



**COLLEGE OF NATURAL AND COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE**

RESEARCH TITLE: THE EFFECT OF ABSENCE OF MATERIAL IN TRAINING  
SESSION IN CASE OF MUHER AKLIL WOREDA, MEZWOR PRIMARY SCHOOL  
MALE youth FOOTBALL PLAYERS U-17

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**I. Declaration**

I declare this research work is my own original work which has not been presented in any institution or organization for any degree or diploma program .Therefore, coping this work without any permission will causes serious legal punishment.

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Name of advisor -----Date-----Signature-----

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### ***III. List of Acronyms***

BM: Body mass

NGos: Non- Governmental organization

US: United state

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#### **IV. Abstract**

*The study was conducting by having an objective of assess the effect of absence of material in training session in the area of the study, specifically at Mezwor primary school on male football project. In order to conduct this study and reach at a good finding, the researcher took all 14 male football players youngster , 1 coach and 2 stakeholders by using purposive sampling technique because they were the only respondents who could able to give further information about the study. So, to do this, the researcher collected the data by using both questionnaires' and interviews. The questionnaires were distributed to the sample respondents of the study and the interviews were conducted to the coach of male football project in the area systematically. After all, the current researcher come up with major findings such as regarding the effect that absence of materials has on male football project during training session in the area, the finding of this study shows that absence of materials in the given project had an effect on the performance of playing football.*

*Key words: -*

(Coaching, Equipment, Effects, Youth, Material, training)

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## *Chapter one*

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Background of the study**

Football is becoming one of the income sources among the sources of income in the world contributing millions of dollars to flow in world investment. In many European and Latin countries football sport is becoming the main sources of their foreign currencies. The globally increasing popularity and recreational value of football sport is enforcing various investors to invest their resources on the area (Abraham, A., 2006).

However, to those people who are novice to the game, it is necessary from them to know what the football game is all about. It is also a game which requires skill and intelligence, the factor of speeds, power and endurance become important as one grows older.

Today, football is a global sport governed by FIFA. Many countries around the world have their own leagues and football clubs that follow international rules on the sport. Every 4 years, FIFA organizes the biggest prize in football which is the “World Cup”. This particular tournament is participated by many countries from all continents to gain football supremacy (Adrian, L., 1996). Even though Ethiopia is well re-known in athletics world especially in long run sport, the football is the foremost appreciated sport among of the majority of the society. At the present time the Ethiopian football is affected by different factors and due to those indefinite reasons they lose good results but Ethiopians still love football game. The Ethiopian football federation has gotten recognition by the government in 1947 but the association has been established under the prince Hayleselassie in 1943 after the English men had begun the first football game long years later, the Ethiopian also adapted the sport in love (Maetiandale, R., 2006).

Historically football emerged in Ethiopia many years ago. History tells us Ethiopian football team is one among the teams established in Africa. But the development could not exhibit the expected improvement. According to Ethiopian football Federation, though the role and popularity of football in the country’s economy is not significant it is getting the attraction of the society and the government is giving due attention so that the country can take advantage of the game (Dewitt, J., 2001).

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Studies shows that absence of materials had psychological, moral and effects on male foot ball project during training session (Deloitte, & Touche, 2003).

Effects such as unable to be competitive players with other similar players, not be famous in foot ball playing, not be well in all matters of foot ball playing and loses the benefits that would be gotten from playing football game (Honey. M. Tenenbaum, 2006).

Other studies show that with absence of materials it is impossible to bring the required number and quality of vision of strong teams and projects of football. When developing project soccer players, the players in a team come with different characteristics at different age and require different needs at different ages in order to be project players (Chappell R, 2001). The best mechanism of developing project players is to train from grass root level by age bracket based on the characteristics of players at different age (Cobley S.; Abraham C, 2008). Therefore, by taking the above information in to consideration, the current researcher would able to answer the followings basics questions regarding the effect of absence of material in training session in the area of the study whose age was under 17 in the area of the study.

- ✓ What are the practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method for their development?
- ✓ What does the stakeholder's involvement looks like in the fulfillment of the required sport facility?
- ✓ What are the impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters?

## **1.3. Objective of the study**

### **1.3.1. General objective**

The general objective of the study is to investigate the effect that absence of material have in training session on male football project particularly on male football players whose ages were under 17) in the area of the study.

### **1.3.2. Specific objectives**

The specific objectives of the study were the followings:-

- To examine the practice of male youth football project and to suggest possible method for their development.
- To assess the stakeholder's involvement in the fulfillment of the required sport facility.
- To investigate the impact of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters.

### **1.4. Scope of the study (Delimitation)**

The study was delimited to Muher Aklil woreda, specifically at Mezwor primary school on male football project on assessing the effect of absence of material in training session.

### **1.5. Limitation of the study**

Shortage of time, absence of literature reviews, and unable to get the distributed questionnaires at right time were the factors that limit this study.

### **1.6. Significances of the study**

The study was expected to have the followings significances,

- ❖ It would try to minimize the effect of absence of material had in training session on male foot ball project in the area of the study.
- ❖ It would help to assess the ongoing practice of male youth projects and to take the necessary measures.
- ❖ It would help to overcome the challenges that hinder the development of youth foot ball at the given school.
- ❖ It would reduce the effect of absence of material in training session on male foot ball project in the area of the study.
- ❖ It would be model youth foot ball project in the area and become competitive among related other projects in all aspects.
- ❖ It would bring the opportunity for the youth of this region to get benefit from their natural strength and appearance by participating and hard working in football even also other ball games rather than passing their time indifferent bad habits.

- ❖ It could give an insight about the contribution of developing project footballer for given youth in the region and even for the country as a means of changing social bad behaviors.
- ❖ It also initiated other interested researchers in related or similar issues.
- ❖ It helps as a reference for other interested researchers in similar study.

### **1.7. operational definitions**

**Coaching:** Everything involved in the work of the coach and team ( Malinaet *al.*, 2007 ).

**Equipment:** Materials which used to facilitate football practice successfully (Williams, 2005:629).

### **1.8. Organization of the study**

The study was consists of chapter one, two, three, four and five respectively. Introduction parts, Literature reviews, Methodology, data analysis and Interpretation methods, major findings , summery and recommendation were parts of this study under chapter one, two, three , four and five respectively.

## **Chapter two**

### **2. Review of related literature**

#### **2.1. Concepts of developing elite soccer players**

Soccer is one of the most popular sports and has millions of spectators in the world. Different people define this term, as US Youth Soccer Player Development Model (2012;7) defines Soccer is within a given set of rules there are two teams who compete to score goals against each other. Each team consists of 11 (or fewer) individuals who must use their abilities to play together while trying to win the game.

Elite sport refers to power and performance sport which includes those sporting codes that are highly organized and competitive. In most traditional definitions, sport is regarded as a physical activity that is competitive, requires skill and exertion, and is governed by institutionalized rules (Aman, Mohamed & Omar-Fauzee, 2009).

Bohlke and Robinson (2009) describe that an elite sports system as the infrastructure and practices used to identify, develop and prepare athletes for sporting success. It begins with the identification of raw talent that is transformed by a number of factors into athletes that can achieve success on an elite sports stage. Houlihan and Green (2008) outline that elite sport systems are concerned with the systematic and strategic development of elite athletic performance. This performance is developed through an appropriate environment that is conducive to learning in the hope that potential is realized (Williams & Reilly, 2000).

According to U.S Soccer “D” License Manual (2008:23) the concept of player development is essential to the long-term growth and improvement of the player. Player development demands that the player is central to all decisions made regarding training and competition. The coach who believes in player development will ensure that the following objectives are met: Games and activities are used that players want to participate in because they are enjoyable-goals to score on and to defend. Every player has a ball for training. Games and activities are designed to maximize the number of touches on the ball by each player. Training session is designed to improve a player’s technical abilities and their tactical application. Competition is a main ingredient within the practice helps to motivate and challenge the player, educates players to develop an appreciation for the game, teammates, opponents, referees and coaches.

In order to get privileged minority or talented soccer players different countries use different strategies based on their philosophy, experience, scientific findings and economical background. Developing soccer players requires preparing curriculum following players from the grass root level is an inevitable for most countries in the world even though they use different strategies based on this US Youth Player Development Model 2012 suggest that, a project must have a model for the development of all players. The core for planned development is a sound curriculum. True player development occurs when each player's daily training and playing environment is of the highest quality.

#### **5.4.Characteristics of project Player Development Path Way**

According to the influential study by Appelbaum et al. (2000), when developing elite soccer players shows their ability by different characteristics at different age and requires different needs based on their ages in order to be effective. The best mechanism of developing elite players to train from grass root level by age bracket based on the characteristics of players at different age. Structures and support systems allow athletes to develop their skills and abilities.

In other words, people perform well when they have the necessary knowledge and skills to do so, when they have the motivation to do it and when their work environment provides them the necessary opportunities. These development pathways would include aspects of training and providing opportunities for the talent to progress along a pre-determined path.

According to (Kuijer, 2007), training is the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies as a result of teaching. The effects of training for the young players can be clearly identified within the realm of football. Training is seen as offering skill- enhancing practices to young players in a football club, allowing them to develop and progress through a development system to achieve maximum benefit for both the individual and also the club. A youth player becomes a valuable resource to a club if he manages to become a professional player. Young players that develop and make it as a professional football player can generate revenue to the club.

#### **5.5.Factors influencing the development project soccer player**

There are different factors influencing the development of elite soccer players. Based on this, Baker *et al.*, 2003) discussed six main different factors. These are training factors, maturational

factors: the relative age effect, the role of coaching and instruction, parental influences and cultural factors.

#### □□ **Infrastructures factors**

There should be training infrastructure; the one who know training method and has an experienced coach requires producing elite soccer players according to (Baker *et al.*, 2003) It is perhaps not surprising that high levels of training or practice are required to expertise to attain or develop elite soccer players.

According to (Thomy R. 2007), following training principle is important to produce elite soccer players a basic principle of training is that the biological system to be affected is overloaded. The training stimulus or stress presented is greater than that which the individual is normally accustomed to.

#### □□ **Maturational factors**

According to (Baker *et al.*, 2003:3) the availability of essential resources, such as coaching and parental support, can significantly influence the ability to engage in the required amounts of high quality training and developing elite soccer players.

According to (Malina *et al.*, 2007) Youth soccer players classified as elite and non-elite, or as possessing high and low levels of soccer ability differ in body size and maturity, and in strength, flexibility and soccer-specific skills. Unfortunately, size and maturity status are generally not controlled in comparisons of functional tests and sport-specific skills.

#### □□ **Parental Influences**

Retrospective research with elite performers over the last 30years has revealed the importance of parental support for the development of expertise. Bloom and colleagues (1985) interviewed talented performers and their families in the fields of music, art, science, mathematics, and athletics and created a model of talent development with three stages: the early years, the middle years, and the later years. Each stage is characterized by shifting demands on the child and parents.

In the early years parents were found to take a leadership role where they provided their child with the initial opportunity to participate in the domain and sought out their child's first formal

teacher. The research of Bloom (1985) and Côté (1999), demonstrates how parental support helps expert performers and elite athletes deal with the demands of the sustained deliberate practice necessary to reach an expert level of performance.

#### □□ **The relative age effect**

According to Glasmer and Vincent (2004: 32), youth sport programmers use cut-off dates to ensure that children will receive age-appropriate instruction and to allow for fair competition. However, there is a great variance in the perceived abilities of children who may compete in the same age bracket. An Under-13 soccer player born in January may have a distinct advantage over an Under-13 soccer player born in December. A 12-months difference in age has been shown to significantly explain performance differences in youth competitions due to important anthropometric variances (Reilly, Bangsbo & Franks, 2000: 677; Helsen, van Winckel & Williams, 2005:629).

According to (Baker *et al.* (2003: 2) state that the relative age effect may be explained by the fact that older players are better in all physical aspects and they thus experience more success and rewards in the sport. This early success motivates the older players to remain in the sport, while the younger players drop out. It is also possible that older players get incorporated into higher competitive representational teams, where they receive better facilities and training than their younger peers.

### **5.6. Facilities and Equipment of Football Training**

Different pieces of equipment are needed during football training. In line with this idea, Dewitt J. (2001:55) states that, “You may find it convenient to your own equipment. Regardless of your situation, basic sources equipment will make teaching and coaching easier.” Therefore, to make the training session effective through the application of different technical-tactical skills it is mandatory to consider the basic training equipment. As a result, the following lists of materials are the most important parts for successful training.

#### □□ **Football field**

According to Frank F. Diclemente (1995:8) the football/soccer playing field can be made from rectangular area of maximum width 69m and minimum width 59m; the maximum length 110m and the minimum length 101m. In other words the Foundation Soccer Coaching Manual

(2008:192) describes that; the field of play must be rectangular, its length cannot be more than 119m nor less than 91m. Its width cannot be more than 91m nor less than 46m. One goal must be anchored at each end of the field.

### ☐☐ **Soccer Ball**

The Official U.S. Youth Soccer Coaching Manual (2002:19) suggests that; every player must have a ball to use at every practice. So much more can be accomplished if everyone can be engaged in play at the same time. Learning and mastering football/soccer techniques requires repetition, which requires touching the ball.

### ☐☐ **Cones or Field Markers**

After soccer balls, the most vital pieces of practice equipment to own are cones or field markers. According to Dewitt J. (2001:56) a team should have at least 24 cones in their equipment bag. Cones are available in many styles and colors. They might lie flat on the ground or stand up. A coach can store more flat cones in a space than he/she can store stand-up cones, and flat cones do not get knocked down.

Cones are used to define the playing areas, known as “grids.” Unless a team is lucky enough to have its own practice field, it will probably have to share space on a soccer field with one or more teams.

### ☐☐ **Air Pump**

Keep an air pump with the extra balls or in the medical kit. A coach need to make sure that he/she have the needles required for inflating the balls. A simple check prior to the beginning of practice to see who needs to have their balls pumped can eliminate headaches on the field. A coach can also make it the players’ responsibility to make sure that their balls are inflated correctly (Mohammed Nasir, 2011).

### ☐☐ **Practice bibs**

When running a practice session, a coach will often need to break his/her team into small groups or into separate teams for scrimmaging. The players should wear different colored shirts to eliminate confusion.(Mohammed Nasir, 2011).

## □ □ **Football Shoe**

As Adrian Lees (1996:141) explains that a typical football shoe is one which is made from leather and cut below the ankles and with a hard outsole to which studs are attached. Moreover, Dewitt, J. (2001:5) explains that three basic styles of football/soccer shoes. These are discussed as follows: Flat-soled shoes with no cleats or studs: are suitable on artificial turf and in locations the ground is hard. Molded cleats: are probably the most common shoes used in football/soccer and they are appropriate outdoors on grassy fields. The cleats are not removable.

## □ □ **Shin Guards**

The shin guard is used to protect the lower leg from impact injuries. These injuries can range from severe to the minor bruises and scratches. The shin guard offers protection from some of these injuries. In relation to this idea, Lees A. (1996:147) describes that the shin guard can reduce the effect of bruising, glancing blows and scraping by the ground or an opponent's studs.

## □ □ **Shirts and Shorts**

Players need to have uniforms (shirts and shorts) to play football game or during training session. Furthermore, the official U.S. Youth Soccer/football Coaching Manual (2002:22) 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.

## □ □ **Net for a Soccer Goal**

If a team practice on a field with a permanent goal, it can use the net during shooting practices. The net can help the players as a reference point while shooting and hitting, the back of the net can help increase the players' confidence and satisfaction. Because many of the activities that the team runs will involve shooting one goal, the net can also help keep players from having to chase their balls after they shoot (Mohammed Nasir, 2011).

## □ □ **Portable Goals**

Although not necessary, portable goals, which can be easily transported to and from practice, can be very helpful. Many styles of portable goals are available. They can be full-sized or very small (Mohammed Nasir, 2011).

## □□ Whistle

Whistles are great tools for signaling the start and stop of activities. They are listed as supplemental equipment, however, because it is not necessary that coaches use a whistle. Actually, using coach's voice may be better training for the players. When coaching during a game, many of the tips will be given during the flow of play (Mohammed Nasir, 2011).

### **5.7.Successful football academies/project**

The common task of a football academy is to create an appropriate environment for the development of elite players (Ajax FC, 2010). Academy easier to develop players for the first team or, at the very least, generates income through the sale of marketable assets (Richardson et al., 2004). Many professionals in Dutch and international football have spent their youth development years at Ajax Football Club Youth Academy (Kuijer, 2007).

According to (Bilton, 1999) A success flu football academy makes a positive impact on the clubs financial performance and the clubs success on the field). Thesis achievable through the success of the academy producing marketable assets of young professionals that improve the first team and realize income from the transfer fees of those academy-produced players that do not establish themselves within the first team squad. Maximizing the return on investment through the production of talented youth footballers should be a directive outlined by a football club.

### **5.8.Psychology and performance**

Sport psychology performance-enhancing techniques in football are in caressingly well recognized for their value. Having discovered what motivates you, found a mission or creed, and set goals, there are several performance-enhancing techniques to help achieve these goals. These include relaxation and breathing techniques, mental imagery, concentration and focus, positive self-talk, and confidence building (Caudill, D., Weinberg R., & Jackson A. 1983). Better breathing increases blood flow, improves the circulation, reduces risk of injury, and decreases the recovery time after a match or training session.

Two useful techniques are circle breathing and progressive relaxation. Clear the mind of all distractions, and relax. Then, breathe slowly in through the nose from the center of the body, which is behind the belly button, drawing air upwards to fill the lungs. Breathe in for about four seconds, hold for about two seconds, and then breathe slowly out for four seconds.

**Progressive relaxation** involves tensing and relaxing each muscle from the neck to the ankles. Tense the muscle whilst breathing in, hold, and relax on exhaling. The aim is to gradually relax each muscle, and so relax the whole body. There are other relaxation methods, such as meditation, and also methods of controlling the circulation and heart rate. One of the most potentially damaging aspects of anxiety for athletes is muscle tension (Weinberges, Gould D. 1995).

**Imagery** involves imagining a particular action in your mind before actually doing it. For example, before attempting to take a penalty, imagine yourself scoring by kicking the ball exactly where you want it to go. This method can also be used in learning new skills, such as a dribbling trick (Murphy S. 1996).

### **5.9.The Concept of Interpersonal Relationship**

Jowett and Meek (2000) applied this to a coach-athlete relationship by stating that this dyad is interdependent and that its main goal is to produce a combined outcome of an improved and high performance. Following on from previous research, it is emphasized that due to the interpersonal nature of this relationship between the coach and the athlete, the quality of this relationship would have a great impact on the possible consequences for both the athlete and the coach, for example performance.

## **Chapter three**

### **6. Research Methodology**

#### **6.1.Study area**

The study was conducted in Gurage zone, Muher aklil woreda specifically at Mezwor primary school on male football project. The reasons why the researcher selected the given area was due to the fact that there were insufficient studies on the effect of absence of material in training session.

#### **6.2.Research design**

The type of research design which was applied in this study is descriptive in its design because it helped the researcher to explain briefly the facts and the finding on the effect of absence of material in training session in the area of the study.

#### **6.3.Source of data**

Both primary and secondary source of the data were used as source of data. The primary data was obtained from respondents of the study through questionnaires and interviews. Secondary source such as books, internet and other were used.

#### **6.4.Population of the study**

The populations of this study were those male football players, coaches and stakeholders who found at Mezwor primary school who had different responsibility for the male foot ball project. According to the coach of male football project at Mezwor primary school, there were about 14 young male football players, 2 stakeholders and 1 coach who had different background.

#### **6.5.Sample size and sampling techniques**

All of the above mentioned 17 number of populations all together were taken in to the study since the number of population too small.

The type of sampling technique that was used in this study is purposive sampling technique (census) because the existed respondents were purposively taken and since they had been the only respondents who could able to give further information about the study.

### **3.6. Data collection instruments**

Both questionnaires and interviews were used as data collection methods. Questionnaires' such as both open and close ended were used as data collection methods where as interview for the manager (coach) of the project was conducted systematically.

### **3.7. Data administration strategies**

The following strategies were used by the researcher to collect appropriate data.

- ❖ First, permission of distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews were done by the researcher.
- ❖ Second, preparing questionnaires' and Interviews were done by English version.
- ❖ Third, the prepared questionnaires were distributed to sample respondents of the study.
- ❖ Fourth, there were no needs of translating the prepared questionnaires in to Amharic since the researcher expected that the respondents could able to understand the distributed questionnaires.
- ❖ Finally, therefore, the data was collected systematically with the help of coordinators in the organization.

### **3.8. Data Analysis and Interpretation methods**

In order to reach at a good finding, the collected data was analyzed and interpreted both through qualitative and quantitative ways. First, the collected data was categorized, and then tabulation of the data was followed and analyzed by using both qualitative and quantitative means. The qualitative analyses such describing in words and phrases whereas quantitative methods by using tabular form and percentage.

## Chapter four

### 4. Data analysis and Interpretation

The data was collected through questionnaires' and interviews. All of the distributed 17 questionnaires' were returned back to the researcher. Therefore, the collected data was analyzed and interpreted by using both qualitative and quantitative methods which is presented below.

#### 4.1. Analysis on and Interpretation on personal Information

**Table 4. 1. Personal information**

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
1.	Sex	M	17	100	
		F	-	-	
		Total	17	100	
2.	What position do you have in project?	Foot ball players	14	82.3	
		Coach	1	6	
		Stakeholders	2	11.8	
		Total	17		

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As indicate in the above table 4.1, regarding sex, 100 % of the respondents were male and the none of the respondents were female. So, this indicates that all of the respondents of the study were female in their sex.

Regarding position of respondents, 82.3 % of the respondents were foot ball players and 6% and 11.8% of the respondents respectively were coach and stakeholders in their position. So, this implies that the majority of the respondents were foot ball players their position.

#### 4.2. Analysis and Interpretation on the practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method for their development

**Table 4.2: The practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method**

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage %	Remark
3.	Have you ever had training with absence of materials?	<i>Yes</i>	14	82.4	
		<i>No</i>	3	17.6	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

Based on the above table 4.2, 82.4% of the respondents replied that there had been an occasion where youngster had training with absence of materials whereas where *as the remaining 17.6% of the respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents*. So, this shows that the there had been an occasion where youngster had training with absence of materials.

No	Item	Alternative	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
4.	How do you evaluate the practices of male youth football project?	Good	2	11.8	
		Very good	-	-	
		Poor	12	70.6	
		excellent	3	17.6	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

Based on the above tale 4.2, 11.8%, 17.6% and 70.6% % of the respondents respectively evaluated the practices of male youth football project in the area as good, excellent and poor where as none of the respondents evaluated it as very good . So, this shows that the practice of

male youth football project in the area was poor.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
5.	Do you think that having supports through finance could aid the development of youngster ?	Yes	17	100	
		No	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table, 100% of the respondents replied that having supports through finance could aid the development of youngster where as none of the respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this shows that having supports through finance could aid the development of youngster.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
6.	Do you think that getting local support from local government could help the development of youngster ?	Yes	17	100	
		No	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table 4.2, 100% of the respondents replied that getting local support from local government could help the development of youngster where as none of the respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this shows that getting local support from local government could help the development of youngster in the area of the study.

No	Item	Alternative	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
7.	Do you think that getting materials support from others advanced clubs could help the development of youngster ?	Yes	17	100	
		No	-	100	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As indicate in the above table 4.2, 100% of the respondents replied that getting materials support from others advanced clubs could helps the development of youngster where as none of the respondents relied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this implies that getting materials support from others advanced project could help the development of youngster in the area of the study.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
8.	Do you think that the well psychological strength of youngster could aid the development of youngster project ?	Yes	17	100	
		No	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table, 100% of the respondents replied the well psychological strength of youngster could aid the development of youngster project in the area of the study whereas as none of the respondents relied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this implies that the well psychological strength of youngster could aid the development of youngster project in the area of the study.

### 4.3. Analysis and interpretation on the stakeholder's involvement in the fulfillment of the required sport facility in the area

**Table4.3. Involvement stakeholder's in the area**

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
9.	Do you think that stakeholders involve in your project activities ?	Yes	11	64.7	
		No	6	35.3	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table, 64.7 % of the respondents replied that stakeholders had involved in given project activities where as 35.3% of the respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this shows that stakeholders had involved in given project activities in the area of the study.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
10.	Do you think that stakeholders fulfill the required sport facilities for your project?	Yes	3	17.6	
		No	14	82.4	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table, 82.4 % of the respondents replied that stakeholders didn't fulfill the required sport facilities for project where as the remaining 17.6% of the respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this shows that stakeholders in the area of the study didn't fulfill the required sport facilities for given youngster project. Those respondents who replied that stakeholders in the area of the study fulfilled the required sport facilities for given youngster project stated that they provide some shoes, sport wears and others which could aid during training however, they couldn't able to fulfill the required sport facilities as to information from respondents.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
11.	How do you evaluate the participation of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities ?	Good	2	11.7	
		Very good	6	35.3	
		Poor	8	47	
		excellent	1	6	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

Based on the above table 4.2, 6%, 11.7% , 35.3%, and 47% of the respondents respectively evaluated the participation of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities for the youngsters in the area as excellent, Good and very good and poor. So, this shows that the participation of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities for the youngsters in the area was evaluated as poor.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
12.	Do you agree that the involvement of stakeholders only in fulfilling sport facilities is satisfactory?	Agree	1	5.9	
		Disagree	6	35.3	
		Strongly agree	2	11.8	
		strongly disagree	8	47	
		neither agree nor disagree	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table, 5.9%, 11.8 %, and 35.3% of the respondents respectively agree, strongly agree, and disagree that the involvement of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities was satisfactory whereas where as 47% of the respondents strongly disagree on it and none of the respondents neither agree nor disagree on it. So, this shows that the involvement of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities for the youngster was not satisfactory in the area of the study.

**4.4. Analysis and interpretation on *the* impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters**

**Table 4.4. The impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters**

No	Item	Alternative	No of response dents	Percent age %	Rem ark
13.	<i>Do you think that having training with absence of materials can decreases technical development of youngsters?</i>	Yes	17	100	
		No	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table, 100% of the respondents replied that *having training with absence of materials can decreases technical development of youngsters in the area of the study where as none of respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this shows having training with absence of materials could decreases technical development of youngsters in the area of the study.*

No	Item	Alternatives	No of the respondents	Percentage	Remark
14.	<i>Do you think that having training with absence of materials can decreases t tactical development of youngsters?</i>	Yes	17	100	
		No	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

Based on the above table, 100% of the respondents replied that *having training with absence of materials could decreases the tactical development of youngsters in the area of the study where as none of respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this shows*

*having training with absence of materials could decreases tactical development of youngsters in the area of the study.*

No	Item	Alternatives	No of response dents	Percentage %	Remark
15.	Do you think that having training with absence of materials in your project has an effect on your performance of playing?	Yes	17	100	
		No	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

Based on the above table, 100% of the respondents replied that having training with absence of materials in given youngster's project had an effect on the playing performance of youngster where as none of the respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this shows that having training with absence of materials in given youngster's project had an effect on the playing performance of youngster in the area of the study.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of respondents	Percentage	Remark
16.	Do you agree that in absence of full materials, it is possible to enhance playing capacity of foot ball in your project ?	Agree	1	5.9	
		Disagree	6	35.3	
		Strongly agree	2	11.8	
		strongly disagree	8	47	
		neither agree nor disagree	-	-	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

As shown in the above table, 5.9%, 11.8 %, and 35.3% of the respondents respectively agree , strongly agree, and disagree that within absence of full materials, it was possible to enhance playing capacity of foot ball in given youngster project where as 47% of the respondents strongly disagree on it and none of the respondents neither agree nor disagree on it. So, this

shows that within absence of full materials, it was possible to enhance playing capacity of foot ball in given youngster project.

No	Item	Alternatives	No of response dents	Percentage %	Remark
17.	Do you think that absence of full materials could attract the interest of football players in actively participating in sport activities ?	Yes	-	-	
		No	17	100	
		Total	17	100	

Source, survey 2013 E.c

Based on the above table, 100% of the respondents replied that absence of full materials could not attract the interest of football players in actively participating in sport activities in the area of the study where as none of the as none of the respondents replied reversely to the majority of the respondents. So, this implies that absence of full materials could not attract the interest of football players in actively participating in sport activities in the area of the study.

#### **4.5. Analysis and Interpretation on Interviews of coach of the project**

##### **1. What are the practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method for their development ?**

As to information from coach of male foot ball project in the area, *the practice of male youth football project was not that much satisfactory rather the project itself was had practice of having various training with absence of materials during training as a result the project couldn't be satisfactory and it needs further support by both local government and Ngos.*

##### **1. What does the stakeholder's involvement looks like in the fulfillment of the required sport facility?**

As to information from coach of male foot ball project in the area, *the stakeholder's involvement in the fulfilling the required sport facility in the area was not adequate this because much*

attention was not given to youngster project as a result the required sport facility was not adequately provided to those project.

**2. What are the impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters?**

3. As to information from coach of male foot ball project in the area, absence of training materials had impacts on technical-tactical developments of youngsters. . Its technical impacts such as impacts of lack of equipments during training which could in turn reduce the general performance of playing football and not to be professional foot ball players and tactical impacts such as due to absence of training materials during training the youngster couldn't be actinically oriented as a result they couldn't have good performance of skill in playing foot ball.

## Chapter five

### 5. Major findings, Summery and Recommendation

#### 5.1. Major finding

Based on the data analysis and Interpretation, the researcher comes up with the followings major findings:-

Regarding the practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method for its development, the finding of this study shows that there had been an occasion where youngster had training with absence of materials *as a result* the practices of male youth football project in the area was evaluated as poor. In addition, the study shows that having supports through finance, getting local support from local government and getting materials support from others advanced clubs could help the development of youngster in the area of the study and also it in turn could brought them to be well in psychological strength .

Regarding the stakeholder's involvement in the fulfillment of the required sport facility in the area, the finding shows that stakeholders had involved in given project activities in the area of the study however, they couldn't fulfill the required sport facilities for given youngster project in the area as a result the participation of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities for the youngsters in the area was evaluated as poor and not was not satisfactory.

Regarding *the* impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters, the finding of the study shows that having *training with absence of materials could decreases technical and tactical development of youngsters in the area of the study. In addition,* the finding of this study shows that having training with absence of materials in given youngster's project had an the effect on the playing performance of youngster and it was not possible to enhance playing capacity of foot ball in given youngster project and also impossible to attract the interest of football players in actively participating in sport activities.

#### 5.2. Summery

The main objective of the study was to investigate the effect that absence of material have in training session on male football project particularly on male football players whose ages were under 17 in the area of the study. The main purposes of the study were to minimize the effect of

absence of material had in training session on male foot ball project , assess the ongoing practice of male youth projects and to take the necessary measures, overcome the challenges that hinder the development of youth foot ball at the given school, to give an insight about the contribution of developing project footballer for given youth in the region and even for the country as a means of changing social bad behaviors and I to bring the opportunity for the youth of this region to get benefit from their natural strength and appearance by participating and hard working in football even also other ball games rather than passing their time indifferent bad habits. The type of research design which was employed by the researcher was descriptive in its design because it helped the researcher to explain briefly the facts and the finding on the effect of absence of material in training session in the area of the study. The researcher had used both primary and secondary sources during his study. The primary data was obtained from respondents of the study through questionnaires and interviews. Secondary source such as books, internet and other were used. In addition, in order to conduct the study, the researcher had took 17 as sample size by using purposively taken and since they had been the only respondents who could able to give further information about the study and then researcher come up with major finding such as regarding the practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method for its development, the finding of this study shows that there had been an occasion where youngster had training with absence of materials *as a result* the practices of male youth football project in the area was evaluated as poor. Regarding the stakeholder's involvement in the fulfillment of the required sport facility in the area, the finding shows that stakeholders had involved in given project activities in the area of the study however, they couldn't fulfill the required sport facilities for given youngster project in the area as a result the participation of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities for the youngsters in the area was evaluated as poor and not was not satisfactory and regarding *the* impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters, the finding of the study shows that having *training with absence of materials could decreases technical and tactical development of youngsters in the area of the study. In addition,* the finding of this study shows that having training with absence of materials in given youngster's project had an the effect on the playing performance of youngster and it was not possible to enhance playing capacity of foot ball in given youngster project and also impossible to attract the interest of football players in actively participating in sport activities.

### 5.3.Recommendation

Based on the above findings, the researcher recommended the followings.

1. The local government should consider providing sports materials to the given male foot ball project.
2. The male foot ball project coach in the area should prepare different project proposal regarding getting material donations to get donors which could solve lack equipment or materials during training session.
3. The local wored's sport office should help male foot ball project or look for Ngos who donates materials and other related finance which in turn reduces the effects of absence of materials *had on male foot ball project during training session in the area.*
4. The local wored's sport office should contact and build strong relation with Gurage zone sport office which could solve and reduces effects of absence of materials *had on male foot ball project during training session in the area.*
5. The local government sport office as well as woreda's administration office should solve the existed equipment or materials so that effects of absence of materials *had on male foot ball project during training session would be minimized.*
6. The given school officials in the area of the study should use the existed sport equipment wisely, effectively and efficiently as much as possible.
7. The local wored's sport office should facilitates an experience sharing for the given under 17 male foot ball players with other experienced projects which in turn could reduces the effects of absence of materials *had on male foot ball project during training session.*

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## Appendix - I

*Questionnaires and Interviews prepared by Wolkite University, College of Natural and Computational science Department of sport science*

### ***Dear respondents:***

The main aims of preparing this questionnaire' and interviews to assess the effect of absence of material in training session on male football project in the area of the study.Hence, the response that you give while reading this questionnaires' carefully will helps the researcher to reach at a good finding and aids him for successful competition of his study. Finally, by thanking any of your coordination in this study you are kindly requested in fulfilling it carefully.

*Fulfilled by male football player, stakeholders and coach in area*

*Mark on the  space provided*

### **Part one: Personal information**

1. Sex: A. Male  B. Female
2. What position do you have in your project?  
A. Foot ball players  B. Coach  C. stakeholders

### ***Part two: General question***

### **Question on the practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method for their development**

3. Do you have training with absence of materials  
A. Yes  B No
4. How do you evaluate the practices of male youth football project?  
A. Good  B. Very good  C. Poor  D. excellent
5. Do you think that having supports through finance could aid the development of youngster ?  
A. Yes  B. No
6. Do you think that getting local support from local government could help the development of youngster?  
A. Yes  B. No
7. Do you think that getting materials support from others advanced clubs could helps the development of youngster ?  
A. Yes  B. No
8. Do you think that the well psychological strength of youngster could aid the development of youngster project?  
A. Yes  B. No

**Question on the stakeholder's involvement looks like in the fulfillment of the required sport facility**

9. Do you think that stakeholders involve in your project activities?  
A. Yes  B. No
10. Do you think that stakeholders fulfill the required sport facilities?  
A. Yes  B. No
11. If your answer for question no 2 is yes explain what sport facilities they fulfilled? -----  
-----
12. How do you evaluate the participation of stakeholders in fulfilling sport facilities ?  
A. Good  B. Very good  C. Poor  D. excellent
13. Do you agree that the involvement of stakeholders only in fulfilling sport facilities is satisfactory ?  
A. Agree  B. disagree  C. strongly agree  D. strongly disagree  E. neither agree nor disagree  D. All

**Question on the impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters**

14. Do you think that having training with absence of materials can decreases technical development of youngsters?  
A. Yes  B. No
15. Do you think that having training with absence of materials can decreases tactical development of youngsters?  
A. Yes  B. No
16. Do you think that having training with absence of materials in your club has an effect on your performance of playing?  
A. Yes  B. No
17. Do you agree that in absence of full materials, it is possible to enhance playing capacity of foot ball in your club?  
A. Agree  B. disagree  C. strongly agree  D. strongly disagree  E. neither r agree nor disagree  D. All   
A. Yes  B. No
18. Do you think that absence of full materials could attract the interest of foot ball players in actively participating in sport activities ?.  
A. Yes  B. No

**Interviews proved for coach of football player**

- What are the practices of male youth football project and possible suggestion method for their development?-----  
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- What does the stakeholder’s involvement looks like in the fulfillment of the required sport facility? -----  
-----
- What are the impacts of absence of training materials on technical-tactical developments of youngsters? -----  
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//THANK YOU FOR YOUR COORDINATION!!!!//