informed of new research, training and everything which supports the coaching process, attending coaching clinics and camps, and seeking out tips from other coaches and athletes are a sign of a great coach. Watching videos, reading books and studying periodicals can also be helpful. Attending

classes in a range of subjects such as sport psychology, nutrition and exercise physiology is a great idea and is readily accessible for any coach who wants to grow and improve.

3. Shares the Knowledge / educates others/

Obtaining knowledge is important, but having the confidence to share and seek others views, especially those outside of your sport, is a key quality. The best coaches clearly understand they are there to educate the athletes. Most athletes spend most of the time training on their own, so the more they really understand what they are doing and why they are doing it the better they will train.

4. Highly Energized and a Motivator

The successful coach is a motivator with a positive attitude and enthusiasm for the sport and the athletes. The ability to motivate and inspire is part of the formula for success. Getting athletes to believe in themselves and achieve come far easier from some coaches than others. The coach who can motivate is able to generate the desire to excel in their athletes. Motivation may mean keeping the practice fun, fresh and challenging. When motivating a player, a good coach stresses trying to reach performance goals, not outcome goals. A coach should make sure that athletes understand that you can completely control your own effort and training, but can't control what your opponent does or the outcome of every match. Fun and enjoyment are the cornerstones to successful coaching.

5. Knows the Athlete, Values and Respects that Relationship

Being aware of individual differences in athletes is an important ingredient in coaching excellence. Yelling, screaming and other emotional displays may work for some athletes but could have a devastating effect on others. Communication and motivation to specific athletes is vital to successful coaching. Paying attention to the athlete's emotions, strengths and weaknesses are the responsibility of a good coach. Understanding every athlete is different, and have different ways of receiving coaching information is key to good coaching, especially in a team game.

6. Is an Effective Communicator and Teacher

The effective coach is a coach who communicates well and exudes credibility, competence, respect and authority. A coach should be able to explain ideas clearly. Clear communication means setting defined goals, giving direct feedback and reinforcing the key messages. Acknowledging success is also essential for good communication. Language is a key part of coaching, and keeping everything simple and easily understood is a sign of a successful coach.

7. Is a good listener

Part of communicating effectively is listening. A coach should be a compassionate ear and should welcome the athletes comments, questions and input. The effective coach will actively seek out information from athletes, and work in an environment where athletes are encouraged to present ideas and thoughts to the coach. Finally, the good coach will be flexible and will use player feedback to modify the training plan if necessary.

8. Is Disciplined, Strong in Character and Integrity

Athletes need to adhere to a reasonable set of rules both on and off the field and if these are ignored the coach is responsible for discipline. Trust between athlete and coach is of paramount importance at all times and essential for successful coaching – trust comes from the quality of the actions from both coach and player alike. The effective coach clearly states a code of conduct upfront and adheres to it. When violations do occur, discipline should follow. Evidence supports that for discipline to effectively change, it must be mild, prompt and consistent.

9. Leads by Example with very High Attitude to Hard Work

The effective coach also leads by example. A good coach adheres to the same rules he/she expects of athletes. A coach who wants respect should also show respect. A coach who expects athletes to remain positive needs to display a positive attitude. A coach who wants athletes to listen should also listen to athletes.

10. Displays Commitment and Clear Passion for the Sport

The best coaches are in the profession because they love it. Besides being strongly committed to the sports and success, the best coaches display a clear commitment to looking out for the best

interest of the individual athletes. Coaching in many ways is a 24/7 365-days-a-year job as top coaches live and sleep the art of coaching.

2.8. The Role of Investment in Football Sport Development

2.8.1. Investment in Football Sport

Investing in sports is a mutual benefit between investors and the sports institution in achieving the focused key goals, profit or return (Alshafey & Amin, 2010). They Suggests that there is an opportunity for growth and investment if there is an exploitation of government funding. This proposition points out that there is a win-win situation in football investment.

Sponsors as football sport investors

Football is a major sporting event most sponsors support to boost their brand recognition. As the numbers of football fans increases, sponsors use football as an opportunity to enter a wider market (Dolles & Soderman, 2005). Dolles and Soderman (2005) give an example by stating that, Manchester United objective in creating global sponsorship alliances is to seek alliances that will encourage and reward investment. Corporate Sponsors such as Nike, Samsung and Adidas are investors who seek to increase their brand awareness through football. Manchester City football club 400 million pounds sterling deal with Etihad Airline creates benefits for both parties.

2.8.2. Organization of sport federations

Globally, football is one of those sports that require timely organization to create order in every competition and promote the realization of the visions or goals of both the clubs and organizers. Of course, there is hardly any football season that does not end without some disputes or confrontations by players, clubs, and also between clubs and referees. Football Federation is the government agency responsible for the management of football affair sin the country. In fact, it plays a regulatory role in the country football. According to Iwuala(2014) participating in any sport demands that people, especially fans and players adhere to the standards and rules set by the organizing body. As earlier stated, the EFF is the umpire saddled with the responsibility of setting up committees to look into matters or petitions brought before it by aggrieved parties. Football competitions are organized and regulated at the global level by Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA), at the continental level by the Confederations such as

Confederation of African Football (CAF), Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) and Asia Football Confederation (AFC) etc., at the national level by the Federations such as the Ethiopia Football Federation (EFF) in Ethiopia, while at zonal level such as zonal football federation (ZFF). They make and adopt rules which are enforced to conform to acceptable global, continental and national, and zonal standards (Iwuala, 2014).

2.8.3. Application of organizational Principles of federations

According to information adapted from the International Olympic Committee (<https://www.stillmed.olympic.org>) a federation's leaders should seek and communicate clarity and simplicity. In doing so the following key principles are important:

Grouping of activities

Separate organizational components should be established only when they comprise logically separable functions. Separate functions should, as far as possible, be related to a common objective.

Authority and responsibility

Responsibility should be defined and clearly assigned to one person.

Responsibility should be matched with the appropriate authority.

The number of levels of authority should be kept as low as possible.

Clear lines of authority and accountability must run from the highest to the lowest levels.

Working relationships

Working relationships must be clearly defined. Reporting relationships should be consistent with the nature of the responsibilities exercised. Higher authority should be accountable for the acts and duties of its subordinates and be responsible for their development.

2.8.4. Sub-Committees

According to Comhairle (2000) the relationship and the reporting process for the sub-committees and the management committee are particularly important. Reasons why sub-committees might be useful: Sub-committees are effective and useful ways for individual skills and abilities to be

put to the best use. They are also used to more equitably distribute the workload of a committee. Sub-committees allow members who have particular interests or skills to become involved. They give people who may not have the time to be on the management committee as a full member, another opportunity to be involved. It is important that clear, precise guidelines be developed for the way sub-committees work.

2.9. Communication in Sport Organization

According to Pederson et al. (2007) public relations is so important in sport entities especially when attempting to impress public opinion and should not be ignored through sport managers and professionals. The most important function of public relations is in affecting public opinions in the field of professional football because public opinion provides the whole significant licenses to administrate the football organizations. Sports public relations affair is so important in sport organizations and clubs to create and establish strategies which ensure they communicate internally and externally in a most desirable procedure with vital components (Pederson et al., 2007). Because of above-mentioned reasons, an appreciating of public relations is inevitable success point in the modern football in contemporary era and it is being used to fulfill the objectives of sport entity through crafting and amplifying the organizations brand image.

Led Ingham and Bruning (2000) believe public relations practice is a field which is characterized through what it does instead of what it is. Public relations' main aim is creating goodwill and bringing good feelings toward it about the organizations and their products. This aim can be achieved by establishing a sound corporate reputation and inviting people to think positively about the activities of their organizations. It is a long and time consuming process to change the way of thinking and feeling of people about an organization particularly a football club, whereas, if the knowledge of public relations is applied in the organization and if public relations are understood and managed properly, they can bring favorable benefits for organizations.

2.9.1. The importance of communication for coaches and players

Communication is about creating a relationship with the person in front of you. Knowing what makes them turn up to your session each week and understanding what motivates them to keep turning up. Many studies have shown the benefits of good communication in competitive athletics. Players who know how to effectively interact with each other will work together better, forming a stronger overall team. However, learning to communicate one's thoughts and feelings

clearly and effectively without hurting or offending others can take time. Fostering this knowledge in players is primarily the responsibility of the team's coach. Workshops in effective communication are a part of many successful athletic programs, and coaches who communicate openly with their athletes can model effective interaction by speaking directly, listening attentively and valuing others' opinions. Positive communication in sports can also benefit from common practices like pre-game meetings, when the team and coaching staff can come together to give feedback, discuss strategies and set goals for the day (<https://w.w.w.sportscoachuk.org>)

2.9.2. The importance of Communication for Administrators

Administrators have many responsibilities in sports organizations, as they have a hand in overseeing every aspect of their organizations. Most of these aspects involve communication, including coordinating and monitoring the coaching staff, making budgets with financial planners, interviewing prospective employees and athletes, and meeting with investors, owners, or officials. Improving the communication of the staff and management of any business has been shown to maximize productivity and improve employee morale. This can result in a more successful business with higher retention rates. Another important aspect of administrative communication in sports is an organization's public relations with parents, media and fans.

Administrators need to work hard to develop good relationships based on clear and constructive communication with parents in the collegiate and high school settings. In professional sports, interactions with the media and fans are integral. New research shows that an authentic and genuine connection with fans through various forms of communication, including social media, plays an important role as well. The importance of communication in sports is clear to researchers; it is integral to successful sports organizations. Teams that promote positive communication and respect among players improve overall motivation. Coaches who learn to communicate effectively with their athletes can deliver positive feedback and constructive criticism in ways that actually influence players' performance. Similarly, administrators who support open interaction in the workplace create positive working environments, which can result in more effective organizations. Communicating directly and positively with the public through every available channel (including traditional and social media) fosters public support and the personal connections organizations need to build committed fan-bases (<https://w.w.w.sportscoachuk.org>)

2.10. Youth Development

According to Robert been Indian football at a youth age winning is not the most important thing, the important thing is to develop creative and skilled players with good confidence. Arsene winger manager, Arsenal FC if we look at the top most football countries in the world today in terms of the FIFA rankings. It is evident that each of those countries has an excellent youth development system. Youth development is the pipeline of talent for the future; we cannot think of improving up on our current status in football without improving our youth development system. This section of the FIFA master plan lays down the basic structure of a National youth Development plan (NYDP) which is targeted at all stakeholders related to youth football in the country youth players, coaches and referees. Schools students and parents, academies and football schools as well as the administrators will find it useful to read this document. It not only describes AIFF's vision in terms of developing different aspects of youth football in the country, but also links all these aspects together to provide a consistent and well-structured pathway for our youth players to realize their dreams of becoming professional footballer.

To sum up-player development guide book for JJK jyväskylä football clubs Babatunde wusu Bachelor's thesis vierunäki unit (2013). The development of performance in competitive play is achieved through a systematic training process. The process must be designed to induce automatization of motor skills and to enhance the structural and metabolic functions. Training should also promote self-confidence and improve the tolerance for higher training levels and competition. Sport activities in general are combination of strength, speed and endurance executed in a coordinated and efficient manner. Dynamic training involves the manipulation of training load through the variation of intensity, duration and frequency (smith 2003, 1103-1104).

There are two categories of athletes who are able to perform at the highest level. They can be labeled according to their system of training. On one hand there are those who are genetically talented, who can be called thoroughbreds. And on the other hand, there are those who have highly developed working ethics and can be called workhorses (Smith 2003, 1103-1104). The long term career plan to reach competitive levels of soccer should be produced for players who really want to reach the elite level. The plan should have information about the basic fundamentals of development needed to reach the elite levels. This plan should include the amount of training and competitive events needed during the 10 to 15 years long plan.

The explanation of different training principles should be carefully covered and explained in the guidebook. With this material the player and the coaches could plan the player's path to reach the elite level of football. Benjamin Bloom research in (1985) how talents are developed. He divided the development in to three phases; early years, middle years and late years. In this thesis these phases are linked with the five stage model of soccer player development to bring in deeper aspects of developing talent of the youth players (Gibbons, 1998). According to official sit of Washington youth soccer (<http://www.Washingtonyouthsoccer.org>) coaches player development Washington youth soccer's player Development philosophy and programs are guided by our long term played development plan, which calls for creating training environments where the focus on the development of our players and not the short-term goal of winning a game or medal.

Players according to Gorden(2003)-Virginia youth soccer association children play soccer to have fun, to learn and develop a passion for the game as well as to improve their skills. Players have a responsibility to their team coach and soccer organization. They are representatives of the clubs as well as the team, coach, parents and the community. Players must maintain a high level of sportsmanship and fair play. Players should play within the laws of the game and spirit of the game; be on time and prepared for matches and training at any time before, during or after a game, or training session; train and play to the best of their ability have a positive attitude and encourage others to do the same, show respect towards the referee and his/her assistants as well as towards the opponents and not harass, abuse or berate a referee for any reason.

2.11. Requirements of football

Since the physical requirements of football are diverse, the effective training program must be designed to support all the aspect of these requirements. As mentioned above football player must have good endurance, coordination and strength and he must be able to accelerate and decelerate jump and turn effectively during whole 90 minutes of the game (Arnason et.al, 2003, 278). Football requires also speed, strength and flexibility. To develop speed, one has to develop strength, coordination and flexibility. That is why it is important that already in the early years of practicing the training's are variable, strength training with weights is not necessary for pre puberty age children, strength can be trained with own body weight. Exercises that combine strength and flexibility training are very useful flexibility is the height physical attribute in children (Drabik, 2013).

2.12. Factors affecting the Development of youth football projects

Coaches caching motives styles; the reasons why you take up coaching will undoubtedly affect how you coach. For example, if you wish to see young people develop socially and learn new skills. You will adopt as supportive educational approach to coaching and place an emphasis on personal development rather than competitive success. The athletes; if you adopt an athlete-centered approach, as is recommend. You should adopt your coaching styles to meet the specific needs of your athletes. The situation; there are some situation in which a particular styles of coaching is more appropriate than another. In certain contexts for example where safety is an important issue, it might be more appropriate to adopt a directive approach to coaching in order to maintain control and ensure the accidents to do not happen and athletes behave in an appropriate manner. Coach's personality; coaches are human beings and therefore have individual personalities. Some coaches may be extroverts outgoing and lively in there and go about their coaching in a quit, calm manner. In truth personality does not matter provided that appropriate actions and behaviors are maintained. This related to the situation.

Coaches knowledge; the more knowledgeable you are as a coach, the more options you will have available to you to plan and deliver effective sessions. Knowledge will also help you to feel confident and create a positive environment for your athletes. A coach lacking in knowledge may come across as low in confidence and may be perceived as lacking skills or the ability of knowing how to deal with certain situations (Frank, 2008).

The football coaching styles a coach adopts will very much be based up on the football coaches own personality, the age and ability of the players being coached, the numbers of players in the group health and safety and the kind of session/technique/ skills being coached. The ability of the football coach to identify and use a particular style of football coaching is as skill on its own (Thomas and Reilly, 2004).

2.13. Factors affecting Football performance

At the most general level, football performance is a function of physical and mental characteristics of the individual. In addition peak performance is the product of a careful preparation where the competitive peak is the result of a well-planned training program. At a less general level, it is possible to demonstrate that, football performance is influenced by specific physical characteristics, which can be measured and described. They include variables such as

strength, mobility, speed and endurance, which are frequently classified as components of physical fitness. This is useful ways of analyzing football performance because it heights variables. This can generally be improved through training.

According to Armstrong (1990), football performance is regarded as an actual manifestation of the efficiency of the player, it is a purposeful activity directed to the solution of a task determined by the principle of training and estimable achievement is a complex mixture of environmental influences and training. Attending to reach any meaningful conclusions it is therefore useful to separate these two factors. Improvement in muscular and energy fitness take time setting training goals can be an effective way of sustaining player's interest toward fitness training. In ideal words, coaches and players should set these goals together agreeing on a reasonable rate of expected improvement. In addition, the key to goal setting should always remain realistic (Taylor, 1992).If players constantly face goals that are unobtainable; instead of stimulating greater efforts they become discouraged and quickly lose interest. Such loss of interest negatively contributes towards the development of performance. Helping players set weekly, monthly, seasonal and even long term training goals; the coach can keep a written record of player's progress and see if the goals may still be attainable. If they are attainable they definitely contribute positively towards performance development. In this sense football performance constitutes an integral system with a structure of its Owen. A player's performance within the constraints of his ability is significantly related to his physiological functioning.(Taylor,1992).

CHAPTER THREE

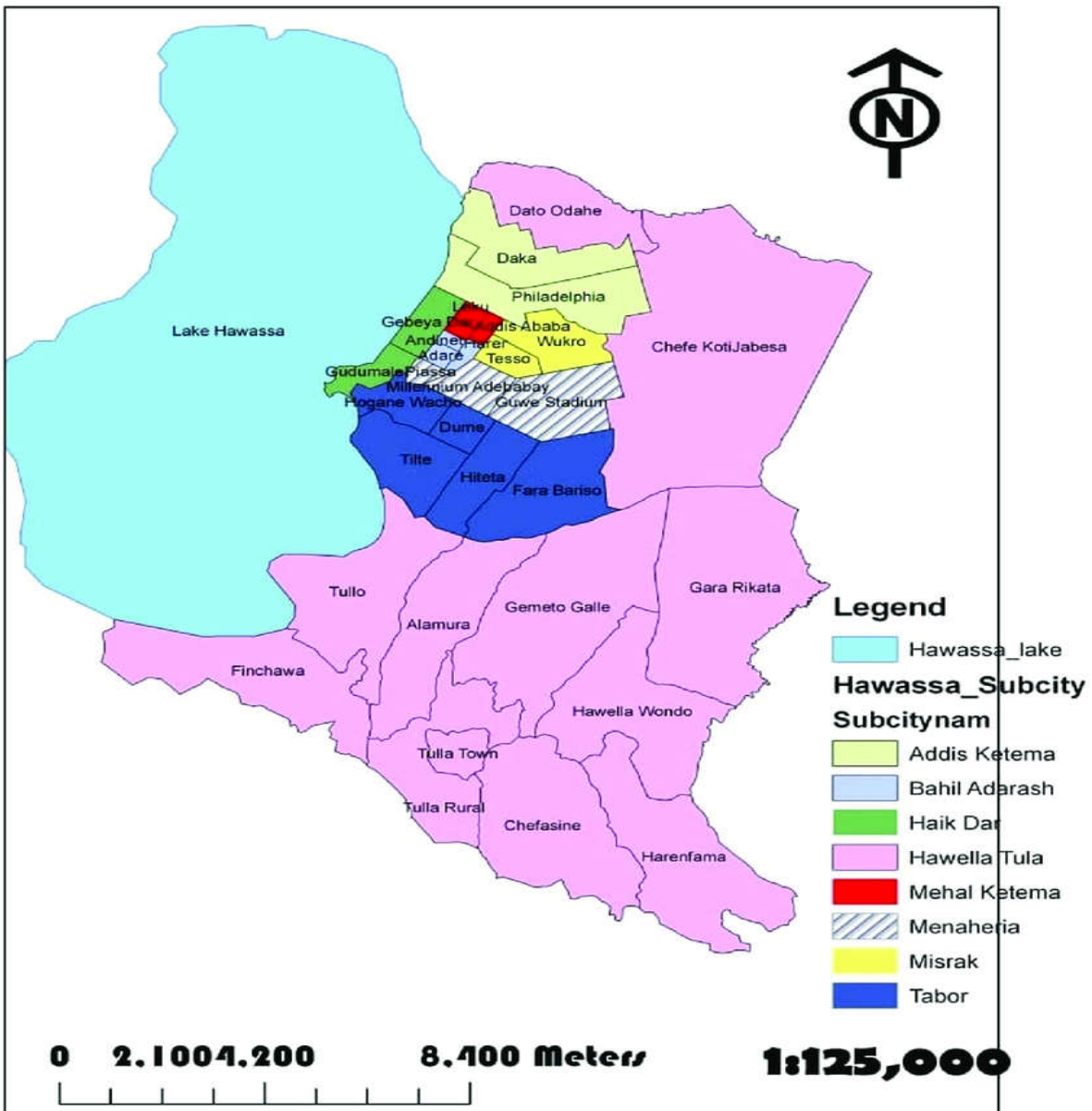
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with Research design, Research study area, Source of data, Study Population, Sampling Size and Technique, Data Collection instrument, Method of data Analysis and Ethical considerations.

3.1. Study area

The study was conducted in Hawassa city, Hawassa is located in the Sidama region; It is located at about 273 km south of Addis Ababa along Ethio-keniya high way. It served as the administrative center of the Sidama Region. This study will conduct particularly in Hawassa city football projects. The population of Hawassa, Ethiopia is 133097 according to the Geo Names geographical data base. The city administration has eight sub-cities which are Tabor sub-city, Hawella Tula sub city, Menahria sub-city, Hayk Dar sub-city, MisirakKetama sub-city, MehalKetemasub-city, BahilAdarash sub-city and Addis Ketema sub-city (Hawassa).The researcher will conduct this study practice and challenges of sport administration in the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration.

Picture 3.1 Map of Hawassa city administration



3.2. Research design

In this study, cross sectional survey design was employ to study the problem. A research design as to Bryman (2003) gives a frames works for data collection and analysis of data conducting research. This design was select because it can provide sufficient information concerning the practices and challenges of sport administration in the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration.

3.3. Data sources

The data for this study was collect from two major sources; these would be primary and secondary source. The primary sources were questioners and Interview which relation to the factors that challenges sport administration in the development of football projects from players under projects, sport office experts and sport office managements member. The Secondary Data sources of the study were written documents the reports of football sport. Publish and unpublished documents would be used, series of journals in relation to the factors that challenges sport administration in to the development of football projects was uses as the secondary source data for the study.

3.4. Population of the study

As the data of the Hawassa city administration there are 8 sub cities, which consists 19 male football projects. Total number of the project players is 559, and the total number of the coaches is 10. There are also 5 sport experts from Hawassa city sport office. Out of total projects, 12 projects will be selects by purposive sampling method to make the researcher manageable in respect to time, budget and access to information.

Table1 population of the study

No	Project age Category	No of Player's	Project Location
1	U 15	50	Misrak sub city
	U 20	39	
	U 20	38	
2	U 15	25	Tula sub city

	U 15	25	
3	U 17	30	Bahaladerash sub city
4	U 15	20	Menahariya sub city
	U 15	30	
	U 15	30	
	U 17	30	
5	U 15	30	Haykidar sub city
	U 17	30	

3.5. Sample size and sampling

Purposive sampling techniques was used in the study to select the projects based on criteria such as accessibility of the data, shortage of time and finance and, lottery sampling method implemented for project players based on Criteria such as to give equal chance for all project players to participate. For the case of office experts and office managements, the researcher use all sport office experts to a response.

Table 2 sample size

No	Subject	Population	Sampling techniques	Samples
1	Projects	19	Purposive sampling	12
2	Players	347	Lottery system	104
3	Office experts	5	Census	5
4	Coaches	10	census	10
5	Office manager	1	census	1
	Total	363		120

3.6. Data Collection Tools

In order to achieve the objectives of the study questionnaire, interview and document review was employ.

3.6.1. Questionnaire

Questionnaires are taken as a preferable data-gathering tool for this research because of the fact that, the researcher is to collect information on facts and attitudes from a wide range of sources. For this study, Questionnaires was advantageous because they save time on the part of the researcher and heighten the independence and accuracy of responses from respondents (Jwan, 2010). The same questionnaires were distributed to 104 project players' and 10 coaches. In order to get reliable and adequate information, the researcher's used a set of questionnaire containing mainly close- ended items some followed by open ended questions were used to collect data from respondents. Close ended question type was used because; they are suitable for large scale survey as they are quick for respondents to answer. The open ended questionnaire enabled the respondent further to give chance for some more relevant information that the researcher is not including in the questionnaires. The questionnaire was developed by the researcher based on review of the literature.

The questionnaire was constructing in English and then translated to Amharic language, because the respondents not expected able to read and write in English language. Regarding, close ended questions; rating scale (five liker scales) was adapted.

3.6.2. Interview

The interview permits greater depth of response which is not possible through any other means. Thus, the purpose of the interview is to collect more supplementary opinion, so as to stabilize the questionnaire response. With this in mind, interview conducts with 5 sport office experts and 1 sport office administrator. Semi structure items prepared for the above respondents. The reason behind the semi-structured interview items was used, due to its advantages of flexibility in which new questions could be forwarded during the interview based on the responses of the interviewee.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis and interpretations

Data were collected through questionnaire and interview and analyzed through both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis. Based on the nature of basic developed and the data collected the respondents regarding the present practice and challenges of sport administration in the development of football projects data descriptive analyses using frequency and percentage for demographic characteristics of respondents, means core and standard deviation were used to describe the issue under the study statistical package for social science (Spss version 26). Qualitative narration and paraphrasing was also employed.

3.8. Ethical considerations

In order to gather data from the intended resources, the researcher follow the ethical procedures. First of all, the procedure of data collection is concerned the researcher got through the following steps was addressed to collect the relevant data. The first thing was researcher got the recommendation letter from the Hawassa University that addressed to the Hawassa city sport administration. The recommendation letter was given for the leaders of sport office due got permission from Administration. The next city administration also given to a recommendation letter to addressed to each 12 projects to collect relevant data. The researcher was present the objective of the study for all participants of the study. The questionnaire was distributed to 104 Football project players and 10 football project coaches, as well as the interview was asked 5 sports experts and 1 sport administrator's and finally the data was collected from respondent through the proposed data collection instruments.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF RESULTS

This chapter deals with analysis of the data results and Discussion of Findings, data interpretation and analysis of the study. The data were collected through questionnaires and interviews from sport experts, coaches, project players and administrator. Here the data is presented in tables, graph, pie chart and analyzed using frequency and percentage in order to give full information about the study.

The main purpose of this chapter is to find appropriate answers to the basic questions raised in the statement of the problem from the data collected through questionnaires distributed to coaches and football players. Interviews designed specifically for sport administrator and sport experts. Initially, 104 questionnaires for project players and 10 football coaches were distributed administrators to collect reliable information. Therefore, these data come from available sports experts, sport administrator, coaches and 86.6% of project football player respondents.

In the field of interviews, 5 sports experts and 1 sport administrator participated. Therefore, based on the responses obtained from respondents through questionnaires and interviews, the analysis and interpretation of the data are as follows:

4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Coaches

Understanding about the overview of the respondents' demographic characteristics was Important for further analysis of their responses. Hence, attempt was made to describe the background of the respondents which directly or indirectly related to the objectives of the study. In this section the respondents' general profile which includes sex, level of education, age category, field of study and work experience in their respective projects were discussed and their relationship with the study is examined in table below.

Table3. Demographic Characteristics of the Coaches

Item	Alternative	Frequency	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	10	100.0%
	Female	0	0.0%

Age	25-30	4	40.0%
	31-35	4	40.0%
	36-40	2	20.0%
	above40	0	0.0%
Educational level	10complete	1	10.0%
	Certificate	0	0.0%
	Diploma	3	30.0%
	Degree	6	60.0%
	MSc and above	0	0.0%
Field of study	sport science	0	0.0%
	social sciences	6	60.0%
	natural science	3	30.0%
	Coaching	1	10.0%
	Other	0	0.0%
Experience of work	less than 5 years	4	40.0%
	6-10 years	6	60.0%
	11-15 years	0	0.0%
	16-20 years	0	0.0%
	above 20	0	0.0%

The above table 3 shows the demographic information of a group of people, possibly job applicants. The result shows 10 males and 0 females. It is important to note that this sample size is very small. The result shows that the age group with the most representation is 25-30 years old, with 4 people (40%). The next biggest age group is 31-35 years old, also with 4 people (40%). There are 2 people (20%) in the 36-40 age group, and none in the above 40 category. The most common educational level in this group is a degree, with 6 people (60%). There is 1 person (10%) with a completed 10th grade education, 3 people (30%) with a diploma, and none with a certificate, Master's Degree or higher. A social science is the most common field of study, with 6 people (60%). There are 3 people (30%) with a natural science background, 1 person (10%) with a background in coaching, and none from sport science or other fields. The most common work

experience category is 6-10 years, with 6 people (60%). There are 4 people (40%) with less than 5 years' experience, and none in the other categories.

Overall, the data suggests that this is a small group of people, mostly male, aged between 25 and 35 with a university degree and some work experience in social sciences or natural sciences.

Table4. The level of youth football players prospects in last years

Item	Alternative	Frequency	Percent (%)
communication with stakeholders to transpiring project player to main club	Very low	2	20.0%
	Low	7	70.0%
	Neutral	1	10.0%
	High	0	0.0%
	very high	0	0.0%
Football project are an important role for main clubs.	Very low	0	0.0%
	Low	0	0.0%
	Neutral	0	0.0%
	High	7	70.0%
	very high	3	30.0%
Players have been transferred to main clubs in the last years.	Very low	1	10.0%
	Low	7	70.0%
	Neutral	1	10.0%
	High	1	10.0%
	very high	0	0.0%
Coaches provide game for players when necessary	Very low	0	0.0%
	Low	0	0.0%
	Neutral	0	0.0%
	High	7	70.0%
	very high	3	30.0%
Activities well organized for the children based on their age level.	Very low	0	0.0%
	Low	0	0.0%
	Neutral	0	0.0%

	High	5	50.0%
	very high	5	50.0%
Projects make a competitions and games for development of the players	Very low	0	0.0%
	Low	0	0.0%
	Neutral	4	40.0%
	High	6	60.0%
	very high	0	0.0%
Parents support to participate in football projects	Very low	0	0.0%
	Low	8	80.0%
	Neutral	0	0.0%
	High	2	20.0%
	very high	0	0.0%
Players trained to their individual goal	Very low	0	0.0%
	Low	4	40.0%
	Neutral	0	0.0%
	High	3	30.0%
	very high	3	30.0%
The project believes that only the exceptionally gifted players will becomes professional football players and compete at the highest level	Very low	1	10.0%
	Low	5	50.0%
	Neutral	4	40.0%
	High	0	0.0%
	very high	0	0.0%

In the above table 4 (Item 1) the respondents asked that Communication with stakeholders to transpiring project player to main club the respondents responded that 2(20.0%) said that very low, 7(70.0%) said that low and 1 (10.0%) said that neutral. None of the players were responded that high or very high rates. (Item 2) the respondents asked that Football project are an important role for main clubs: most of the respondents were said that Football project are an important role for main clubs with high and very high rates. High 7(70.0%) were projects has role for main club with a very high rate 3(30.0%) No one said that very low, low and neutral. (Item 3) the respondents asked that Players have been transferred to main clubs in the last years? The

respondents responded that 1 (10.0%) said that Very low transferred to main clubs, 7(70.0%) was said low transferred, 1(10.0%) said that neutral rate and 1(10.0%) were said that high transferred none of respondents said very high rate. (Item 4) the respondents asked that Coaches provide game for players when necessary: most of the respondents were Coaches provide game for players when necessary with very high or high rates. High 7(70.0%) were provided game was necessary with a very high rate 3(30.0) none of the respondents said very low, low and neutral. (Item 5) the respondents asked that Activities well organized for the children based on their age level: half of the respondents were activities was well organized based on their age level with high and very high rates. Half of respondents (50.0%) were said with a high rate and (50.0%) very high rate, none of the respondents said very low, low and neutral. (Item 6) the respondents asked that Projects make a competitions and games for development of the players. The majority of respondents 6(60.0%) said that competitions or games makes the development of the project players at high level, minority of respondents 4(40.0%) were said that neutral level and none of the respondents said very low, low and very high. (Item 7) the respondents asked that Parents support to participate in football projects. Majority of respondents said that 8(80.0%) provide low support for their children participation in football projects and 2(20.0%) said that high, none of the respondents said that very low, neutral and very high. (Item 8) the respondents asked that Players trained to their individual goal the majority of respondents said that the project players trained to successfully their goals 3(30.0%) said high, 3(30.0%) very high and 4(40.0%) were said that low goals, none of the respondents said that very low and neutral. (Item 9) the respondents asked that the project believes that only the exceptionally gifted players will becomes professional football players and compete at the highest level : The project believes that a minority of players 5(50.0%) were low, 1(10.0%) said that very low to become professional footballers. They believe an equal minority 4(40.0%) will develop to a neutral level none of from respondents said that high and very high.

Developments of Hawassa city football sport

Table 5 development of Hawassa city football sport

No	Years of promoted to clubs	Level of team joined	
		Premier league	National Team Selected
1	2009 E.C	10	2
2	1010 E.C	18	3
3	2011 E.C	10	1
4	2012 E.C	11	3
5	2013 E.C	7	1
6	2014 E.C	6	1
7	2015 E.C	8	-

Source: Hawassa City Sport Club

According to the above table 5 information it shows that the development of football project and Hawassa city team in recent years from 2009 E.C to 1015 E.C. In 2009 E.C the city sport club was promoted 10 players in to main different clubs and selected 2 players to national team from Hawassa kenama club. In 2010 E.C the city sport club was promoted 18 players to different premier league clubs, higher league and selected 3 national team players from the Hawassa kenama football club. In 2011E.C Hawassa city sport club was promoted 10 players to different premier league clubs and 1 players selected to national team. In 2012E.C the city sport club was promoted 11 players to different clubs, higher league and selected 3 national team players from the Hawassa city club. In 2013 E.C the city sport team was promoted 7 players to main clubs and selected 1 national team player from the club. In 2014 E.C the city sport club was promoted 6 players to main clubs and selected 1 national player from the club. And the last in 2015 E.C the city sport club was promoted 8 players to Hawassa city main club and no one selected to national team in 2015 years according to the above information. Those players were promoted from U-17 and U-23 for Hawassa city football clubs and other premier leagues and higher leagues. Finally,

based on the information the developments of football in the city were it is decreasing from time to time when compared with the previous status.

Table6.The level of training materials and equipment availability

Item	Alternative	frequency	Percent (%)
Have appropriate material for training	Strongly disagree	5	50.0%
	disagree	5	50.0%
	Neutral	0	0.0%
	Agree	0	0.0%
	strongly agree	0	0.0%
Training field is convenient to conduct the training program.	Strongly disagree	0	0.0%
	disagree	4	40.0%
	Neutral	1	10.0%
	Agree	5	50.0%
	strongly agree	0	0.0%
Coach give any recommended resources like (balls, cons, bibs,)	Strongly disagree	1	10.0%
	disagree	9	90.0%
	neutral	0	0.0%
	agree	0	0.0%
	strongly agree	0	0.0%
Training materials have quality	Strongly disagree	6	60.0%
	disagree	4	40.0%
	neutral	0	0.0%
	agree	0	0.0%
	strongly agree	0	0.0%
Provide appropriate sport wears	Strongly disagree	3	30.0%
	disagree	7	70.0%
	neutral	0	0.0%
	agree	0	0.0%
	strongly agree	0	0.0%

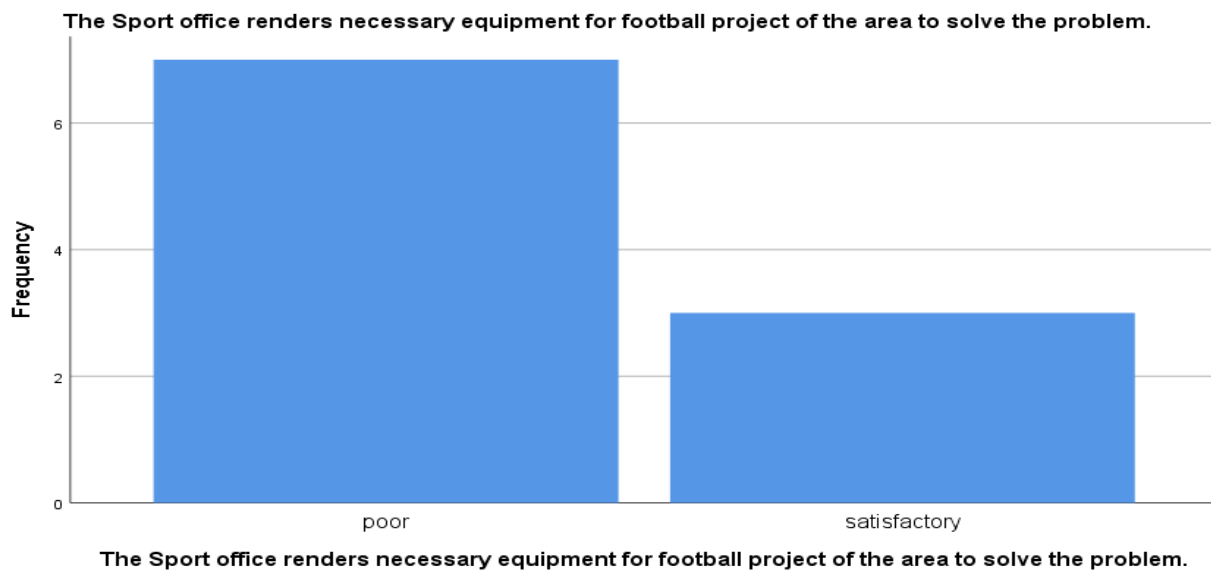
Each player has his own ball during training	Strongly disagree	9	90.0%
	disagree	1	10.0%
	neutral	0	0.0%
	agree	0	0.0%
	strongly agree	0	0.0%
Is the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment?	Strongly disagree	0	0.0%
	disagree	0	0.0%
	neutral	0	0.0%
	agree	7	70.0%
	strongly agree	3	30.0%
The playground is free from any obstacle.	Strongly disagree	1	10.0%
	disagree	3	30.0%
	neutral	1	10.0%
	agree	5	50.0%
	strongly agree	0	0.0%

Table 6 (item 1) Have appropriate material for training most of respondents said that disagree with 5(50.0%), and 5(50.0%) said that strongly disagree. majority of respondents responded that disagree, none of from respondents said that neutral, agree and strongly agree. (Item 2) Training field is convenient to conduct the training program the respondents said that 5(50.0%) agree, 1(10.0%) said that neutral and 4(40.0%) said that disagree, none of from respondents said that strongly disagree and strongly agree. (Item 3) Coach give any recommended resources like (balls, cons, bibs,) the respondents said that 1(10.0%) were strongly disagree and 9(90.0%) said that disagree, none of the respondents said that neutral, agree and strongly agree. (Item 4) Training materials have quality the respondents said that 6(60.0%) strongly disagree and 4(40.0%) said that disagree, none of from respondents said that neutral, agree and strongly agree. (Item 5) Provide appropriate sport wears the respondents said that 3(30.0) strongly disagree and 7(70.0) said that disagree, none of from respondents said that neutral, agree and strongly agree. (Item 6) Each player has his own ball during training time the respondents said that 9(90.0%) said that strongly disagree and 1(10.0%) said that disagree, majority of the respondents said that

strongly disagree, none of the respondents said that neutral, agree and strongly agree. (Item 7) Is the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment? The respondents said that 7(70.0%) agree and 3(30.0%) said that strongly agree, almost all the respondents said that agree, none of from respondents said that strongly disagree, disagree and neutral. (Item 8) The playground is free from any obstacle the respondents said that 1(10.0%) strongly disagree, 3(30.0%) said that disagree, 1(10.0%) said that neutral and 5(50.0) said that agree, majority of respondents said that agree, none of the respondents said that strongly agree.

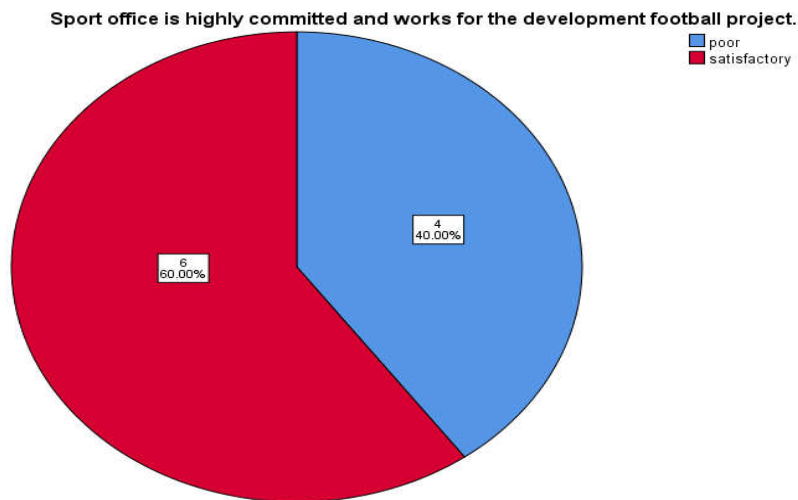
3. The possible solution should be carried out to solve football development problem in Hawassa city administration.

Figure 4.1The sport office provides necessary equipment for the football project found in their area.



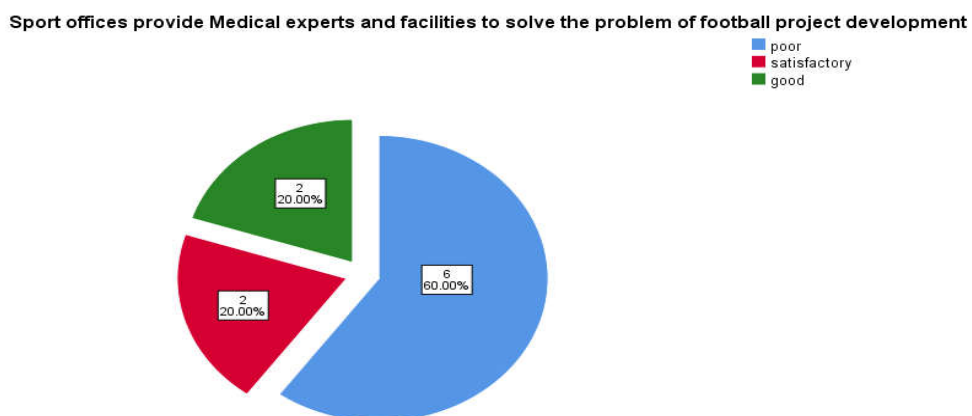
In figure 4.1 (item 1) of above graph, concerning the equipment provided for the football project found in their area most of the respondents 7(70.00 %) respond poor. The rest of the respondents response was satisfactory with 3(30.00) none of the respondents said that good, very good and excellent. So, the sport office did not render necessary equipment for football clubs of the area.

Figure 4.2 Sport office is highly committed and works for the development of football project



In item 2 of above pie chart, the respondents office commitment and work for the development of football projects was rate as satisfactory with (60.00%) and poor with (40.00 %) respectively none of the respondents said that good, very good and excellent. So, the office commitment and work for the development of football is not good.

Figure 4.3 sport offices provide medical experts and facilities to solve the problem of football project development.



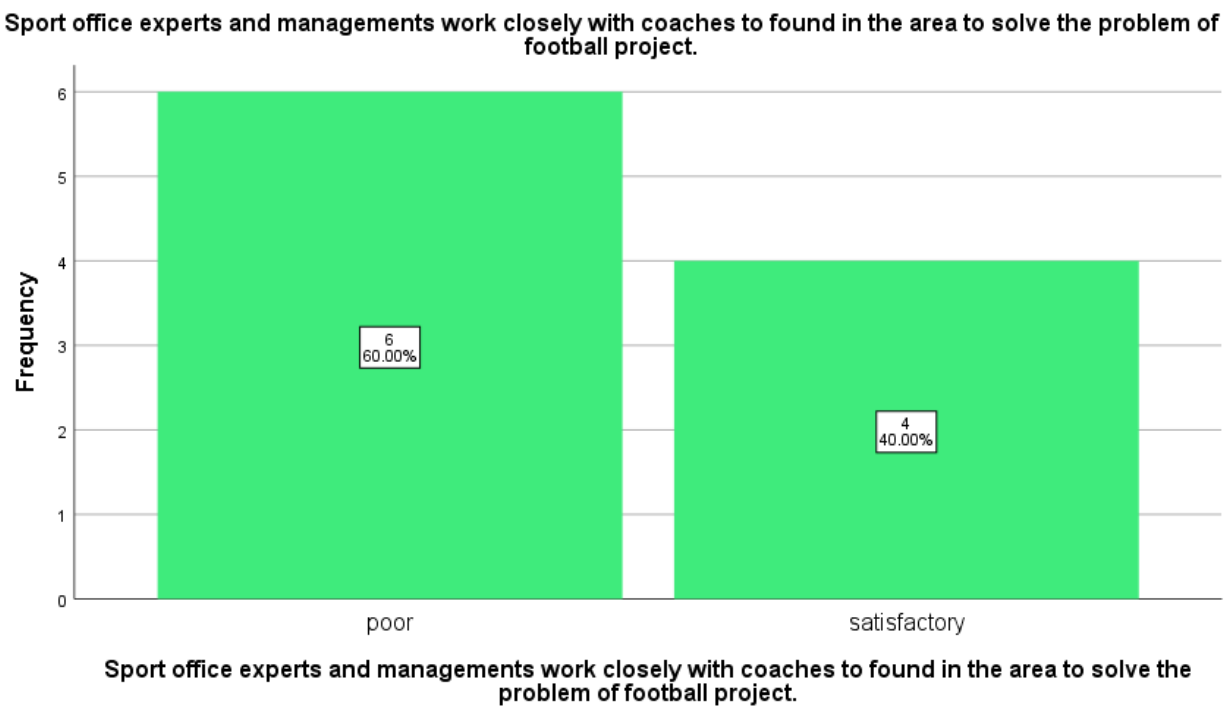
In item 3 of above pie chart, the provision of providing Medical experts and facilities to the football was said that poor with (60.00%), satisfactory with (20.00%) and good with (20.00%) by respondents) none of the respondents said that very good and excellent. so, the provision of medical experts and facilities to the football project was poor.

Figure 4.4 currently the football project in the city administration is getting solution to improve.



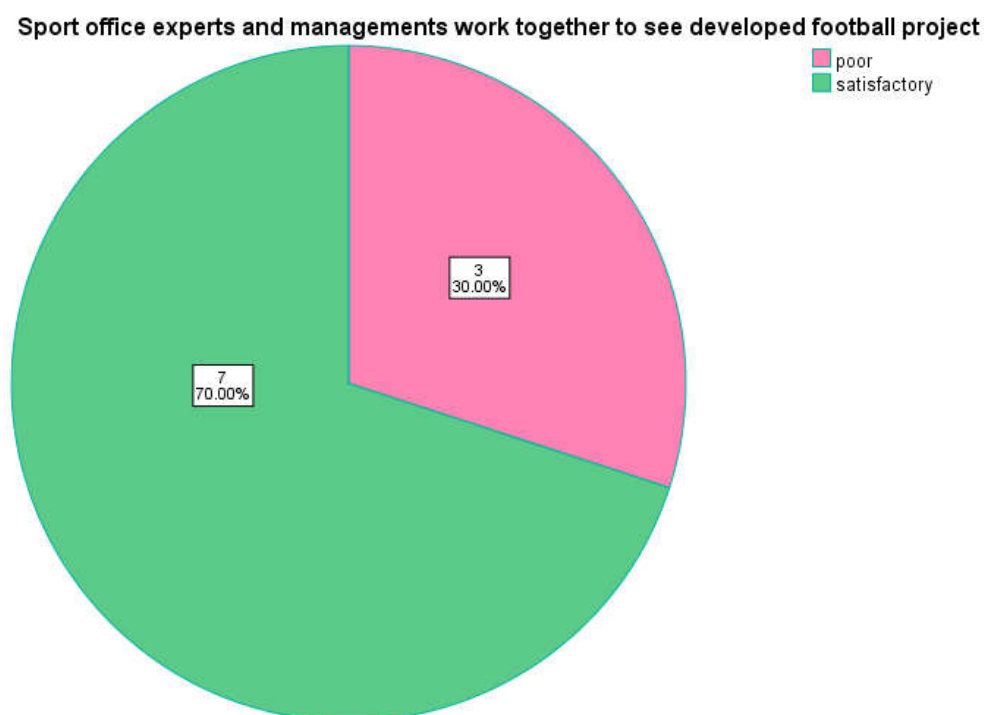
In item 4 of above graph, specifically, 4(40.00%) responds poor, 5(50.00%) responded as satisfactory and 1(10.00%) responded as good, none of from the respondents said that very good and excellent. So, the overall improvement of football in the respondents' area/surrounding is below a good.

Figure 4.5 sport office experts and managements work closely with coaches to found in the area to solve the problem of football Project.



In item 5 of above graph, the respondents were asked whether sport office experts and managements work closely with coaches to found in the area to solve the problem of football Project. Their response indicated 6(60.00 %) poor and the rest 4(40.00 %) satisfactory, none of from the respondents said that good, very good and excellent. So, the sport office experts and managements work closely with coaches to found in the area to solve the problem of football project was poor.

Figure 4.6 Sport office experts and management work together to see developed football project.



In item 6 of above pie chart, the cooperation between experts and management bodies for the development of football project was another issue addressed by the respondents. The response depicted all experts and managements are working cooperatively for the development of football project and responded as 7(70.00 %) poor and 3 (30.00 %) satisfactory, none of the respondents said that good, very good and excellent. So, the cooperation between experts and management bodies for the development of football project was poor in the study area. The Majority finding of mean result from above graph and pie chart show that sport office did not render necessary equipment, and not work closely with project coaches to found in the area to solve the problem of football project. The possible solutions to tackle these challenges raised by the interview were, giving much emphasis on the development of youth sport and starting from the ground. The finding in line with Lawal I.Y(2014) stated similar idea that Effective sports development requires variables like sport policy, sports personnel, sports funding, sports program

4.1.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Players

Table 7 Demographic Characteristics of the Players

Item	Alternative	frequency	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	104	100.0%
Age	A) U-15	26	25.0%
	B) U-17	66	63.5%
	C) U-20	12	11.5%
Educational level	4-6 grade	1	1.0%
	B)7-9 grade	67	64.4%
	C)10-12 grade	35	33.7%
	Above 12	1	1.0%
When you have joined this project?	1) this year	15	14.4%
	Last year	49	47.1%
	Before last year	40	38.5%

The above table 7 shows the demographic information of a group of people, possibly job applicants. The result shows 104 males and 0 females. It is important to note that this sample size is big. In the above table the Respondents result shows that the age group with the most respondent, with 66 (63.5%) players were in the age Category of U-17 years old; 26(25.0%) of players were between 13-15 years old and 12(11.5%) of Players were under 20 years old. This shows that majority of players were in active working age group, generally, they were expected for further football development activities in the Hawassa City as well as national level. The most common educational level in this group was Grade 7th-9th, with 67 players (64.4%). There was also 1 Player's in grade 4th-6th which is (1.0%) and also grade 10th-12th was 35 players (33.7%) the reminder 1 player (1.0%) was diploma, and none with a Degree or higher. Majority of players' education level showed that almost 102 (98 %) were Grade 7th-12th; therefore, their grade level can be contributed great role for football project development when working properly. In table 4.4 item 4 result show that the most of Player's joined football project last years, 49 (47.1%), 15 (14.4%) players were joined the project in this year and 40 (38.5%) of players joined in football project before last years and above. According to the above result majority of players had better experience to understand and share information for new inter about the status of treating for football player

1. Methods of applied in youth football training

Table 8 Methods of applied in youth football training

Item	Alternative	frequency	Percent (%)
The coach treats each individual players	disagree	25	24.0%
	Neutral	22	21.2%
	Agree	56	53.8%
	strongly agree	1	1.0%
Skills of training system is enough for your project levels	strongly disagree	6	5.8%
	disagree	36	34.6%
	Neutral	33	31.7%
	Agree	29	27.9%
The coach appropriately implemented his/hers plans	strongly disagree	4	3.8%
	disagree	40	38.5%
	Neutral	33	31.7%
	Agree	27	26.0%
Training system and methods are very suitable for the players	strongly disagree	7	6.7%
	disagree	44	42.3%
	Neutral	28	26.9%
	Agree	24	23.1%
	strongly agree	1	1.0%
Training system is motivate the creativity of players	strongly disagree	12	11.5%
	disagree	16	15.4%
	Neutral	32	30.8%
	Agree	44	42.3%

Training activity will be addressing players to a high performance level	strongly disagree	16	15.4%
	disagree	45	43.3%
	Neutral	27	26.0%
	Agree	16	15.4%
Before and after training there is opportunity for exchange of ideas between players and coaches	strongly disagree	7	6.7%
	disagree	27	26.0%
	Neutral	25	24.0%
	Agree	45	43.3%
The coach attends every training session	disagree	31	29.8%
	Neutral	27	26.0%
	Agree	36	34.6%
	strongly agree	10	9.6%
Are training sessions well organized demanding both physically and mentally well being	disagree	33	31.7%
	Neutral	26	25.0%
	Agree	33	31.7%
	strongly agree	12	11.5%
Projects considered sport specific skills, technical and tactical physical and mental fitness focus of the training program	strongly disagree	5	4.8%
	disagree	38	36.5%
	Neutral	41	39.4%
	Agree	20	19.2%
Projects apply principle of training in training session	strongly disagree	10	9.6%
	disagree	40	38.5%
	Neutral	37	35.6%

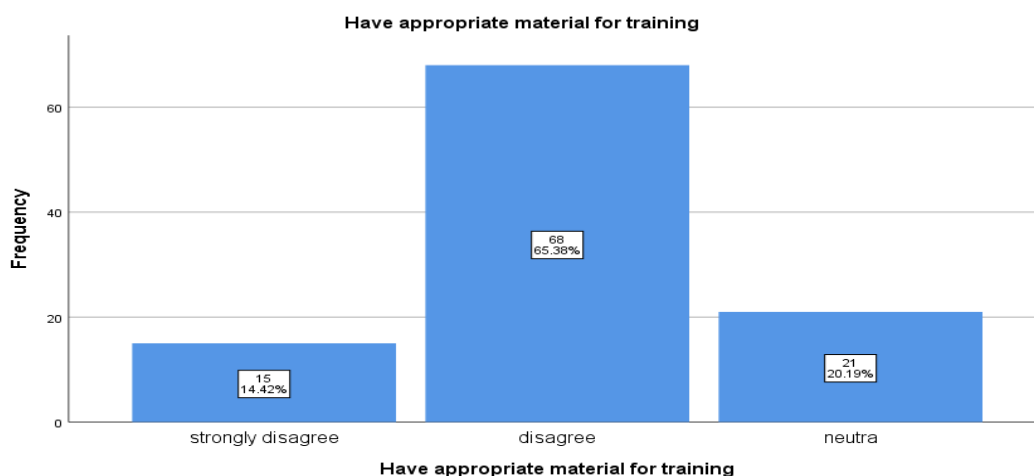
	Agree	17	16.3%
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Table 8 (item 1) the coaches treats each individual players most of respondents said that agree with 56(53.8 %), 1(1.0%) said that strongly agree, 22(21.2 %) neutral and 25(24.0%) said that disagree no one said that strongly disagree. (Item 2) Skills of training system is enough for your project levels the respondents said that strongly disagree with 6(5.8%), disagree with 36(34.6%), neutral 33(31.7%) and 29(27.9%) said that agree, no one said strongly agree. (Item 3) The coach appropriately implemented his/hers plans, most of the respondents said that disagrees. 4(3.8%) said that strongly disagree, 40(38.5%) said that disagree, 33(31.7%) said that neutral and 27(26.0%) said that agree no one said that strongly agree. (Item 4) Training system and methods are very suitable for the players; majority of respondents said that disagree. 7(6.7%) strongly disagree, 44(42.3%) disagree, 28(26.9%) neutral, 24(23.1%) agree and 1(1.0%) said that strongly agree. (Item 5) Training system is motivating the creativity of players majority of respondents said that agree. 12(11.5%) said that strongly disagree, 16(15.4%) said that disagree, 32(30.8%) respondent said that neutral and 44(42.3%) respondent said that agree no one said that strongly agree. (Item 6) Training activity will be addressing players to a high performance level, majority of respondents said that disagree. 16(15.4%) strongly disagree, 45(43.2%) said that disagree, 27(26.0%) neutral and 16(15.4%) said that agree, no one said that strongly agree. (Item 7) Before and after training there is opportunity for exchange of ideas between players and coach's majority of respondents said that agree. 7(6.7%) strongly disagree, 27(26.0%) said that disagree, 25(24.0%) neutral and 45(43.3%) said that agree, no one said that strongly agree. (Item 8) The coach attends every training session majority of respondents said that agree. 31(29.8%) said that disagree, 27(26.0%) neutral, 36(34.6%) said that agree and 10(9.6%) said that strongly agree, no one said that strongly disagree. (Item 9) Are training sessions well organized demanding both physically and mentally well being, according to the above data majority of respondents said that agree. 33(31.7%) said that disagree, 26(25.0%) neutral, 33(31.7%) said that agree and 12(11.5%) said that strongly agree, no one said that strongly disagree (Item 10) Projects considered sport specific skills, technical, tactical physical and mental fitness focus of the training program majority of respondents said that neutrals. 5(4.8%) strongly disagree, 38(36.5%) disagree, 41(39.4%) said that neutral and 20(19.2%) said that agree, no one said that strongly agree. (Item 11) Projects apply principle of training in training session the respondents said that disagree.

10(9.6%) said that strongly disagree, 40(38.5%) said that disagree, 37(35.6%) said that neutral and 17(16.3%) said that agree, no one said that strongly agree.

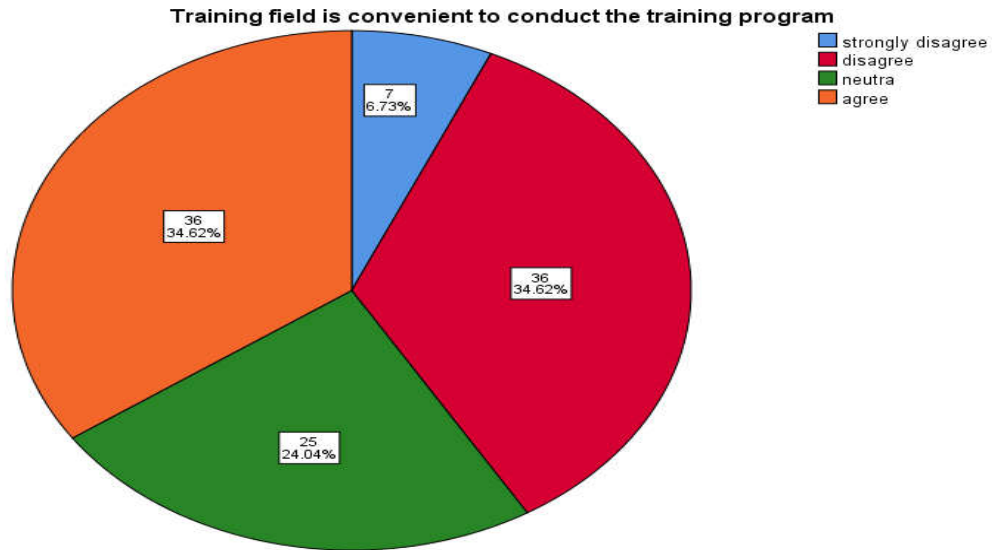
2. The availability of training materials and equipment.

Figure 4.7 have appropriate material for training.



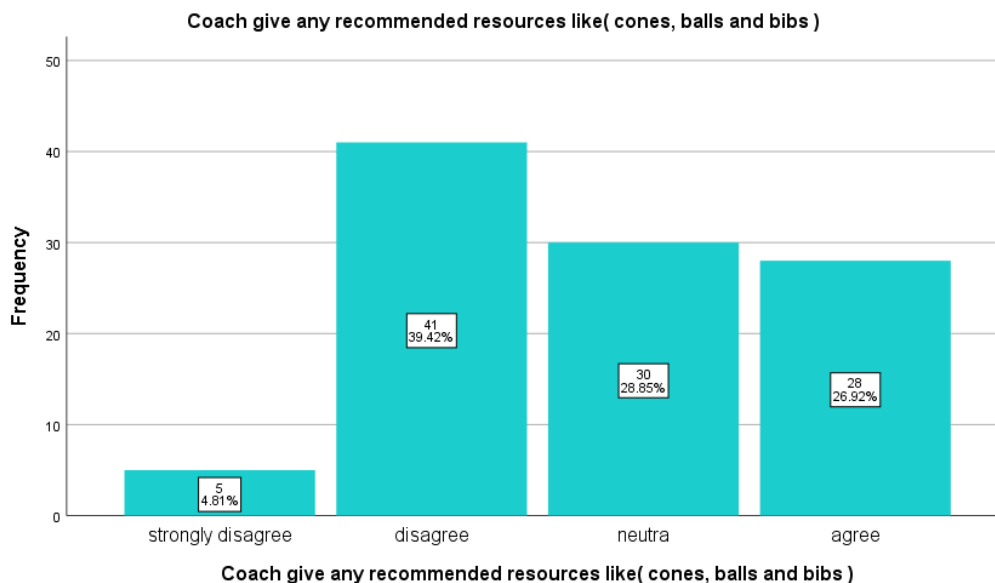
The bar graph shows the percentage of people who have appropriate training materials. The y-axis of the graph shows the percentage of people and it ranges from 0% to 60%. The x-axis shows the answer choices, which range from strongly disagree to strongly agree Figure 4.7(In item 1) of above bar graph, the respondents were asked about having appropriate training material the respondents said that 15(14.42%) said that strongly disagree, 68(65.38%) said that disagree and 21(20.19%) said that neutral none of the respondents say agree and strongly agree, majority of respondents (79.81%) said that disagree. So, the training materials were not appropriate for the training time. Looking at the graph, we can see that most respondents (65.38%) agreed that they have appropriate training materials. A smaller percentage (20.19%) disagreed, and another (14.42%) was neutral. A very small number of respondents (less than 1%) strongly disagreed or strongly agreed.

Figure 4.8 Training field is convenient to conduct the training program.



(In item 2) of above pie chart, the respondents were asked about training field is convenient to conduct the training program the respondents said that 7(6.73%) strongly disagree, 36(34.62%) said disagree, 25(24.04%) said that neutral and 36(34.62%) said that agree no one said strongly agree. Majority of (41.35%) respondents said that disagree.

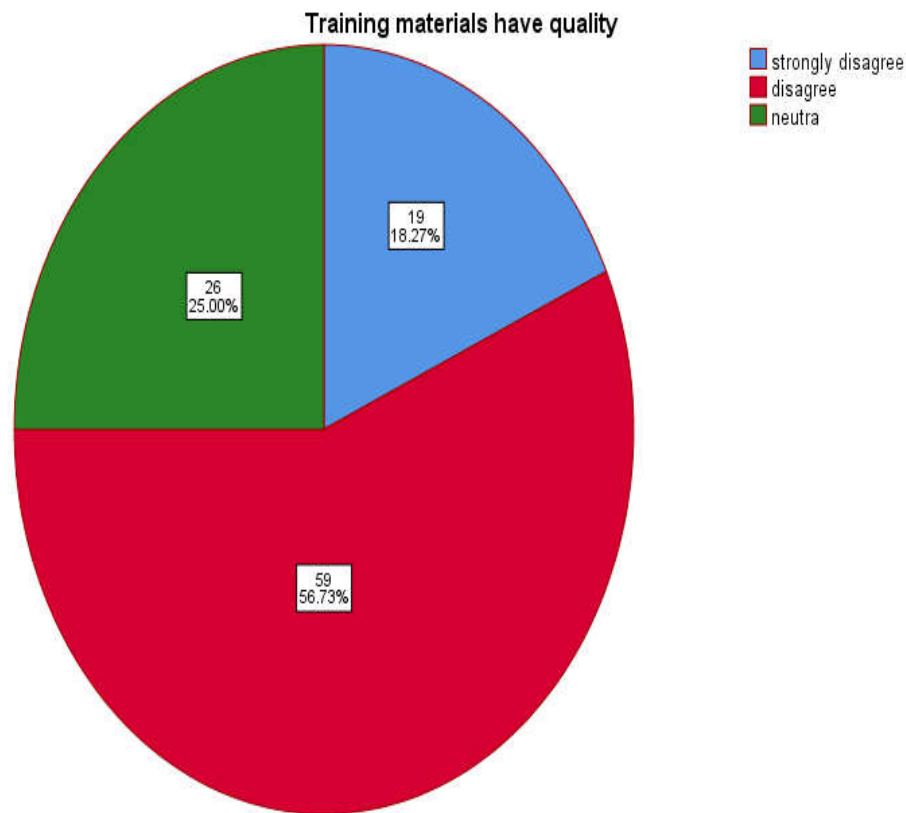
Figure 4.9 Coaches given any recommended resources like (cones, balls and bibs)



(In item 3) of above bar graph, the respondents were asked about coaches given any recommended resources like (cones, balls and bibs) the respondents said that 5(4.81%) said that

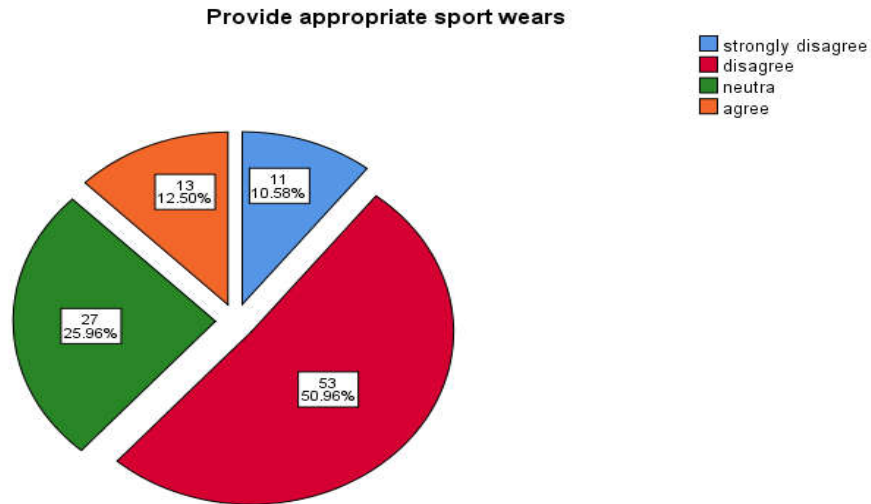
strongly disagree, 41(39.42%) said that disagree, 30(28.85%) said that neutral and 28(26.92%) said that agree, none of from the respondents said strongly agree.

Figure 4.10 training material was a quality.



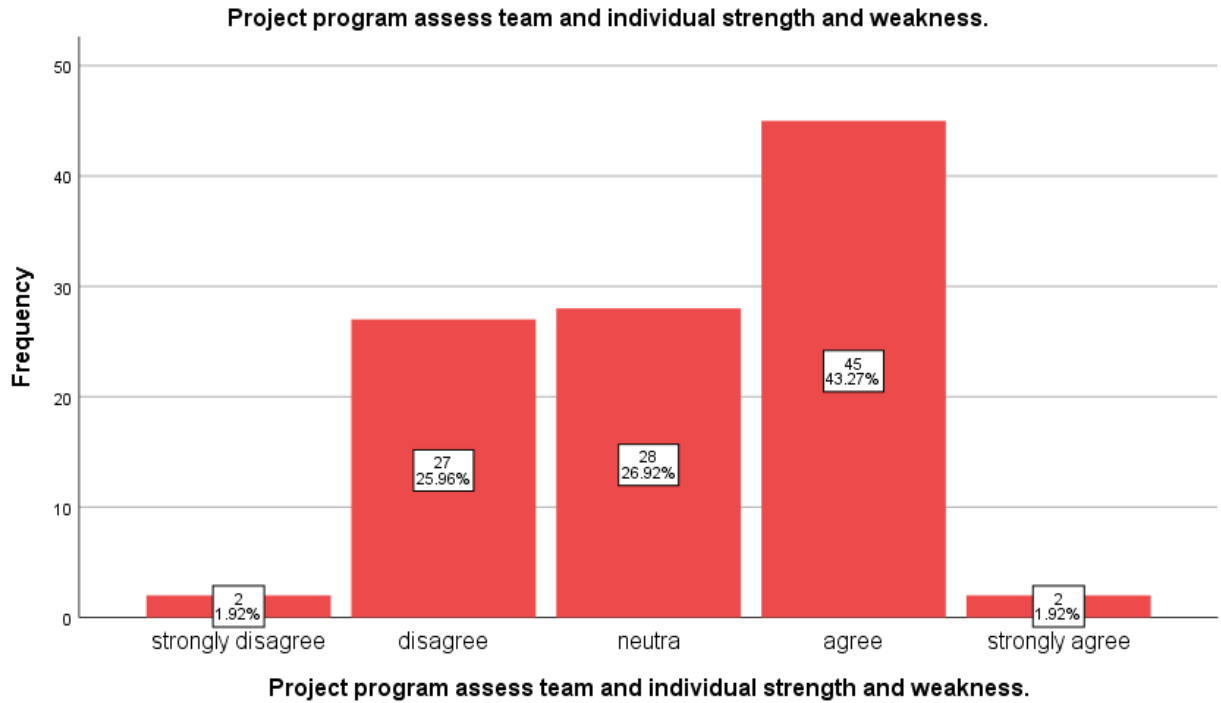
(In item 4) of above pie chart, the respondents were asked about the training material was a quality the respondents responded that 19(18.27%) was said that strongly disagree, 59(56.73%) was said that disagree and 26(25.0%) was said that neutral, no one said agree and strongly agree.

Figure 4.11 provide appropriate sport wears.



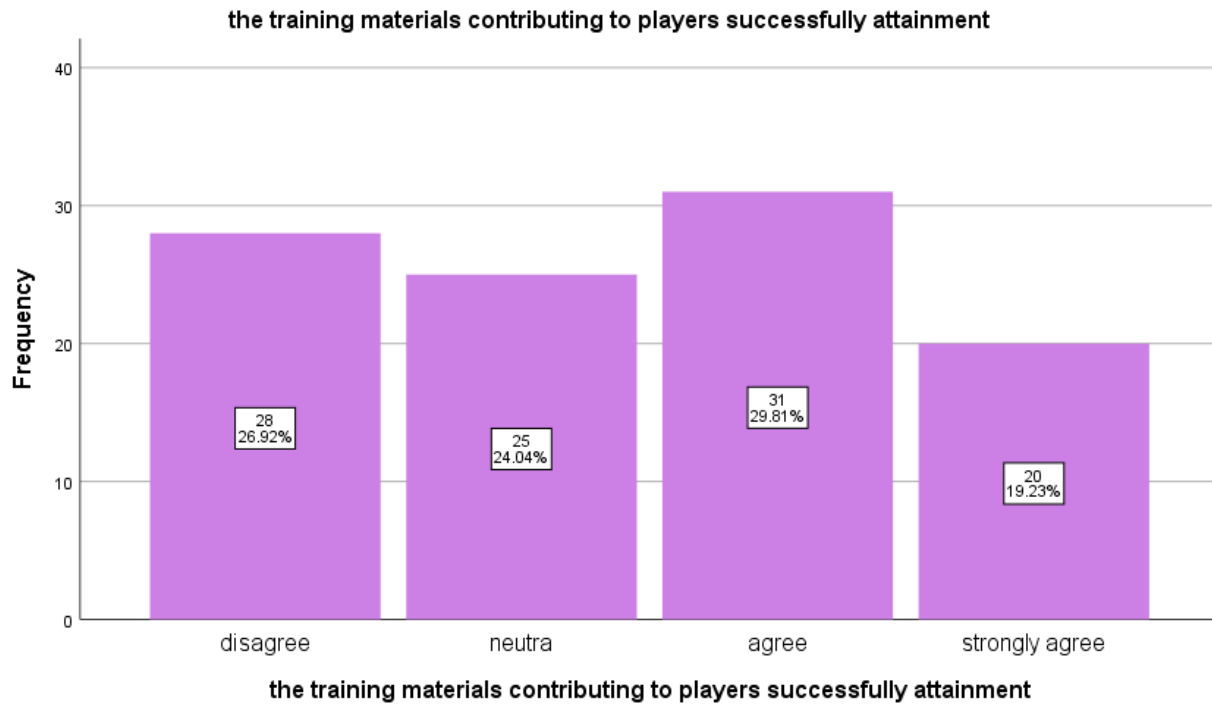
The pie chart shows the results of a survey on how many people wear appropriate sports wears. (In item 5) of the above pie chart, the respondents were asked about provided appropriate sports wears, the respondents responded that 11(10.58%) said that strongly disagree, 53(50.96%) said that disagree, 27(25.96%) said that neutral and 13(12.5%) said that agree. Majority of the respondents (61.54%) said that disagree no one said strongly agree.

Figure 4.12 project assesses the team and individual strength and weakness.



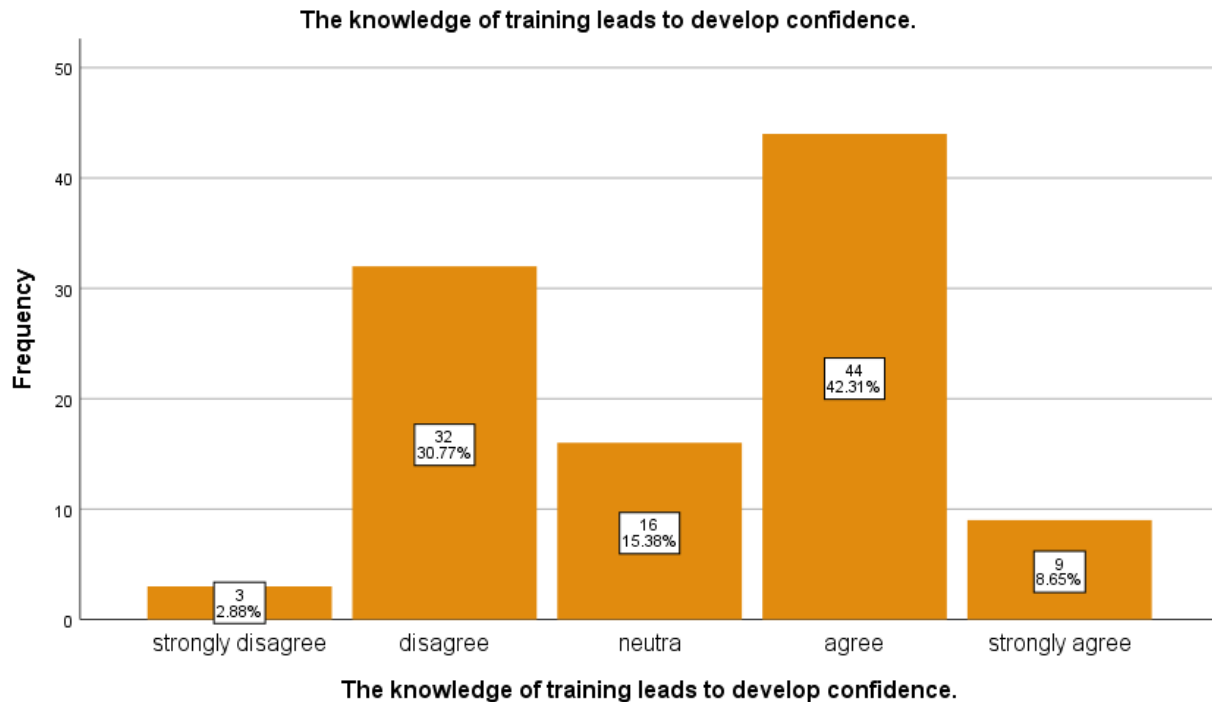
(In item 6) of above bar graph shows the results of a survey on how the project assesses the team and individual strength and weakness of the players. The respondents were said that 2(1.92%) Strongly Agree, 45(43.27%) Agree, 28(26.92%) Neutral, 27(25.96%) Disagree and 2(1.92) strongly disagree. Based on the above information the project assesses the team and individual strength and weakness of the players. Over a quarter (26.92%) was neutral on the issue, and (25.96%) where disagreed, (1.92%) was strongly disagreeing.

Figure 4.13 the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment.



(Item 7) the bar graph shows the results of a survey on how much training materials contribute to players achieving their goals. The respondents responded that 28(26.92%) were said Disagree, 25(24.04%) said that neutral, 31(29.81%) said that agree and 20(19.23%) said that strongly agree. According to the survey, most respondents (49.04%) said agreed that training materials contribute to players achieving their goals. From the above respondents (24.04%) was neutral on the issue, and almost a (26.92%) said that disagreed but no one said strongly disagree.

Figure4.14. The knowledge of training leads to develop confidence.



The graph on title of the graph states that the knowledge of training leads to develop confidence. The x-axis of the graph shows respondents' levels of agreement with this statement, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The y-axis shows the percentage of respondents who chose each answer.

Looking at the graph, we can see that most respondents (42.31%) agreed with the statement. A smaller percentage (30.77%) disagreed, and another portion (24.04%) was neutral. A small number of respondents (8.65% and 4.23%) strongly disagreed or strongly agreed; respectively the survey results in the graph suggest that a majority of respondents believe that knowledge gained through training leads to developing confidences.

3. The factors that hindered the youth football development

Table 9. The factors that hindered the youth football development

Item	Alternative	frequency	Percent (%)
Coaches uses all coaching motivating techniques	Never	3	2.9%
	Rarely	26	25.0%
	some time	30	28.8%
	Often	39	37.5%
	frequently	6	5.8%
Coaches lack of knowledge	Never	1	1.0%
	Rarely	30	28.8%
	some time	30	28.8%
	Often	38	36.5%
	frequently	5	4.8%
Good football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling	Never	8	7.7%
	Rarely	46	44.2%
	some time	26	25.0%
	Often	23	22.1%
	frequently	1	1.0%
Lack of good communication between coach and trainers	Never	18	17.3%
	Rarely	54	51.9%
	some time	27	26.0%
	Often	5	4.8%
	frequently	0	0.0%
Lack of parents support for football participation	Never	17	16.3%
	Rarely	63	60.6%
	some time	20	19.2%
	Often	4	3.8%
	frequently	0	0.0%
Lack of equipment support from sport office.	Never	27	26.0%
	Rarely	49	47.1%
	some time	20	19.2%
	Often	8	7.7%

	frequently	0	0.0%
Inadequate up-to-date and scientific method of training	Never	21	20.2%
	Rarely	58	55.8%
	some time	21	20.2%
	Often	4	3.8%
	frequently	0	0.0%
Players family influence	Never	15	14.4%
	Rarely	63	60.6%
	some time	18	17.3%
	Often	8	7.7%
	frequently	0	0.0%
Frequently faced of players injured	Never	7	6.7%
	Rarely	35	33.7%
	some time	33	31.7%
	Often	29	27.9%
	frequently	0	0.0%
Lack of perception about youth football training for successful from office	Never	10	9.6%
	Rarely	59	56.7%
	some time	30	28.8%
	Often	5	4.8%
	frequently	0	0.0%
Players dropout from the youth football training center	Never	4	3.8%
	Rarely	34	32.7%
	some time	39	37.5%
	Often	26	25.0%
	frequently	1	1.0%
Inadequate commitment of players	Never	5	4.8%
	Rarely	43	41.3%
	some time	23	22.1%
	Often	32	30.8%

	frequently	1	1.0%
Inadequate sport office or stakeholder support	Never	26	25.0%
	Rarely	53	51.0%
	some time	23	22.1%
	Often	2	1.9%
	frequently	0	0.0%

Table 9 (Item 1) Coaches uses all coaching motivating techniques based on the above information the respondents said that 3(2.9%) said never, 26(25.0%) said rarely, 30(28.8%) said that some time, 39(37.5%) said that often and 6(5.8%) said that frequently. (Item 2) Coaches lack of knowledge based on the above information the respondents said that 1(1.0%) said that never, 30(28.8%) said that rarely, 30(28.8%) said that some time, 38(36.5%) said that often and 5(4.8%) said that frequently. (Item 3) Good football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling based on the above information the respondents were 8(7.7%) said that never, 46(44.2%) said that rarely, 26(25.0%) said that some time, 23(22.1%) said that often and 1(1.0%) said that frequently. (Item 4) Lack of good communication between coach and trainers the respondents were responded that 18(17.3%) said that never, 54(51.9%) said that rarely, 27(26.0%) said that some time and 5(4.8%) said that often no one said frequently. (Item 5) Lack of parents support for football participation based on the above information the respondents were responded that 17(16.3%) said that never, 63(60.6%) said that rarely, 20(19.2%) said that some time and 4(3.8%) said that often no one said frequently. (Item 6) Lack of equipment support from sport office based on the above information the respondents were responded 27(26.0%) said that never, 48(47.1%) said that rarely, 20(19.2%) said that some time and 8(7.7%) said that often no one said frequently according to the above information there was no a sufficient equipment support from the city sport office for the football projects. (Item 7) Inadequate up-to-date and scientific method of training based on the above information the respondents 21(20.2%) said that never 58(55.8%) said that rarely 21(20.2%) said that some time and 4(3.8%) said often no one said frequently. (Item 8) Players family influence based on the above information the respondents 15(14.4%) said that never, 63(60.6%) said that rarely, 18(17.3%) said that some time and 8(7.7%) said that often no one said that frequently (Item 9) Frequently faced of players injured based on the above information the respondents 7(6.7%) said that never, 35(33.7%) said

that rarely, 33(31.7%) said that some time and 29(27.9%) said that often no one said frequently. (Item 10) Lack of perception about youth football training for successful from office according to the above information the respondents 10(9.6%) were said never, 59(56.7%) were said that rarely, 30(28.8%) were said some time and 5(4.8%) said that often no one said frequently. Based on the above result majority of respondents said that actually they have knowledge about the sports areas but they don't want to support the project trainers like equipment, facilities, psychological treating, sport wear, financial support, and so on.. (Item 11) Players dropouts from the youth football training center were asked. Based on the above information the respondents 4(3.8%) said that never, 34(32.7%) said that rarely, 39(37.5%) said that some time, 26(25.0%) said that often and 1(1.0%) said that frequently. (Item 12) Inadequate commitment of Players was asked. Based on the above information the respondents 5(4.8%) said that never, 43(41.3%) said that rarely, 23(22.1%) said that some time, 32(30.8%) said that often and 1(1.0%) said that frequently. (Item 13) Inadequate sport office or stakeholder support. Based on the above information the respondents said that 26(25.0%) never, 53(51.0%) said that rarely, 23(22.1%) said that some time and 2(1.9%) said that often no one said frequently.

4.2. The qualitative result from the interview

Face-to-face interview was conducted with Hawassa city sport experts and administrator. To this end, a set of unstructured open-ended interview questions were prepared by English and then translated in to Amharic for the sake of acquiring more reliable and significant information from the interviewers. The interview items were mainly focused on practice and challenges of sport administration in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration.

Accordingly the respondents raised the issues elaborated below.

The interviewers were asked about role of sport office concerning football project development. The role of a sport office in football project development can vary depending on the specific organization or governing body involved. However, in general, the sport office plays a crucial role in overseeing and facilitating various aspects of the football project's development the city office experts as said that the role of experts Developing the youth project from the bottom up or from the beginning, separating them by gender and age, recruiting coaches from the schools, and preparing training venues, and giving training for the coaches to become trained coaches. And also administrator in the interview said, it seems that the football development in the city was

poor. The experts said that, here are some key responsibilities typically associated with a sport office in relation to football project development: Planning and Strategy: The sport office is responsible for developing strategic plans and long-term objectives for the football project. This includes setting goals, defining target audiences, and outlining the overall direction of the project. The sport office focuses on player and talent development within the football project. This includes identifying young talents, implementing training programs, and providing necessary resources to nurture and develop players' skills to reach their full potential.

The experts were asked about infrastructures and training equipment's are sufficient? Majority of experts answered that infrastructures and training equipment's was not insufficient due to the shortage of budgets.

The city sport office experts said that, the city administration providing many support for the football project regarding with method of training, deployed coaches, supply training fields, sport wears, communicating with youth family, preparing competitions with their age category and so on... However, these supports were not insufficient to promote youth football projects for tomorrow B group players, supper league, and so on... These were mainly providing support from city administration was not sufficient.

The City sport office experts as interviewed that about the major challenges on the development of football projects said that projects were several challenges which hindering projects development, Lack of infrastructure: Many football projects struggle due to inadequate facilities, such as proper training grounds, stadiums, equipment, lack of participation of coaches in treating due to insufficient materials, lack of nutrition due to majority of players' were from the poor family, lack of money for transportation to go project and lack continues professional development training for a coaches. This can hinder the development and growth of project players. And sport office administer also responded about major challenges on the development of football projects were Lack of qualified coaches and staff: Skilled and experienced coaches are crucial for developing young football talent. However, finding and retaining qualified coaches can be challenging, especially in region and city with limited access to coaching resources. And office manager were responded to challenges on the development of football projects was the same as to with of experts those are Lack of infrastructure: Many football

projects struggle due to inadequate facilities, such as proper training grounds, stadiums, and equipment. This can hinder the development and growth of young players.

The respondents were said about a Possible solutions is collaborated with local governments, sports organizations, and sponsors to secure funding for infrastructure development.

- ✓ Utilize existing community spaces and adapt them for football training and matches.
- ✓ Establish partnerships with schools, colleges, and sports clubs to share facilities and resources.
- ✓ Limited financial resources: Football projects often require substantial financial investments for training, coaching, equipment, and travel expenses. Limited funding can restrict opportunities for youth development so for the development of projects Seek sponsorship and partnerships with local businesses, corporations, and sports brands to secure financial support.
- ✓ Organize fund raising events and engage the community to contribute.
- ✓ Apply for grants and funding opportunities provided by sports organizations, foundations, and government agencies.
- ✓ Collaborate with football associations and organizations to provide coaching education programs and certifications.
- ✓ Develop mentor-ship programs where experienced coaches can guide and train aspiring coaches.

4.3 Discussion

Looking at the responses of the study participants, it is easy to understand that there is a coherence of opinions on the issues raised by the researchers. It's also important to remember that at this point, many respondents complained about the current poor practice of sport administration and the decline of football project in Hawassa city. The active development of sport is a major influence in cultural integration (David, 2003). Houlihan and White (2002) argued that sport development has been conceptualized as managing inputs (e.g. facilities, people and programmers) to create opportunities for participation at a variety of levels, as well as the outcomes of participation (e.g. health benefits, social capital development, national pride). One of the most important factors that aroused the attention of respondents was the lack of football equipment and facilities used for practice and competition in the football project in the Hawaassa

city. This finding is not unique to David and Karen (2005) has found similar results the availability of sports facilities and equipment has a huge impact on the development and popularity of specific sports. Omoruan (1996) believes that facilities and equipment are the largest of all factors that affect the development of football. Having the right quality and quantity of football facilities and equipment is an integral part of football development.

Results of the study were discussed in line with the research questions as follows:

- What is the current status of football project development in Hawassa city administration?
- What are the factors that challenge the development of football project administration in Hawassa city administration?
- What are the roles of sport administrators, coaches, and experts, for the development of football projects in Hawassa city administration

Table10.The level of youth football players prospects in last year's. Mean and standard deviation table Descriptive statistics

Descriptive Statistics			
Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
communication with stakeholders to transpiring project player to main club	10	1.90	.568
Football project are an important role for main clubs.	10	4.30	.483
Players have been transferred to main clubs in the last years.	10	2.20	.789
Coaches provide game for players when necessary	10	4.30	.483
Activities well organized for the children based on their age level.	10	4.50	.527
Projects make a competitions and games for development of the players	10	3.60	.516
Parents support to participate in football projects	10	2.40	.843

Players trained to their individual goal	10	2.20	.632
The project believes that only the exceptionally gifted players will become professional football players and compete at the highest level	10	2.30	.675
Valid N (list wise)	10		

Key = Low (1.0-2.33), Neutral (2.34-3.66) High (3.67-5.0), mean

As the above table illustrates, the project coach communicates with stakeholders to transferring players to main club (M=1.90, STD=.568) it shows a low level. Football projects are an important role for main clubs (M=4.30, STD=.483) it performed a great role in high levels. Players have been transferred to main clubs in the last years (M=2.20, STD=.789) it showed that low level of transferring main clubs in last year's. Coaches provide game for players when necessary (M=4.30, STD=.483) it showed that provided pp necessary with high level. Activities well organized for the children based on their age level (M=4.50, STD=.527) it shows that activities were well organized with a high level. Projects make a competitions and games for development of the players (M=3.60, STD=.516) it is neutral level. Parents support to participate in football projects (M=2.40, STD=.843) it shows low level of parents support. Players trained to their individual goal (M= 2.20, STD=.632) it shows that low level. The project believes that only the exceptionally gifted players will become professional football players and compete at the highest level (M=2.30, STD=.675) the result shows that a low level. Similarly, all the developing participants will go through all the stages but there may be individual differences. Communication with players and their parents is very important and it is important that everyone knows and commits themselves to the fact that training is the key ingredients for successful performance and competition (Stratton, 2004).

Table11 Methods of applied in youth football training Mean and standard deviation

Descriptive Statistics			
Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The coach treats each individual players	104	3.32	.851
Skills of training system is enough for your project levels	104	2.82	.911

The coach appropriately implemented his/hers plans	104	2.80	.874
Training system and methods are very suitable for the players	104	2.69	.936
Training system is motivate the creativity of players	104	2.50	.892
Training activity will be addressing players to a high performance level	104	2.41	.931
Before and after training there is opportunity for exchange of ideas between players and coaches	104	2.69	.936
The coach attends every training session	104	3.24	.990
Are training sessions well organized demanding both physically and mentally well being	104	3.23	1.026
Projects considered sport specific skills, technical and tactical physical and mental fitness focus of the training program	104	2.73	.827
Projects apply principle of training in training session	104	2.59	.877
Valid N (list wise)	104		

Key = Low (1.0-2.33), Neutral (2.34-3.66) High (3.67-5.0), mean

The table shows descriptive statistics on how well a youth football coach performed according to various criteria. Each row shows a different criterion coaches were rated on, while each column shows some descriptive statistics about those ratings. Let's look at some of the findings: Overall, the coaches seem to have rated the coach positively. Most categories have a mean rating above 3 (out of a possible higher number not shown in the table), with "Standards set by the coach" having the highest rating (mean=3.32) and "Before and after training there is opportunity for exchange of ideas between players and coach" having the lowest rating (mean=2.69). There seems to be a general agreement among the coaches on the coach's performance. Most categories

have a standard deviation below 1, with "Are training sessions well organized demanding both physically and mentally well being" having the highest standard deviation (1.026) and "Before and after training there is opportunity for exchange of ideas between players and coach" having the lowest standard deviation (0.936). A lower standard deviation suggests the ratings were more clustered around the mean, meaning there wasn't a large spread of opinions. Overall, this table suggests that the coaches who responded to the survey view this particular youth football coach positively. In the above table_ item 1 the coach treats each individual players (M=3.32, STD=.851) it shows a neutral level. Skills of training system is enough for your project levels (M=2.82, STD=.911) the results shows that it is system of training were neutral level. The coach appropriately implemented his/hers plans (M=2.80, STD=.874) it is also show a neutral level. Training system and methods are very suitable for the players (M=2.69, STD=.936). Training system is motivate the creativity of players (M=2.50, STD=.892). Training activity will be addressing players to a high performance level (M=2.41, STD=.931). Before and after training there is opportunity for exchange of ideas between players and coaches (M=2.69, STD=.936). The coach attends every training session (M=3.24, STD=.990). Are training sessions well organized demanding both physically and mentally well being (M=3.23, STD=1.026). Projects considered sport specific skills, technical and tactical physical and mental fitness focus of the training program (M=2.73, STD=.827). Projects apply principle of training in training session (M=2.59, STD=.877). They seem to agree that the coach creates a positive environment, sets clear standards, and motivates the players. Clubs training alone are not enough to ensure the development of skills, techniques or the game sense of the juniors. When children's are playing together, the inner drive to play and love the game will develop stronger. This inner drive will be crucial when there is a bigger challenge and the training and games gets tougher as the children grow up (Forsman and Lampinen 2008).

Table12. The level of training materials and equipment availability mean and standard deviation Descriptive statistics.

Descriptive Statistics			
Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Have appropriate material for training	10	1.50	.527
Training field is convenient to conduct the training program.	10	3.10	.994

Coach give any recommended resources like (balls, cons, bibs)	10	1.90	.316
Training materials have quality	10	1.40	.516
Provide appropriate sport wears	10	1.70	.483
Each player has his own ball during training	10	1.10	.316
Is the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment?	10	4.30	.483
The playground is free from any obstacle.	10	2.00	.471
Valid N (list wise)	10		

Key= Disagree (1.0-2.33), Neutral (2.34-3.66) Agree (3.67-5.0), mean

In the above table it's about Descriptive statistics for the level of training materials and equipment availability, the respondent were asked about Have appropriate material for training (M=1.50, STD=.527). The result shows that there was no appropriate material for training. Training field is convenient to conduct the training program. (M=3.10, STD=.994) The result it shows that a neutral level. Coach give any recommended resources like (balls, cons, bibs) (M=1.90, STD=.316). According to the above result there was a low level recommendation from the stockholders. Training materials have quality. (M=1.40, STD=.516) According to the result the Training materials were no quality for training. Provide appropriate sport wears (M=1.70, STD=.483) According to the above result the distributed of sport wears were a low level to the project coaches and players. Each player has his own ball during training (M=1.10, STD=.316) According to the above results players has no his own balls during training. Is the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment? (M= 4.30, STD=.483). The playground is free from any obstacle (M=2.00, STD=.471).

Table13. The levels of training material and equipment availability.

Item	Descriptive Statistics		
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Have appropriate material for training	104	2.06	.588
Training field is convenient to conduct the training program	104	2.87	.976

Coach give any recommended resources like(cones, balls and bibs)	104	2.78	.903
Training materials have quality	104	2.07	.658
Provide appropriate sport wears	104	2.40	.842
Project program assess team and individual strength and weakness.	104	3.17	.908
the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment	104	3.41	1.085
The knowledge of training leads to develop confidence.	104	3.23	1.072
Valid N (list wise)	104		

Key= Disagree (1.0-2.33), Neutral (2.34-3.66) Agree (3.67-5.0), mean

In the above table it's about Descriptive statistics for the level of training materials and equipment availability, the respondents were asked about Have appropriate material for training this is the same as with the about questionnaire (M=2.06, STD=.588) the result it shows that there was no appropriate training materials. Training field is convenient to conduct the training program (M=2.87, STD=.976). Coach give any recommended resources like (cones, balls and bibs) (M=2.78, STD=.903). Training materials have quality (M=2.07, STD=.658). Provide appropriate sport wears (M=2.40, STD=.842). Project program assess team and individual strength and weakness (M=3.17, STD=.908). The training materials contributing to players successfully attainment (M=3.41, STD=1.085). The knowledge of training leads to develop confidence (M=3.23, STD=1.072). About the availability of adequate equipment's and facilities during youth football project training program as it is indicated in the result section table 5 (item 1) concerning the appropriate training materials for the projects (M=2.06 and STD=0.588); all the respondents (100%) responded that they had no adequate balls for training. One can understand that inappropriate or shortage of balls might have an effect on the development of football players. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the infrastructure of football clubs is an important factor in the development of successful players. (Correa, Alchieri, Duarte, & Strey, 2002). When players trained in clubs with modern, well-equipped facilities often have a better

chance of professional success. (Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management, Vol.(1), March 2014) Table 5 item 4 Regarding with the quality of the materials they play with ($M=2.07$ and $STD=0.658$); 6(60%) of the respondents responded strongly disagree; 4(40%) of them responded disagree. One can understand from this that the quality of the materials was mostly low and which might have a great effect on the development of football players. The other factor that attract the attention of participants were the role of Hawassa city administration, sport administrators, coaches, experts, and players, almost all respondents said that they performed very poorly due to poor performance at projects they support. They responded that the sport experts and sport administration was not committed to work with a coach for the development of projects. The football administration, sport office expert and sometimes a coaches also shows poor performance in the areas due to collecting money and related funds from societies, as well as sports experts in building football awareness and various football-related stakeholders is poor. Related to this, Simon et al (1991) Administration can be defined as the activities of groups cooperating to accomplish common goals. Their role is to maximize the output of the organization by organizing, planning, staffing, directing and controlling. Since football projects management is essentially a role that is likely to include leadership and coaching responsibilities. According to David (2003) the role will be to oversee the projects football affairs, in keeping with the objectives set out. They will also be responsible for ensuring players follow the Code of Conduct, set out by the projects. Contribution of sport administrator is poor, while most administrators appointed based on their political abilities rather than their skills and professions who can provide professional support to the project. According to the above mentioned points finance and facilities development constitute a great role in the effectiveness of Football development.

Table 14 concerning the possible solution should be carried out to solve football development problem in Hawassa city administration. Mean and standard deviation

Descriptive Statistics			
Item	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The Sport office renders necessary equipment for football project of the area to solve the problem.	10	1.30	.483

Sport office is highly committed and works for the development football project.	10	1.60	.516
Sport offices provide Medical experts and facilities to solve the problem of football project development	10	1.60	.843
Currently the football project in the City administration is getting solution to improve	10	1.70	.675
Sport office experts and managements work closely with coaches to found in the area to solve the problem of football project.	10	1.40	.516
Sport office experts and managements work together to see developed football project	10	1.70	.483
Valid N (list wise)	10		

Key= Poor (1.0-2.33), Neutral (2.34-3.66) Good (3.67-5.0), mean

In the above table it's about Descriptive statistics for the possible solution should be carried out to solve football development problem in Hawassa city administration. The respondents were asked that The Sport office renders necessary equipment for football project of the area to solve the problem (M=1.30, STD=.483). Sport office is highly committed and works for the development football project (M=1.60, STD=.516). Sport offices provide Medical experts and facilities to solve the problem of football project development (M=1.60, STD=.843). Currently the football project in the City administration is getting solution to improve (M=1.70, STD=.675). Sport office experts and managements work closely with coaches to found in the area to solve the problem of football project (M=1.40, STD=.516). Sport office experts and managements work together to see developed football project (M=1.70, STD=.483). According to the above table results it shows that all the respondents were said there was poor supports from sport office experts and manager like; necessary equipment, committed and works with coaches, provide Medical experts or facilities and communication or work closely with coaches. So the stakeholders are not properly working for the development of football project in the area as indicated in the result part.

Table 15. Concerning the factors that hindered the youth football development activities mean and standard deviation

Item	Descriptive Statistics		
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Coaches uses all coaching motivating techniques	104	3.18	.973
Coaches lack of knowledge	104	3.15	.932
Good football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling	104	2.64	.944
Lack of good communication between coach and trainers	104	2.18	.773
Lack of parents support for football participation	104	2.11	.709
Lack of equipment support from sport office.	104	2.09	.871
Inadequate up-to-date and scientific method of training	104	2.08	.746
Players family influence	104	2.18	.773
Frequently faced of players injured	104	2.81	.925
Lack of perception about youth football training for successful from office	104	2.29	.706
Players dropout from the youth football training center	104	2.87	.871
Inadequate commitment of players	104	2.82	.963
Inadequate sport office or stakeholder support	104	2.01	.744
Valid N (list wise)	104		

Key= Poor (1.0-2.33), Neutral (2.34-3.66) Good (3.67-5.0), mean

In the above table it's about Descriptive statistics for the factors that hindered the youth football development activities the respondents were asked that Coaches uses all coaching motivating techniques (M=3.18, STD=.973). Majority of respondents were said the coaches some time use coaching motivational techniques. Coaches lack of knowledge (M=3.15, STD=.932) based on the above information majority of respondents said that there wasn't lack of coaches knowledge

this was not for all coaches actually some time it happens lack of a coach knowledge, Good football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling ($M=2.64$, $STD=.944$). Based on the above information the majority of the respondents said that low level of football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling, Lack of good communication between coach and trainers ($M=2.18$, $STD=.773$). According to the above information there was no a good communication between coach and players based on the results. Lack of parents support for football participation ($M=2.11$, $STD=.709$). According to the results the majority of respondents said that there was no parental support for the trainers. Lack of equipment support from sport office ($M=2.09$, $STD=.871$). According to the above information there was no a sufficient equipment support from the city sport office for the football projects. Inadequate up-to-date and scientific method of training ($M=2.08$, $STD=.746$). According to the above result majority of respondents said there was no scientific method of training in the project. Players family influence ($M= 2.18$, $STD=.773$). According to the above results the players family was no influence their child's to join the football projects they were no agreed for the issue. Frequently faced of players injured ($M= 2.81$, $STD=.925$). Majority of respondents said that the players injury were not issues about the training development it is lack of commitment. Lack of perception about youth football training for successful from office ($M=2.29$, $STD=.706$). Majority of respondents said that actually they have knowledge about the sports areas but they don't want to support the project trainers like equipment, facilities, psychological treating, sport wear and financial support. Players dropouts from the youth football training center ($M=2.87$, $STD=.871$). Majority of respondents said some times the players were dropout from the project because there was no good communication with the coaches and players due to this the trainer dropout the projects. Inadequate commitment of Players ($M=2.82$, $STD=.963$). Inadequate sport office or stakeholder support ($M=2.01$, $STD=.744$). Based on the above information majority of respondents said that there was no enough stakeholder and office experts support for the project to sow the developed trainers.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with an overview the purpose and procedures of the study, summary, conclusions and recommendations forwarded.

5.1 SUMMARY

Based on the analyzed data, the following major findings were obtained from the study. The researcher put findings based on the study objectives order. The finding on the current practice of the sports administration for the development of football in the city of Hawassa, office experts, coaches and players answered that the current practice of the administration sports for the development of football project in Hawassa city administration is poor due to lack of good communication between coach and sport office experts and manager as well as players'. According to the respondents in the interview, it seems that the football development in the city was poor. In addition, according to the researcher's view the development of football is still poor in the city.

The findings regarding the administrative challenges that are affecting the developments of football sport in Hawassa city administration, majorities of coaches, and player as well as experts in the interview said that projects were several challenges which hindering projects development indicated some of the factors that were responsible for the poor developments of football in the city. The following were the most hindering factors:

- Lack of football-related sports facilities and equipment during the training period.
- Lack of enough field of training.
- Lack of parental support.
- Lack of sufficient incentives and motivation during training in the project.
- Lack of experts, skilled officials and football coaches who can provide professional support during the training course.
- Lack of communication between coach and stakeholder about youth football project development.

- About the quality of football coaches, the results show that the majority of coaches are unqualified, and have low experience in the football profession.
- Lacks of nutrition due to the majority of players were from a poor family this was a high impact on football players performances.
- Lack of psychological guidance and medical facilities.
- Lack of participation of coaches in treating due to insufficient materials.
- Migration of players from project.
- Lack of money for transportation to go project.
- Lack of continues professional development training for a coaches.
- Majority of coaches were not a sport back ground.

The finding showed the role of Hawassa city administration, sport administrator, coaches, experts, and family for the development of football sport in Hawassa city almost all respondents said that they performed very poorly due to poor performance at project they support. The poor performance of football administration sport office and to providing face, as well as sports experts in building football awareness and various football-related stakeholders is poor. In addition, the participation of investors in the financing of sports is not satisfactory due to the lack of public awareness.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, the following conclusions can be drawn: Majority of respondents point out that;

The current status of football in the mentioned area is not good. It is decreasing from time to time when compared with the previous status.

The study found that there are a lot of factors that challenge the development of football administration in Hawassa city such as, lack of support, shortage of necessary equipment for football project, lack of professional promotion of football project, low commitment and work, unsatisfactory relationship between sport officials and football project coaches, the absence of medical experts and facilities, shortage of budget allocated for football project, lack of administrative skill in the sport area, lack of parental support, lack of well experienced or

professional skills in the area, Unavailable football sport materials, equipment and facilities were major challenge that influenced the development of football project in Hawassa city.

The stakeholders are not properly working for the development of football project in the area as indicated in the result part the roles of sport experts and stakeholder were not this much interesting and the commitment of profession was very weak as well as players.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the study, the following suggestions are made to meet the problem under the study in Hawassa city administration.

5.3.1 Recommendation for administrators

- ❖ It is better to fulfill the playing court and football sport materials in collaboration with sub-city leaders, and encourage sub-city to have their own playing fields.
- ❖ It is better to allocate sufficient budget to effectively carry out sports activities and competitions.
- ❖ The Sport administrator is expected to motivate the coaches by increasing incentive and implementing other motivational mechanisms because a satisfied coach has a greater impact on the development of elite players in a project.
- ❖ It is better to work hard in designing meanness to generate financial resources from the society, investors and NGOs in order to make the sport public foundation.
- ❖ It is better to open its doors to amateurs, investors and the media in order to receive donations and generate internal income.
- ❖ It is better to provide training, meet the required human resources and provide them with training that improves performance and refreshes and appoint sports leaders based on their educational value despite their political developments.

5.3.2 Recommendations for Sport Experts

- ❖ It is better to assist the coaches and follow up the training program.
- ❖ The sport experts should prepare the necessary training manuals and documents in collaboration with the coaches.

- ❖ The sport experts of Hawassa city are expected to reconsider their existing structure in a manner of increasing transparency, accountability and responsibility among the managers, the players and the coaches.
- ❖ It is better to create a public awareness program about football and its contribution to community development and mobilize the community for active football participation and funding.
- ❖ It is better to establish clear and effective follow-up, monitoring and evaluation systems, allocate sufficient budgets for football project, and allow for systematic training for capacity building, especially a greater focus on promotion and licensing of football coaches and promotion of players from project to main club.

5.3.3 Recommendation for coaches.

- ❖ The Coaches should be creating a good communication with players.
- ❖ The coaches should assist the players to set their own time based on short and long term goals.
- ❖ Develop leadership abilities in their athletes.
- ❖ Create a positive relationship with the administrative body.
- ❖ The Coaches should have to use coaching motivating techniques.
- ❖ The coaches should avoid unnecessary comments that discourage and frighten the players during and after the training sessions.
- ❖ The coaches should have to follow the scientific method of training.

5.3.4 Recommendations for players

- ❖ The trainees should make themselves physically fit by making exercises in their spare time so that they can complete the allotted time for the training sessions.
- ❖ The players should have committed to become a professional player.
- ❖ The players should have to develop his football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling by training.

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Appendix A

HAWASSA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Questionnaire to be filled by coaches

Dear Respondent

This Research questionnaire is intended to gather information on the “**practices and challenges of sport administration in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration.**” Your genuine responses are vital for the success of the study. Thus, the researcher kindly request you to read all of the questions and fill the questionnaire. The researcher acknowledges your cooperation to a great extent.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

General Direction:

- Please remember no need of writing your name on the questionnaire.
- Please try to read all the instruments before attempting to answer the questions.
- Please read each item carefully and patiently and give the answer of each questions sequentially based on your knowledge.
- Please do not leave any question unanswered.
- Please provide your response by putting a “✓” tick mark in the space provided.

Section 1: Background Information

1. Sex A/Male B/Female
2. Age. A/ 25-30 B/31-35 C/36-40 D/above 40
3. Educational level A/10 complete B/certificate C/Diploma D/Degree E. MSc and above
4. Experience of work A/less than 5 years B/6-10years C/11-15 D/16-20 E/above 20

5. Field of _____ A. Sport science B. Social sciences
C. Natural science D. Coaching E. Other, specify _____

Section 2: The current level of football project players

Please provide appropriate answer by putting (✓) mark for the following scale
VH=Very high (5) H=High (4) N= Neutral (3) L= Low (2) VL= Very low

No	Items	Response				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Communication with stakeholders to transpiring project players to main clubs.					
2	Football project are an important role for main clubs.					
3	Players have been transferred to main clubs in the last years.					
4	Coaches provide game for players when necessary.					
5	Activities well organized for the children based on their age level.					
6	Projects make a competitions and games for development of the players					
7	Parents support to participate in football projects.					
8	Players trained to their individual goal					
9	The project believes that only the exceptionally gifted players will becomes professional football players and compete at the highest level					

Section 3: The level of training materials and equipment availability

Please provide appropriate answer by putting (✓) mark for the following scale **SA= Strongly agree (5) A= Agree (4) N= Neutral (3) DA= Disagree (2) SDA= Strongly disagree (1).**

No	Items	Extent of agreement				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Have appropriate material for training					
2	Training field is convenient to conduct the training program.					
3	Coach give any recommended resources like (balls, cons, bibs,..)					
4	Training materials have quality					
5	Provide appropriate sport wears					
6	Each player has his own ball during training					
7	Is the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment?					
8	The playground is free from any obstacle.					

Section 4: the possible solution should be carried out to solve football development problem in Hawassa city administration.

Using the scale below, indicate the extent of your level of agreement by putting a ✓ tick mark besides each statement where **5- Excellent; 4– very good; 3– good; 2– satisfactory; and 1– poor.**

SN	Items	Response				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	The Sport office renders necessary equipment for football project of the area to solve the problem.					
2	Sport office is highly committed and works for the development football project.					
3	Sport offices provide Medical experts and facilities to solve the problem of football project development.					
4	Currently the football project in the City administration is getting solution to improve.					
5	Sport office experts and managements work closely with coaches to found in the area to solve the problem of football project.					
6	Sport office experts and managements work together to see developed football project.					

Appendix B

HAWASSA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Questionnaire to be filled by project players

Dear Respondent

This Research questionnaire is intended to gather information on the **practices and challenges of sport administration in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration**. Your genuine responses are vital for the success of the study. Thus, the researcher kindly request you to read all of the questions and fill the questionnaire. The researcher acknowledges your cooperation to a great extent.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

General Direction:

- Please remember no need of writing your name on the questionnaire.
- Please try to read all the instruments before attempting to answer the questions.
- Please read each item carefully and patiently and give the answer of each questions sequentially based on your knowledge.
- Please do not leave any question unanswered.
- Please provide your response by putting a “✓” tick mark in the space provided.

Part 1: Background Information

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. Sex | A/Male | B/Female | |
| 2. Age. | A/ 13-15 | B/16-17 | C/18 and above |
| 3. Educational level | A/Grade 4 th -6 th | B/Grade 7 th -9 th | C/ Grade 10 th -12 th D/ certificate and above |
| 4. When you have joined this project? | A/this year | B/last year | C/ If other specify_____ |

Part 2: Methods are applied in youth football training

Please provide appropriate answer by putting (✓) mark for the following scale SA= strongly agree (5) A= Agree (4) N= Neutral (3) DA= Disagree (2) SDA= strongly disagree (1).

No	Items	Response				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	The coach treats each individual players					
2	Skills of training system is enough for your project levels					
3	The coach appropriately implemented his/hers plans					
4	Training system and methods are very suitable for the players					
5	Training system is motivate the creativity of players					
6	Training activity will be addressing players to a high performance level					
7	Before and after training there is opportunity for exchange of ideas between players and coaches					
8	The coach attends every training session					
9	Are training sessions well organized demanding both physically and mentally well being					
10	Projects considered sport specific skills, technical and tactical physical and mental fitness focus of the training program					
11	Projects apply principle of training in training session					

Part 3: The level of training materials and equipment availability.

Please provide appropriate answer by putting (✓) mark for the following scale SA= strongly agree (5) A= Agree (4) N= Neutral (3) DA= Disagree (2) SDA= strongly disagree (1).

No	Items	Response				
		1	2	3	4	5

1	Have appropriate material for training					
2	Training field is convenient to conduct the training program.					
3	Coach give any recommended resources like(cones, balls and bibs)					
4	Training materials have quality					
5	Provide appropriate sport wears					
6	Project program assess team and individual strength and weakness.					
7	the training materials contributing to players successfully attainment					
8	The knowledge of training leads to develop confidence.					

Part 4: The factors that hindered the youth football development

Please provide appropriate answer by putting (✓) mark for the following scale F= frequently (5) O= Often (4) ST= some time (3) R= rarely (2) and N= Never (1).

No	Items	Response				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Coaches uses all coaching motivating techniques					
2	Coaches lack of knowledge					
3	Good football skills like passing, receiving, controlling and dribbling					
4	Lack of good communication between coach and trainers					
5	Lack of parents support for football participation					
6	Lack of equipment support from sport office.					
7	Inadequate up-to-date and scientific method of training					
8	Players family influence					
9	Frequently faced of players injured					
10	Lack of perception about youth football training for successful from office					
11	Players dropout from the youth football training center					
12	Inadequate commitment of players					
13	Inadequate sport office or stakeholder support					

Appendix C

HAWASSA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Interview question for sport office experts

Dear Respondent

The purpose of this interview is to gather data about the **practices and challenges of sport administration in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration**. The main objective of this study is to collected relevant information on the topic mentioned above. The funding of the study believed to be important in identifying possible solutions to the problems. Therefore, your sincere cooperation and objectivity answering the interview questions is of great importance and your response will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Section1: Background Information

1. Sex A/Male B/Female
2. Age. A/25-30 B/31-35 C/36-40 D/above40
3. Educational level A/10 complete B/certificate C/Diploma D/Degree E. MSc/MA
4. Work experience A/less than 5 years B/ 6-10 years C/11-15 years
D/16-20 years E/above 20 years
5. Field of study A. Sport science B. Social sciences C .Natural science D .Other,
specify_____

Interview Questions for sport office experts

1. What is the role of sport office concerning football project development?
2. The goal of your office in the youth football projects is to lay a base/ foundation that feed the national team. Having this concept in mind what is the role of your administration?
3. Do you think infrastructures and training equipment's are sufficient?

4. What support do you have provide for projects? Do you think this support was sufficient?
5. What are the major challenges on the development of football projects?
6. What are the possible solutions do you think to overcome the hindrances for further youth football project development?

Appendix D

HAWASSA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Interview question for sport administrator's

Dear Respondent

The purpose of this interview is to gather data about the **practices and challenges of sport administration in the development of football project in Hawassa city administration**. The main objective of this study is to collected relevant information on the topic mentioned above. The funding of the study believed to be important in identifying possible solutions to the problems. Therefore, your sincere cooperation and objectivity answering the interview questions is of great importance and your response will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Interview date: _____ Time _____ Place _____

1. Sex -----

2. Age -----

3. Educational qualification and major subject studied -----

4. Work experience -----

Part II. Main Questions

1. What is the overall development of football project in Hawaassa city administration at present?
2. How do you describe the current situation of Hawaassa city football projects in relation to availability of equipment, facilities and trained man power?
3. What are the major challenges on the development of football projects?
4. What should be done to improve the development of football projects in Hawaassa city for the future?

ስፖርት ሳይንስ ት/ክፍል

ይህ የምርምር መጠይቅ በሀዋሳ ከተማ አስተዳደር የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ዕድገት ላይ የስፖርት አስተዳደር ተግባራትና ፈተናዎች በምል ዙርያ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው። እርሶ የምስጢት ትክክለኛ መልስ ለጥናቱ መሳካት ከፍተኛ አስተዋዕኮ ያበረክታል። አጥኚው አጥብቆ የምጠይቀው ጉዳይ ቢኖር እያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ በጥሞና እንድያነቡትና ተገብውን ምላሽ እንድሰጡ ነው። የርሶዎን ተሳትፎ አጥኚው ትልቅ ስፍራ ይሰጠዋል።

➤ እባኩን መልስዎትን ለማሳየት የ (✓) ምልክት ይጠቀሙ.

ሐ/ የተፈጥሮ ሳይንስ ☐ መ/ ለላም ካለ ግለፅ፡-----

5.ስራ ልምድ ሀ/ ከ5 ዓመት በታች ☐ ለ/ ከ5-10 ዓመት ☐ ሐ/ ከ11-15 ዓመት ☐
 መ/ከ16-20ዓመት ☐ ሠ/ ከ20 ዓመት በላይ ☐

ክፍል ሁለት፤ - ባለፉት ዓመታት የታዳጊ ወጣቶች የእግር ኳስ ደረጃ ወደ ታለመለት ተስፋ ጨበጧል ወይ
 እባክዎት ትክክለኛ መልስዎን በሚከተሉት ደረጃዎች የ (✓) ምልክት በማድረግ ያሳዩ
 በጣም ከፍተኛ (5) ከፍተኛ (4) ምላሽ የለኝም (3) ዝቅተኛ (2) በጣም ዝቅተኛ (1)

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	ተጫዋቾችን ወደ ዋና ዉክለ ብለ ማዘዋወር ከባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር ያለ ዉመና በብ					
2	የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች ለዋና ዉክለ ብ ወሳኝ ምና አላቸዉ					
3	ባለፉት ዓመታት ተጫዋቾች ወደ ዋና ዉክለ ብ የመዛወር ዕድል አግኝተዋል					
4	አሠልጣኝ ለእግር ኳስ ተጫዋቾች ስልጠናና ወድድር እንደአስፈላጊነቱ ያዘጋጃል					
5	የሚሰጠው ስልጠና ወይም ስፖርት ታዊ ተግባራት የስልጣኖቹን ዕድሜደረጃ ያገናኝበት ዉይ					
6	የፕሮጀክት መርሃ ግብር የቡድን እና የግለሰብ ጥንካሬ እና ድክመትን ይገመግማል።					
7	ለእግር ኳስ ስልጠና ወላጆች ድጋፍ ያደርጋሉ					
8	እያንዳንዱ ተጫዋቾች የምሠለጥኑት የየራሳቸውን ስልጠና ግብ ጥለዉነዉ					
9	ፕሮጀክቱ ልዩ ተስጥኦ ያላቸዉ ተጫዋቾች ብቻ ፕሮፌሽናል የእግር ኳስ ተጫዋቾች በማድረግ እና በከፍተኛ ደረጃ ይወዳደራሉ ብሎ ያምናል።					

ክፍል ሦስት ፡ - የስልጠና ቁሳቁስና መሳርያዎች ሁኔታ

እባክዎ ትክክለኛ መልስዎን በሚከተሉት ደረጃዎች የ (✓) ምልክት በማድረግ ያሳዩ

በጣም አስማማለሁ (5) አስማማለሁ (4) ምላሽ የለኝም (3) አልስማማም (2) በጣም አልስማማም (1)

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	ለሥልጠና ተስማሚና በቂ ቁሳቁስ አለ					
2	የስልጠና ሜዳ ለስልጠና ተግባር የሚሆን ነው					
3	አስልጣኝ ለስልጣኞች የምያቀርበው ተፈላጊ ቁሳቁስ ለምሳሌ ኳስ፣ ኮፍች፣ ብቦች፣ ወዘተ ይሰጣል					
4	የስልጠና ቁሳቁስ የተፈለገውን ጥራት ይዞ ዋል					
5	የደንብ ልብስ አቅርቦት በተገብረው ሁኔታ ተካሂዷል					
6	እያንዳንዱ ተጫዋች በስልጠና ወቅት የራሱ ኳስ አለው					
7	የስልጠና ቁሳቁስ ለስልጠና ስኬት አፈፃፀም አስተዋዕኮ ያደርጋል					
8	የመጫወቻ ቦታ ከማንኛውም እንቅፋት ነፃ ነው					

ከፍል አራት፡ - በከተማ አስተዳደር ውስጥ ያለውን የእግር ኳስ ዕድገት ችግር ለመፍታት

የሚቻልበት መፍትሄ።

ከታች ያለውን ሚዛን በመጠቀም ከእያንዳንዱ መግለጫ ጋር '✓' ምልክት በማድረግ የስምምነት ደረጃዎን ያመልክቱ 5- እጅግ በጣም ጥሩ፣ 4- በጣም ጥሩ፣ 3- ጥሩ፣ 2- አጥጋቢ፣ እና 1- ዝቅተኛ.

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	የስፖርት ቢሮው ለችግሩ መፍትሄ ለመስጠት ለአካባቢው የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት አስፈላጊ የሆኑ ቁሳቁሶችን ያቀርባል።					
2	የስፖርት ቢሮው ከፍተኛ ቁርጠኝነት ያለው እና ለእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት እድገት የሚሰራ ነው።					
3	የስፖርት ጽ/ቤት የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ዕድገት ችግር ለመፍታት የህክምና ባለመያዎችን እና መገልገያዎችን ያቀርባል።					
4	በአሁኑ ወቅት በከተማ አስተዳደሩ የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ለማሻሻል መፍትሄ እያገኘ ነው።					
5	የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክትን ችግር ለመፍታት የስፖርት ጽ/ቤት ባለመያዎች እና አመራሮች ከአስልጣኞች ጋር ተቀራርቦ ይሰራሉ።					
6	የዳበረ የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክትን ለማየት የስፖርት ጽ/ቤት ባለመያዎች እና አመራሮች በጋራ ይሰራሉ።					

Appendix F

ሀዋሳ ዩንቨርሲቲ

የድህረ-ምረቃት/ቤት

ስፖርት ሳይንስ ት/ክፍል

በእግር ኳስ ተጫዋቾች የሚሞላ የዳስሳ ጥናት መጠየቅ

ይህ የምርምር መጠይቅ በሀዋሳ ከተማ አስተዳደር የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ዕድገት ላይ የስፖርት አስተዳደር ተግባራትና ፈተናዎች በምል ዙርያ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ ነው፡፡ እርሶ የምስጢር ትክክለኛ መልስ ለጥናቱ መሳካት ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ ያበረክታል፡፡ አጥኚው አጥብቆ የምጠይቀው ጉዳይ ቢኖር እያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ በጥሞና እንድያነቡትና ተገብውን ምላሽ እንድሰጡ ነው፡፡ የርሶዎን ተሳትፎ አጥኚው ትልቅ ስፍራ ይሰጠዋል፡፡

ለትብብርዎ በቅድምያ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ!

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ

- እባኩትን ስም መጻፍ አስፈካግ አይደለም
- እባኩትን እያንዳንዱን ነጥብ በጥንቃቄ ካነበቡ ቡኃላ ምላሽ ይስጡ
- እባኩትን ምንም ጥያቄ ሳይመልሱ መታለፍ የለቦትም
- ከእርሶ የምገኘው መረጃ ለጥናቱ መሳካት ግብዓት ነው
- እባኩትን መልስዎትን ለማሳየት የ (✓) ምልክት ይጠቀሙ

የግል ታርክ መረጃዎች

4. ያታ ወንድ ሴት
5. ዕድሜ ሀ/13-15 ለ/16-17 ሐ/ከ18 በላይ
6. የትምህርት ደረጃ ሀ/ከ4ኛ-6ኛ ክፍል ለ/ከ7ኛ-9ኛ ክፍል
ሐ/ከ10ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል መ/ስተፈክትና ከዚያም በላይ
7. ፕሮጀክቱን የተቀላቀልከዉ መቼ ነው ሀ/በዚህ ዓመት

ለ/ባለፈዉ ዓመት

ሐ/ለላ ካለ ያብራሩ _____

ክፍል ሁለት፡ -ታዳግ ወጣቶች እግር ኳስ ስልጠና ጊዜ የተለያዩ ስልቶችን እንጠቀማለን

እባክዎ ትክክለኛ መልስዎን በሚከተሉት ደረጃዎች የ (✓) ምልክት በማድረግ ያሳዩ

በጣም እስማማለሁ (5) እስማማለሁ (4) ምላሽ የለኝም (3) አልስማማም (2) በጣም አልስማማም (1)

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	አስልጣኞች ሁሉንም የአስልጣኝ ማበረታቻ ዘዴዎችን ይጠቀማሉ					
2	አሁን ያለው የስልጠና ዜደለ ፕሮጀክቱ ደረጃ ይመጥናል					
3	በአግባቡ ዕቅዱን በስራ ይተረጉማል					
4	የስልጠና ስልቶችና ዜደዎች ለስልጣኑ ምቹ ነው					
5	የስልጠና ስነ ዜዴተኞችን ለፈጠራ ስራ ያነሳሳቸዋል					
6	የስልጠና ስራ ሂደቱ ተጫዋቾችን ለከፍተኛ ብቃት ይጋብዛል					
7	ከስልጠና በፊትና በኋላ ሀሳብ የመለወጥ ዕድል በአስልጣኝና በስልጣኝ መካከል አለ					
8	አስልጣኙ በየአንዳንዱ የስልጠና ክፍል ጊዜያት ይገኛል					
9	የስልጠና ወቅቶች ለአካላዊና ለአዕምሮአዊ ጤንነት በተገብረው ሁኔታ የተደራጁ ናቸው					
10	የስልጠና ጊዜያት በጥሩ ሁኔታ የተደራጁና አስፈላጊውን አካላዊና አዕምሮአዊ ፍላጎት ይስቻሉ ናቸው					
11	ፕሮጀክቱ ስልጠና መርሆችን በስልጠና ጊዜያት ተግባራዊ ያደርጋል					

ክፍል ሦስት፡ - የስልጠና ቁሳቁስና መሳርያዎች ሁኔታ

እባክዎ ትክክለኛ መልስዎን በሚከተሉት ደረጃዎች (✓) ምልክት በማድረግ ያሳዩ

በጣም እስማማለሁ (5) እስማማለሁ (4) ምላሽ የለኝም (3) አልስማማም (2) በጣም አልስማማም (1)

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	በቂና ተግባራዊ የስልጠና ቁሳቁስ በስልጠና ጊዜ መኖር					
2	የስልጠና ሜዳ ለስልጠና ተግባር ምቹ መሆን					
3	አስልጣኝ ለስልጣኞች የምያቀርበው ተፈላጊ ቁሳቁስ ለምሳሌ ኳስ፣ ኮኖች፣ ብቦች፣ ወዘተ ይሰጣል					
4	የስልጠና ቁሳቁስ ተፈላጊውን ጥራት ይዞ ዋል					
5	የአስልጣኝ የደንብ ልብስ አቅርቦት በተገብረው ሁኔታ ተሟልቶ ዋል					

6	ፕሮጀክቱ የሰልጣኞች፣ የቡድንና የግል ደካማና ጠንካራ ጎን ይገመግማል					
7	የሰልጠና ቁሳቁስ ለሰልጠና ስኬት አፈፃፀም አስተዋዕዮ ያደርጋል					
8	ለሰልጠና ያለው ወቅት በራስ መተማመንን እንድናር ያደርጋል					

ክፍል አራት፡ -የታዳግ ወጣቶች እግር ኳስ ዕድገት የምያደናቅፉ ነገሮችን በተመለከተ

እባክዎ ትክክለኛ መልስዎን በሚከተሉት ደረጃዎች የ (✓) ምልክት በማድረግ ያሳዩ

አዘወትሮ (5) ይበልጥ ጊዜ (4) አልፎ አልፎ (3) እብዛም (2) በጭራሽ (1)

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	የስምምነት ደረጃ				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	አሠልጣኙ በምያሰለጥንበት ጊዜ ሠልጣኞችን የምያበረታታበት ሂደት					
2	የአሰልጣኞች እውቀት ማነስ					
3	በጥሩ ሁኔታ ኳስን የማቃበል፣ የመቀበል፣ የመንዳት (የማንከባለል) እና ኳስን የመቆጣጠር ችሎታ ማጣት					
4	በአሰልጣኝና በሰልጣኞች መካከል ጥሩ ግንኙነት አለመኖር					
5	ለእግር ኳስ ሰልጠና የወላጆች ድጋፍ ማነስ					
6	ከስፖርት ጽ/ቤት የመሳሪያዎች ድጋፍ እጥረት					
7	ዘመናዊና ሳይንሳዊ የሆነ የሰልጠና ስልት አለመኖር					
8	የተጫዋቾች በተሰባዊ ጫና					
9	በተደጋጋም የምታይ ተጫዋቾች ጉዳት					
10	ከቢሮ ለስኬታማ የወጣቶች እግር ኳስ ሰልጠና ግንዛቤ ማጣት					
11	ተጫዋቾቹ ከፕሮጀክቱ ሰልጠና ማዕከል ለቆ በመሄድ					
12	የተጫዋቾች ቁርጠኝነት ማነስ					
13	በቂ ያልሆነ የስፖርት ቢሮ ወይም የባለድርሻ አካላት ድጋፍ					

Appendix G

ሀዋሳ ዩንቨርሲቲ

የድህረ-መረቃት/ቤት

ስፖርት ሳይንስ ት/ክፍል

የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄ ለስፖርት ቢሮ ባለሙያዎች

የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ አላማ በሀዋሳ ከተማ አስተዳደር የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ዕድገት ላይ ያለውን የስፖርት አስተዳደር አሰራርና ተግዳሮቶች መረጃ ለመስጠት ነው። የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማ ከላይ በተጠቀሰው ሰነድ ላይ ጠቃሚ መረጃዎችን መስጠት ነው። ለችግሮቹ መፍትሄ የሚሆኑ ሀሳቦችን ለመለየት ለጥናቱ የእርስዎ ድጋፍ ጠቃሚነት ውትብሉ ይታመናል። ስለዚህ፣ የቃለ መጠይቁን ጥያቄዎች ለመመለስ ያለዎት ቅን ትብብር እና ተጨባጭነት ትልቅ ጠቀሜታ አለው እና ምላሽዎ በጥብቅ በሚሰጥ ይጠበቃል።

ለትብብርዎ በቅድመዎ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ!

የቃለ መጠይቅ ቀን፡ _____ ጊዜ _____ ቦታ _____

1. ፆታ -----

2. ዕድሜ -----

3. የትምህርት ደረጃ እና የሰለጠኑት መያ -----

4. ስራ ልምድ -----

ለስፖርት ቢሮ ባለሙያዎች

1. የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት እድገት በተመለከተ የስፖርት ጽ/ቤት ሚና ምን ይመስላል?
2. በወጣቶች የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች ውስጥ የመስሪያ ቤታችሁ ዓላማ ብሔራዊ ቡድኑን የሚመግብ መሠረት / መሠረት መጣል ነው። ይህንን ፅንሰ-ሀሳብ ግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት የቢሮ ባለሙያ ሚና ምን ድነው?
3. የመሰረተ ልማት አውታሮች እና የስልጠና መሳሪያዎች በቂ ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ?
4. ለፕሮጀክቶች ምን ድጋፍ አላችሁ? ይህ ድጋፍ በቂ ነበር ብለው ያስባሉ?
5. በእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች እድገት ላይ ዋና ዋና ችግሮች ምን ድናቸው?
6. ለቀጣይ የወጣቶች እግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ዕድገት ማነቆዎችን ለማስወገድ ምን መፍትሄዎች አሉ ብለው ያስባሉ?

Appendix H

ሀዋሳ ዩንቨርሲቲ

የድህረ-ምረቃ ት/ቤት

ስፖርት ሳይንስ ት/ክፍል

የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄ ለስፖርት ቢሮ አስተዳደር

የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ አላማ በሀዋሳ ከተማ አስተዳደር የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት ዕድገት ላይ ያለውን የስፖርት አስተዳደር አሰራርና ተግዳሮቶች መረጃ ለመስብሰብ ነው። የዚህ ጥናት ዋና አላማ ከላይ በተጠቀሰው ሰነድ ላይ ጠቃሚ መረጃዎችን መስብሰብ ነው። ለችግሮቹ መፍትሄ የሚሆኑ ሀሳቦችን ለመለየት ለጥናቱ የእርስዎ ድጋፍ ጠቃሚነት ውታብሎ ይታመናል። ስለዚህ፣ የቃለ መጠይቁን ጥያቄዎች ለመመለስ ያለዎት ቅን ትብብር እና ተጨባጭነት ትልቅ ጠቀሜታ አለው እና ምላሽዎ በጥብቅ በሚሰጥ ይጠበቃል።

ለትብብርዎ በቅድመያ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ!

የቃለ መጠይቅ ቀን፡ _____ ጊዜ _____ ቦታ _____

1. ፆታ _____

2. ዕድሜ _____

3. የትምህርት ደረጃ እና የሰለጠኑት መያ _____

4. ስራ ልምድ _____

ለስፖርት ቢሮ አስተዳደር

1. በሀዋሳ ከተማ አስተዳደር የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክት አጠቃላይ እድገት ምን ይመስላል?
2. የሀዋሳ ከተማ እግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶችን ከመሳሪያዎች፣ መገልገያዎች እና የሰለጠነ የሰው ሃይል አቅርቦት ጋር በተያያዘ ያለውን ሁኔታ እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
3. በእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች እድገት ላይ ዋና ዋና ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
4. ለወደፊት በሀዋሳ ከተማ የእግር ኳስ ፕሮጀክቶች ለማሻሻል ምን መደረግ አለበት?

Appendix I

1. Statistical mean and standard deviation for players

Table 4.7 Part1 Concerning with Methods of applied in youth football training.

Statistical for mean and standard deviation											
Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11
Respondents	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Mean	3.23	2.82	2.80	2.69	2.50	2.41	2.69	3.24	3.23	2.73	2.59
St. deviation	0.851	0.911	0.874	0.936	0.892	0.931	0.936	0.990	1.026	0.827	0.877

Table 4.8 Part2 Concerning the level of training materials and equipment availability.

Statistical for mean and standard deviation								
Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Respondents	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Mean	2.08	2.87	2.78	2.07	2.40	3.17	3.41	3.23
St. deviation	.588	.976	.903	.658	.842	.908	1.085	1.072

Table 4.9 Part3 Concerning the factors that hindered the youth football development activities.

Statistical for mean and standard deviation													
Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Respondents	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Mean	3.18	3.15	2.64	2.18	2.11	2.09	2.08	2.18	2.81	2.29	2.87	2.82	2.01

St. deviation	.973	.932	.944	.773	.709	.871	.746	.773	.925	.706	.871	.963	.744
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Appendix J

2. Statistical mean and standard deviation for coaches

Table 4.10 Part1. Concerning the current level of football project players.

Statistical for mean and standard deviation									
Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9
Respondents	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mean	1.90	4.30	2.20	4.30	4.50	3.60	2.40	2.20	2.30
St. deviation	.568	.483	.789	.483	.527	.516	.843	.632	.675

Table 4.11 Part2. Concerning the level of training materials and equipment availability.

Statistical for mean and standard deviation								
Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Respondents	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mean	1.50	3.10	1.90	1.40	1.70	1.10	4.30	2.00
St. deviation	.527	.994	.316	.516	.483	.316	.483	.471

Table4.12Part3. Concerning the possible solution should be carried out to solve football development problem in Hawassa city administration.

Statistical for mean and standard deviation						
Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
Respondents	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mean	1.30	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.40	1.70
St. deviation	.483	.516	.843	.675	.516	.483