

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE



**ASSESSMENTS OF OPEN-SPACE PLAY-GROUND AND IMPACTS ON
CHILDREN'S MOTIVATION TO OUT-DOOR ACTIVITY IN THE CASE
OF JIMMA TOWN ADMINISTRATION**

BY:

GASHAW MENGISTU

JUNE, 2015

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**THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS JIMMA
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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

FGD: Focus group discussion

SOS: Society of social

ECEX: Ethiopian Commodity Exchange

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to assess the accessibility of open space playground and understand the impact of children's motivation to outdoor play activities. Thus cross sectional study was conducted in Jimma town administration focusing on specific eight Kebeles.

Data was collected purposively from Kebele sport committees (n=88) children's from different sport projects (n=50) and stake holders (n=10), total of 148 respondents through questionnaire's, focus group discussion and field observation. Based on the above 3 methods qualitative data was analyzed through descriptive narration & descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency table, mean, median and standard deviation graph were employed. In addition to these demographic characteristics were analyzed through mean, median and standard deviation.

The result of the study revealed that, due to inaccessibility of open space playground, children's are confined at home, lack of motivation to outdoor activities, run sedentary life and inclined to media indoor entertainment. The major factors that children alienated from outdoor activities include unplanned development plan, less attention to children outdoor activities intensive construction and population pressure. The information from the finding of the study helps to balance the urban development trends and the chance to children to play open space playground, which can foster strong child outdoor experience.

Key words: *outdoor activity, motivation entertainment*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Children constitute a significant part of users in urban open space because children spent more time in open space with play during the development is extremely important and necessary in terms of physical, social, emotional and cognitive aspects. Calbianchi *et al* (2011) has suggested that playground availability is associated with increased activity for children.

In most developing countries children exposed to their immediate environment through play and home support activities. Hence, Outdoor play is one of the components that characterize childhood physical and social life. And as Weaver, (2000) once commented the best preparation for adulthood has a full and enjoyable childhood.

The fast population growth around the world, among others, is negatively influencing children access to open space. Today cities in developing countries too are getting crowded due to the population growth, variety of business and social opportunities offered to the people, due to the increasing population density and intensive construction. On the other hand, as a result of diminishing urban land size, open spaces that children can use are decreasing and children communication with nature is limited. Supporting the above idea Louv's (2005) pointed out in his research that, in previous generation a connection with nature was inevitable. Due to lack of such open natural play spaces on one hand, and easy access to the increased use of television, computers, and video games children are more inclined to stay indoors than to go outside.

Fjortoft & Sagieie, (2000) suggested that outdoor play offers children a diversity of environmental stimuli that contributes to increased use of senses increased health benefits, interactive physical activity and experimentation with social situations that prepare children for future life experiences play is both a developmental and cognitive necessity.

According to the O'brown , et al (2009) study children observed in the study spent 87% of their indoor, 94% of that time was sedentary and only 10% of their time outdoors consisted of active' physical activities. Such as waking running, crawling, climbing and jumping or skipping.

Kahn and Kellert, (2002) offer an important perspective on why nature experiences (open space playground) are important for children. Experience in nature help to shape children's conception and values and encourage children to become environmentally concise. One of the beneficial elements of natural plays capes are that they require the use of all sense, sight, sound, smell, touch and taste. It is a diversity of sensory experiences that initiate a more creative learning environment for children. The researcher, suggest that there is an evolutionary significance of nature in childhood that offers evidence that children's physical and mental development is depend on experiences in nature.

With this understanding, this research makes an assessment of outdoor playground for children's and it comprised and analysis of the existing provision of open space playground in Jimma town and consideration the impacts and future needs through assessing changes in demand. The research also provides a foundation for understanding the importance of children's exposure to outdoor environments and play in terms of learning, development and overall health conditions.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A child is a person with defined rights. For a child, the right to survive and play are two most essential pillars acknowledged most countries of the worlds including Ethiopia. In this regard, Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child, clearly states that it is not only a right for children to be engaged in play but it is also a matter of equal opportunity for all children similarly to the United Nations (UN Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, 1967). Furthermore, Nabhan and Trimble, (1994) state in the geography of childhood, why children need wild places that children have an << unalienable right to play >>.

The basic right of the child to play however is in a challenge due to several factors of which unplanned urban development and poor attention to children's open space in urban towns. Currently as a result of population pressure to urban areas and its influence, there is no easy access for children to play grounds. In spite of urban development plan, play grounds are changing into buildings and other services. Inaccessibility, inconvenience and insecurity are strongly affecting children's motivation and courage to outdoor activities. The same is true in Jimma town.

According to Johnson, et.al (2005), there are three fundamental reasons why outdoor play is critical for young children. First basic knowledge can be most effectively learned through outdoor play second, our culture is inclined to indoor media center recreation and third, in many schools physical education is limited due to lack of teacher training, large class size and inadequate facilities. While children from middle and upper class have access to the indoor media games, majority of the children from the low income families are denied of the natural rights on access to open space which is affecting their natural physical and social development. Therefore all children regardless of family economic background are in problem due to absence of suitable open play space particularly in the many towns of Ethiopia.

In view of the proper child development, there is a critical need to develop a disposition for outdoor physical activities to our young children so that the children will have the required physical mental and social wellbeing that will enable them to become productive, healthy and responsible citizens. In line to this, (Johnson, et.al, 2005) advise that outdoor play should not become too academic and too teacher controlled, rather natural and attractive for the basis of child

development. In this regard, childhood and child peer play are so important foundations for cognitive development, communication and socialization.

The relevance of open space play ground to children overall growth is an essential area of research that profound is linked to children peer life, socialization: language skill, physical and emotional development. However little is known about such a link and the level of significance particularly in urban areas like jimma town which have changed its open space to other purposes. in these regard, while such a study was significance implication for the overall children growth there is hardly direct research study that focuses on the thematic area. Children and their parents who have the direct stake in the overall process have never been approached to suggest and empress their feeling, challenges and options for collective solutions.

Research which is conducted by Ashely, (2011) delt on adventure, imagination and constructed play grounds mostly made with prefabricated materials that child play with this permanent material. The current study therefore, focused on village natural play grounds as a major location for children outdoor activity and nature experiences. This study, therefore, attempt to fill the existing research gap on relation between open space play ground and children exposure and motivation to outdoor activity. With this understanding, the study aims to answer the accessibility and the level of influence of play spaces in the overall children growth and learning. In order to address the above objective the following basic research question will be treated

1. Does open space playground have a role in children motivation to outdoor activities?
2. Does children live in Jimma town have access to open space playground?
3. What is the previous and current status of open space play ground in Jimma Town?
4. What kind of challenge do children and parents face as a result of in accessibility of open space play ground?
5. What are the factors for inaccessibility of open space play ground?
6. What possibilities could be addressed to reiniliate the role of open space playground for outdoor activities?

1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 General Objective

To assess the accessibility and the effect of having open space play ground on children's motivation to outdoor play activities.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- ❖ To provide information about the role of open space playground in children motivation to outdoor activity participation.
- ❖ To compare the previous and current status of open space play ground
- ❖ To identify availability of open space playground & challenges relating to lack of outdoor activity
- ❖ To recommend possible option or intervention for better children open space play.

1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study help to address the urban development trend and the chance to children to play on open space playground for quality outdoor environment. Furthermore the study will be a spring board for other researchers to handle an in-depth study from different angles and field of study such as socio linguistics, socio cultural and physical environments. In addition the study will have strong relevance for school management and community/ village administration on helping children balance schooling and learn and play with available resources and open spaces. Finally this study may contribute to the department of sport science and Jimma University to handle further technical support and professionally assist the town administration to alleviate the problem.

1.5. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

There is no previous study on the issue of open space playground. As a result of this problem the final finding may be restricted on the actual responses of participant and the personal perception of the researcher in addition to these financial constraints (budget) was considered as the major restriction during the research process.

1. 6. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study focused on selected villages (kebeles) in Jimma town where open space had been available and now scarce. With regard to its content it focuses at assessing the physical accessibility of open space playground. With its depth the study assesses the possible influences and also impacts on children motivation to outdoor activities in child development to Jimma Town. The research considers the current (2014/2015 G.C) situation as a point of reference and analysis the past/retrospective and future/prospective influences on children development.

1.7. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Play:-is the activity which can be designed as a range of voluntary in intrinsically motivated activities that are normally associated with pleasure and enjoyment and also be considered a rehearsal for acting out real life events (Nabhan& Trimble, 1994).

Open space playground: - small size free area (Green or hard surface near the residential area where children's play can take off and flourish outdoor activity (Johnson, *et.al*,2005).

Outdoor activity: - an activity which allows and encourages children to relive their experiences through their most natural channel movement (Helen, 2007).

Developmental level: -Children in early childhood (from age 4 to 7) children in middle childhood (from ages 8 to11 and late childhood from 12 to 13, Sobel, (2008)

Stake holders: a person, group, or organization that has interest or concern in an organization (Tonny, 2001).

1.8. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This study consists of five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction. The second chapter focuses on the review of related literature. The third chapter treats the methodology. The fourth chapter deals with the data organization and analysis. The fifth chapter is dedicated to the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. CONCEPTS OF PLAY

Play is a pivotal part of a child's life. It fosters creativity, imagination, social connections, and learned Behaviors. Play is the activity which can be designed as "a range of voluntary, intrinsically motivated activities that are normally associated with pleasure and enjoyment" "Play can also be considered a rehearsal for acting out real life events such as can be seen when children play house or school. For children play is a critical element of growing up. It is essential for helping children reach important social, emotional, and cognitive developmental milestones as well as helping them manage stress and become resilient (Nabhan& Trimble, 1994).

Bartlett, (1999) describes play as passionately engaging in the surrounding world through exploration, manipulation, physical exuberance experimentation and pretense, either alone or with others, Marianne and Staemp, (2009) states that not only is play important for brain development as Bartlett suggests. But play also helps children develop divergent thinking. This then provides children with the ability to solve real world problems. Experts agree that play is a form of informal cognitive learning according to O'Brien, (2009) play is a form of cognitive development and a vital precursor of the capacity for work and love".

Similarly, Fjortoft and Sageie's, (2000) identified three types of play each of which contributes to a different type of learning and development functional play corresponds to gross motor learning and basic skill development. This can be seen in running climbing and other physically active play. Construction play occurs when children move and create elements within their play's capacity. This contributes to creative thinking and problem solving skills. Symbolic play or socio-dramatic play in the simple role playing and fantasy play which allows children to experiment with social skills for use in future real life situations. Youell and Staemp, (2008), both claim that indoor screen based activities, are causing the "demise of play" because media centered play doesn't offer the variety of spaces that Fjortoft and Sageie suggest are important.

2.2. CONCEPTS OF OUTDOOR PLAY

Many child sociologists and psychologists believe that play can serve as a type of therapy. Allowing children to play and interact naturally particularly for those who suffer from high – stress situations help a lot to recover and react positively. Recent design and planning research has shown that the environment has different cognitive, social and motor developmental impacts on children, (Louv, 2005).

Children look at niches within their immediate environment. Bartlett, (1999) suggests that “children tend to prefer the spontaneous opportunities offered on the streets, Sidewalks, pocket land and vacant lots. She also stresses the importance of availability of these outdoor play opportunities. However she notes that these places should be supported by parents, children, school, and community involvements to make these spontaneous plays capes safe play which after immediate plays opportunity.

Louv, (2005) provides a qualitatively based analysis of children’s interaction with natural plays capes. He states that “in nature, a child finds freedom, fantasy, and privacy. Diversify in the natural environment is important catalyst for children’s play. There are three main categories with in context of play and the physical landscape structure biodiversity, topographical diversity, and plays cape habitat diversity. O’Brien’s, (2009) claims that current “research high lights that outdoor play may be particularly valuable for children “There are two distinguishable types of outdoor plays capes which experts point to as landscapes which can full the need for children outdoor plays natural and constructed places. Children’s outdoor play and interaction with natural elements in helps to learning, development, and overall health. Outdoor play has a positive effect on children’s social development, motor skill development, and activity level.

One of the most important findings of Brown and Wiltian, (2009) study suggested that, child-led outdoor activates tended to be more active than teacher led playground activities such as organized games. Low levels of physical activity have been linked to increased chances of obesity. Thompson, (2005) examines the relationship between physical activity and a healthy social, physical and mental lifestyle the benefits of which “arise from an increased energy expenditure which contributes to more efficient body functioning, weight control, reduced risk of

chronic disease, and an overall improvement in quality of life children with increased activity levels are less likely to be overweight, increased time outdoors increases activity level.

Access to natural play elements can improve motor development and functions “this is called functional play. Siege and Fjortoft, (2000) discovered that, children who play frequently in naturalistic outdoor environments showed a “significant difference in balance and coordination. Dement and Bell (2008) noted, the following, when children were provided with a natural landscape for play, there was a statistically significant increase in motor fitness, balance and coordination compared with a control group of children playing in a conventional playground. Low physical activity levels are contributing factor in the occurrence of obesity in children. Children who live in communities which are considered “walk able” and have open space playground tend to be more physically active than those living in communities with fewer opportunities for outdoor activity.

Other research has shown that the declining exposure and interaction of young children with nature especially in terms of outdoor play is having a detrimental effect on children. What LouvR, (2005) calls “Nature Deficient Disorder “media-centered indoor activities are contributing the highly sedentary lives our children lead.

2.3. IMPORTANCE OF OUTDOOR PLAY

Social interaction outdoors also are important in the creation of on environmental identify and consciousness while individual experience in nature are important for children to develop their own understandings and relationships. interactions in nature within the context of a group can even more important in shaping how a child will reopens to their connection to as specific natural element children who are a part of an environmentally active social group are more likely to be environmentally active also (Kahn & Killer, 2002).

Brown and William, (2009) discovered that, in outdoor environments child initiated play was more likely to string- then social bonds than adult initiated play. Children with higher motor skills are more likely to be socially active on the playground. Which children who have physical motor difficulties are less likely to participate in social activities especially outdoors, This can partially be distributed to the physical demands of outdoor play but it may also be attributed to motor development.

Decreased interaction and low level of interaction between children and outdoor environments has a negative impact on children's health, learning, and development. Play is important because different plays capes offer different opportunities. In addition, outdoor play has the ability to offer children stimulation which cannot be achieved indoors (Kall, et.al 2008).

2.4. DEVELOPMENT OF OUT-DOOR PLAY

Play grounds and play times offer valuable contexts for children to explore and learn about themselves and their social lives. A variety of factors determine the quality of a playground for young children from infants to eight years age.

These include design of the play, area, safety issues, play equipment, accessibility, and adult supervisions particular emphasis need to develop a disposition for outdoor physical activities in our young children. According to Hellen, (2007), play has the following benefits:

- ❖ It allows and encourages children to relive their experiences through which children can learn. The others are play, talk and sensory experiences.
- ❖ It provides access to space to nurture mind body growth.
- ❖ It provides a relaying alternative to crowded living conditions.
- ❖ Exercise and fresh air support children's natural rhythms of sleep and wake fullness.
- ❖ Physical development is the pre-requisite for the children's growth it.
- ❖ Enhances the development of motor skills.
- ❖ Develops Co-ordination, balance and body awareness.
- ❖ Keeps the body heart and older organs healthy and.
- ❖ Develops a life –long good habit of daily exercise.

2.4.1. Personal, Social and Emotional opportunities

Hellen, (2007), argued on the importance of play for personal, social and emotional aspects as such children will have opportunities to:

- Develop confidence, self-esteem and a sense of security.
- Develop independence as they require new skills.
- Care for themselves and their personal stay.
- Became aware of and respect the needs and feedings of others, and reflect this in their behaviors.
- Learn to follow rules

- Develop tolerance and perseverance and
- Explore experiment and be adventuring.

2.5. OUTDOOR PLAY PRINCIPLES

According to Ashley, (2011), play principle includes:

- Indoors and outdoors need to be viewed as one combined and integrated environment.
- Indoors and outdoors need to be available to the children simultaneously.
- Outdoors is an equal player to indoors and should receive planning, management, evolution, resourcing, staffing and adult interaction on a par with indoors.
- Outdoor design and layout needs careful consideration.
- Outdoor is both a teaching and learning environment.
- Outdoor play is central to young children's learning possibly more to some children than other.
- The outdoor classroom offers children the opportunity to utilize effective modes of learning play, movement and sensory experience.
- Children need versatile equipment and environments.
- Staff have to be supportive forward outdoor play

2.6. THE ROLE OF OPEN SPACE PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Titman W., (1992), Public open space and playgrounds provide an outlet for children to explore the outdoor and interact with other both with and without adult supervision, the location and design of play space should encourage (motivate) children to explore and imagine their own world, through the creative use of landscape material, introduction of sculptural pieces. Public play grounds should afford children the opportunity to socialize and create their own unique play experience children using open space play grounds have the ability to work together to cooperatively solve problems as well as explore the physical demands of building their own playschool.

2.7. TREND OF PLAYGROUND EVOLUTION AND DESIGN

Table 1, 2 and 3 shows the similarity and difference between the traditional modern playground evolution and design changes in equipment type playground purpose benefit and problem shows that each stage in playground design attempted to address different types of playground and experiences.

Table 1: Comparison of traditional playground

Playground type	Equipment	Primary purpose	Problems	Benefits
Traditional playgrounds pre 1920s	Hardwood play pieces swings balance beams ladders	Improve quality of life for working children teach lower – class children moral behavior	Over –crowding not enough designated for children, no vegetation for sun /heat protection no opportunities were programmed by adults	Adult supervision
Traditional playgrounds post 1920.pre WWI	Metal piping and pre developed play pieces jungle -jims steel limbers swings fencing sandboxes	Provide children with social experiences and structure social interactions	Over –crowding few play structures for large numbers of	Integrated play places for different physical activity levels and different types of interaction

Traditional playgrounds post WWI	Metal piping and pre-developed play pieces: jungle-jims, steel climbers, swings fencing sandboxes; creative play found building materials for child construction	Provide children with social experiences	Over- crowding few play structures for large numbers of children, often	Allowed children greater freedom in play spaces for construction play
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Table reference, Aheley (2011) outdoor playground development experience education, vol. 37 (3).

Table 2: Comparison of Junk, Adventure and Imagination playground

Playground type	Equipment	Primary purpose	Problems	Benefits
Junk play grounds	Found construction materials	Provide children with plays capes after WWI	Often viewed as unsafe due to probability of injury from construction	Allowed children to create their own spaces
Adventure playgrounds post 1960s, pre-1990s	Wooden structures, specific materials for children to move around, cast concrete, ropes, timbers	Allow children the freedom to build without safety hazards	Limited the amount of creativity for building, rarely included vegetation as building material	Allowed children to create their own spaces, provided a safer environment for play than junk playgrounds
Adventure playgrounds post 1990	Wooden structure and areas, ropes timbers, materials for children to build with	Allow children to construct their own landscape with adult supervision	Adult supervision stifles some creativity limited vegetation for building didn't allow for children with handicaps	Adult supervision satisfied parental safety concerns, children able to create their own plays cape, integration of some natural elements
Junk playgrounds	Found construction materials	Provide children with plays capes after WWI	Often viewed as unsafe due to probability of injury from construction	Allowed children to create their own spaces
Adventure	Wooden	Allow children	Limited the amount	Allow children to

playground post-1960s per 1990s	structures specific materials for children to move around cast concrete ropes, timbers	the freedom to build without safety hazards	of creativity for building, rarely included vegetation as building rarely included vegetation as building material	create their own spaces provided a safer environment for play than junk playgrounds
Adventure playground post – 1990	Wooden structures, and ropes timbers, materials for children to build with	Allow children to construct their own landscape with adult supervision	Adult supervision stifles some creativity limited vegetations for building didn't allow for children with handicapped	Adult supervision satisfied parental satiety concerns, children able to create their own plays capes, integration of some natural elements

Table reference, Aheley (2011) outdoor playground development experience education. Vol. 37 (3).

Table 3: Comparison of contemporary playground forest school

Playground type	Equipment	Primary purpose	Problems	Benefits
Imagination playgrounds	Prefabricated movable parts that can be stored on site or moved off site; stationary structure: sand area, water features, play surfaces, and climbing features loose parts: foam blocks, fabric traps.	Allow children to experiment with material and construct their own playscapes under adult supervision and instruction.	Need additional funds to play To hold movable parts adult supervisors	Use of a variety of elements to create diverse stimuli, children able to create their own playscapes adult supervision provides safety integration of some natural elements
Contemporary playground post - 1970s	Some site specific design elements with mostly prefabricated manufactured equipment handicap accessibility play equipment	Create a playground within a geographical context artistic elements	Lack of vegetation more expensive due to individual design, lacks creative play elements	Mostly free play and child imitated play addresses geographical context and local needs, integrates manufactured and site specific elements address all children's play capability levels
Forest school yards	Woodland and naturally occurring landscape elements	Hands on learning in woodlands	Not widely implementable doesn't include play equipment	Utilized natural landscape, in natural process driven, provides natural experiences

Ashley (2011) outdoor play & development experiences educational 37 no 3

2.8. OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

The purpose of the open space strategy is providing a framework to guide council's decision making for the future provision of open space. In particular this strategy has provided. According to Ashley, (2011), the strategies are:

- A vision and principals that will provide the rationale for future decision making and provision;
- An understanding of current participation trends in the community and of future community aspirations in relation to recreation and open space;
- A framework future planning and development of open space playground assets;
- An understanding of the community's capacity to provide for its outdoor activity needs;
- An understanding of infrastructure priorities, both maintenance and development;
- An Action plan that makes recommendations relating to open space playground.

Providing for the playground needs of the children's will be challenging. Rapid growth in some areas population increase in others and rapid growth in a number of sports infrastructures provision that in not keeping pace with community demand, (Ashley, 2011).

Similarly, Ashley (2011), pointed out the specific and key priority actions, as: Establishing a cross department internal working group community assets discussion forum for all relevant open space issues, prepare annual capital works implementation plans for open space and reserve master plans, undertake a preliminary review of all pocket land in line with the criteria and process contained in the draft Redistribution of open space policy, develop strategies that achieve equitable joking use agreements, further opportunities for future open spaces should be identified as developments are proposed, principle open space areas that are safe sustainable and managed in accordance with best practice principles, develop internal protocols for service delivery, classify each open space asset using the open space categorization, prepare/review and adopt policies relating to, sports reserves and capital works funding for open space areas, open space maintenance, special events use of open space.

2.9. OPEN SPACE PLAYGROUND SITE IN JIMMA TOWN (BEFORE 1990'S)& CURRENT SITUATION.

Jimma town is one of the known towns in Ethiopia. In Jimma , until early 1990s, had been most suitable area for living including comfortable green open space play grounds Since mid-1990s,s these open space areas constantly been diminished and changed to other purposes which as a result open space playgrounds happened so limited to the ever increasing large group of school age children's. As a result of the huge children population and diminishing open play space majority of children are forced to be confined in smaller areas inconvenient for child play. As a result of such confinement, lacks of playing places are there are reports that children are subject to the different problems including stress, fatigue and depression quarrelling with parents and family members. In such condition it will be difficult to cultivate the children to be healthy and productive citizen and also active quality education.

Table 4: Open space site before 1990's

No	Site of open space	Size	Current status
1.	Setto playing pitch	Full size for football	House construction
2.	Driving license training area	30x30	House construction
3.	Kochee local market area	40x40	House construction
4.	Setto (In front of high school)	45x90	House construction
5.	Gureza saving house	20x20	House construction
6.	Soskindergartenthen	15x20	Kindergarten
7.	Around Jimma stadium	20x20	Car wish
8.	Around catholic school	40x40	House construction
9.	Near Johava witness church	45x90	House construction
10.	Around jirean high school	45x90	House construction
11.	Near Aramayk Hotel	45x90	House construction
12.	Genet church	45x90	Hotel
13.	Near to ECEX	20x20	Real state
14.	Near to enterprise (Dololo)	30x30	House construction

15.	Rift valley university college	Full sized for football	Private College
16.	Around technique collage	Full sized for football	TVET college
17.	Star saving house	20x20	Condominium
18.	Near mesertekirstos	20x20	House construction
19.	Near seka road	30x40	Mosque
20.	Near post office	15x20	Post office
21.	Near Galib shell	20x20	House construction

Source: *Review of Jimma Town Master Plan (1999).*

Table 5: Currently functioning open space playground (Since 1990's to date)

No	Size of open space playground	Size	Current status
1.	Hirmata MerchatoKebele (Near sport commission)	15x15	Still serving
2.	Awetu sport center	15x20	>>
3.	Bossakitto	Full sized for foot boll	>>
4.	Technique college Residential area (becho bore)	15x20	>>
85	Woleda (hirmatamentina)	20x30	Partial pitch is taken to mosque
6	Setto	20x20	Still serving

Source: *Review of Jimma Town Master Plan (1999).*

Source a comprehensive survey of open space playground and additional feedback from sport commission, Keble administration and Review of master plan of Jimma Town (1999).

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

In this research a cross sectional study design was employed. Moreover both qualitative and quantitative method also used. Therefore, mixed method design was employed in order to answer the stated research question.

3.2. STUDY AREA

The research study was conducted in Jimma town administration located about 346 km from Addis Ababa, in Oromia Regional State the town had 17 Kebeles. The global position of the study site is between latitude of 7^o83'84' "N, longitudes of 37^o 21'31' E and altitude ranging from 1690-2069 meters above sea level (population and Housing census, 2012).

3.3. SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY

The sample consists of kebele sport committees and children's project trainees' age between 10-13 years. In addition to this urban development experts, sport Commission experts, municipality officials, educational office, Journalist, coaches, children and women affair includes in the study.

3.4.SOURCE OF DATA

The study was gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected through questionnaire filled by Sport committees and children's. In addition to this, focus group discussion was administered with Journalist, coaches, kebele administers urban development expert, sport commission official, municipality official's councilor of urban development and children and women affair. Secondary data also gathered from published or unpublished written documents and reports.

3.5. THE STUDY POPULATION

The study comprises 8 kebeles which have a total population of 61,948 out of this 31,755 were women and 30,193 were male respectively.

3.6. SAMPLES SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The sample Kebeles (Ginjo, hermata, Mendera-Kochi, Awetu-Mendera Soto-Semero, Hirmata-Mentena and Bosa-Kito) was selected from a total 17 Kebeles by purposive sampling method, considering potential for open space and the residential area in which significant majority of the children and their parents live in permanently. Children in between the age group of (10-13 years) from 3 different sport project such as, male hand ball (14), women football (14) and male football (20) total of 50 children was selected. Concerning children's member of sport project trainee were taken as major criteria. The selection of player from each project was based on their living area that included under study site. Therefore, an average of 6 children was picked as well.

Regarding the committee's, 11 sport committee members from each Kebele ($N=8 \times 11=88$) total of 88 respondents was selected. In addition to these 2 urban development experts, 2 municipality officials, 2 sport commission official, 2 educational office officials, one sport Journalist, two coaches and one children's and women affair total of 148 respondents taken as a sample size. The respondents were picked by purposive sampling method and criteria based. The committees were taken from village (kebele) level sport structure and they are responsible individuals for sport activity. Stakeholders have direct contact and responsibility in children affair.

3.7. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The data collection method used in the study was questionnaire, focus group discussion and field observation. The detailed contents of the instruments are discussed as follows:

3.7.1. Questionnaire

This was done for all selected sport committees and children's. The self-prepared questionnaire was prepared in English, Amharic and Afan Oromo then translated in to English in order to check for consistency purpose. Both open and close ended question type was prepared. Basically have two sections. The First part (5 items) for each group was designed to collect personal information of respondents. The second part, which consists of 10 items for sport committee and 5 items for children was prepared to assess the challenges, impacts, trend experience (past and current) accessibility of open space playground and children motivation to outdoor activity.

3.7.2. Focus Group Discussion

This was done to triangulate, supplement and enrich the results of other methods. To undertake the focus group discussion, two focus groups children project trainees and stakeholders (sport commission, municipality, educational office, urban development councilors, coaches, sport journalist and children and women affair) taken in separate groups each comprising 10 members was made. Finally, for both groups discussion points were raised, regarding the role, trends, challenges, and factors for inaccessibility of open space playground specifically in Jimma town administration.

3.7.3. Observation

The site survey included assessment of a wide range attributes associated with outdoor play of existing open spaces in terms of the number, type, size, and proportion of children's playing on each open space during particular periods during the week was assessed or visited. For this purpose targeted areas were assessed for three times and check list was prepared.

3.8. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

First letter of collaboration was written for Jimma University to local administration (Kebele) and sport commission during the data collection, for each respondent's the aim of the study was clearly explained by data collectors and informed consent was obtained from the respondents. 6 data collectors those who have completed high school and who speak and write local language were selected for data collection from respected study area while the principal investigator coordinated the overall activity. For the purpose of this data collector were give one day training on how to administer the questionnaire its content, research protocol & sampling method and way of addressing sensitive issues. The data collection process took place from March 6 to march 20, 2007(E.C).

3.9. PILOT STUDY

The validity and reliability of the research questionnaires was checked through administering the prepared and organized questionnaires for population that are out of the target population of the study with relatively problematic kebele, specifically Jireen kebele. The pretesting of tools training was given to both for data collector.

During data collection close supervision made by principal investigator, including a cross checking interview of respondents to ensure the data quality. During pilot study 10 sport committees and 10 children's from table tennis project were selected then the researcher distributed different self-prepared questionnaires for both groups & after collecting the questionnaire back and checked, among the two groups the children's were failed to explain or express their views regarding to open ended question number 6. This stated that, the main factor for inaccessibility of open space playground. To this end by recognized respondents maturation or level of understanding the research questions were revised and amendment was developed accordingly.

3.10. DATA ANALYSIS

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative analysis technique was employed. The data collected through questioner survey like open ended and field observation were presented through descriptive statistics. In addition frequency, percentage, table and graph were included. On the other hand, data from demographic characteristics were analyzed through mean, median, and standard deviation. Qualitative data like closed ended and focus group discussion was analyzed by descriptive narration. The data processed and analyzed using SPSS for windows version 20. The researcher applied categorization and interpretation of the data in terms of common them and synthesis of data in to an over portent of the case (Leady & Ornored, 2000).

3.11. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

First, official permission was secured from Jimma University then formal letter of collaboration was written to kebele administration. The respondents were informed about the objectives and purpose of the study. Verbal consent was taken from each respondent. They were also informed about their off not participating in the study or withdrawing at any time.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter comprises two major parts. The first part includes the organization of the personal information of respondent's interims of their age, gender and educational level. Such organization will help the researcher to have a clear idea on treating the topic of the research from the view points of the composition of the informants and categories of engagement on the open space services.

The second part concerns with the analysis of the data information obtained from the informants through the various instruments including the field level observation. With regard to the authenticity of data and information, in addition to consulting all the relevant documents for the Jimma municipality and concerned institutions, the researcher has prepared appropriate questionnaire for both kebele sport committees and children's (10-13 age) and handled the data gathering process on his own. In addition to this, the researcher has prepared focus group discussion for children's and different stakeholders. Based on the data and information obtained from the field and sources of the informants, the analysis mainly using the quantitative and qualitative tools is focused to answer the basic questions on assessment the situation of open space playground and impact on children's motivation to outdoor activities.

4.1. Background of respondents

The research has attempted to address all the concerned informants/target groups/ and concerned stakeholders. Accordingly the kebele sport committees, children's and different stake holders were included to collect the necessary data. The overall background information is presented in the following session.

4.1.1. Background of Children Sport Project Trainees

Children open space play has important contribution to children interest to sport project. In this regard, the researcher used purposive sampling to gather information from children's who engaged into sport project. Accordingly, Table 6 presents the background of 50 children engaged into the research drawn from different sport project.

Table 6: The background of children

Demographic variables	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	St. deviation	Range	Variance	Skewness
Age	12 years	19	38.0	38.0	12	13	12.6	.49	1.00	.240	-.510
	13 years	31	62.0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	50	100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sex	F	16	32		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	34	68	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	50	100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational level	6.00	44	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7.00	6	12	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	50	100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The children age range varied from 12- 13 years, with the mean age of 12.6 years and standard deviation of 0.49. Out of the total subject of 50 (62%) were in the age group of 13 years old. And among those 34 were male and 16 were females. When we consider the educational background of children, all of them i.e. 50(100%) was in the range of 6 -7 grade level. This implies that, they have the capacity to understand the questionnaires and enough to give information about what they have asked.

4.2. Background of sport committee

In Ethiopian context, the village level sport structure is considered to be the nearest unit in assisting the children and helping them develop sport talents. In this regard, the table 7 illustrates the age and educational background of the village level sports committee.

Table 7: Background of sport committees

Demographic variables	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	St. deviation	Range	Variance	Skewness
Age	20-30years	8	9.5	11.9							
	31-40 years	38	45.2	57.1							
	41-50 years	32	38.1	92.9							
	51-60 years	6	7.1	100.0							
	Total	84	100.0	-	1.00	7.00	4.29	1.45	6.00	2.115	-.008
Sex	M	72	85.7	85.7							
	F	12	14.3	100.0							
	Total	84	100.0	-	1	2	1.14	.352	1	.124	2.079
Education level	10 complete	20	23.8	23.8							
	12 complete	24	28.6	52.4							
	Diploma	38	45.2	97.6							
	Degree	2	2.4	100.0							
	Total	84	100.0	-	1	4	2.26	.852	3	.726	-.296

As it is observed from the table, the sport committees were varied from 20-60 years with the mean age of 38 years and standard deviation of 22.45. Out of the total subject 84, 45.2 % were in the age group of 31-40 years old. Among those 72 were male and 12 were females. The age referred is believed to help the concerned village level officials have the energy to work aggressively with the children at the grassroots level. Nevertheless this doesn't seem a reality due to other workloads and other assignments and also budget issues. Majority of kebele committee were diploma holders and the rest of them were first degree holders. Currently the federal and regional governments are focusing on strengthen the sport structure at the grass root. In this regard, the existing policy and human resource development plan are giving attention to the village or kebele structure. in line to this the human power profile the diploma is considered to be the acceptable education qualification in this regard, during the research the village

(kebele) level human resource profile has been found in alignment with the policy direction which however need to be supported with short term intensive training and practical experience sharing and learning to build competent sport leadership at the keble level.

4.3. Background of stakeholders

Sport development is a collective task and responsibility. In this regard, the researcher also attempted to address the profile and the background of the concerned stake holders in the children open space play and talent development. Table 8 below displays the age and educational back ground of the group included in the study.

Table 8: The background of stakeholders

Demographic variables	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	St. deviation	Range	Variance	Skewnes
Age	30-40 years	4	40	40.0							
	41-50 years	6	60	60.0							
	Total	10	11.9		1.00	4.0	2.50	.97	3.00	.944	-.454
Sex	M	9	90	90.0							
	F	1	10	100.0							
	Total	10	11.9		1	2	1.10	.316	1	.100	3.162
Educational level	10 complete	20	23.8	23.8							
	12 complete	24	28.6	52.4							
	Diploma	38	45.2	97.6							
	Degree	2	2.4	100.0							
	Total	84	100.0		4	4	4.00	.00	0	.000	

In the above table the basic profile of the concerned parents, guardians and concerned personalities were considered to be “stakeholders’ for they have direct contact and responsibilities in the children development; and hence included the study.

The researchers considered the collective term 'stakeholders' to explore and capture the communalities among the members in the status, directions and concerns of the open play space for children. The stakeholder's varied from 30-60 years with the mean age of 38.6 years and standard deviation of 19.4. Out of the total subject of 10.60% were in the age group of 41-50 years old. Among those 9 were male and 1 was female. Hence, from this data one can understand that informants were found essential to gather authentic information on the trends of the open space areas for children, the influences on the children's daily conduct and family relationships and implications on the children's behavioral development.

4.4. Analysis of questionnaires and focus group discussion of children's

Table 9: Response on the accessibility of open space playground for children

No	Items	Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Is there open space playground for children's near your home	10	20	40	80

As it is seen in table 9, 15(25%) replied that they have access to open space playground, whereas 35 (75%) of the children's replied they do not have open space playground to play outside home. Subsequently, those respondents who responded the accessibility in a positive way asked to state the type of activity they engaged. As a result 10 (6.6%) males reported they play football, and 5(10%) of females said they used open space playground as a means of social interaction (friendship) the joys of running chasing and rope jumping. On the other hand those who replied no, 15(42.8%) both males & females suggested that, due to limitation of open space playground near to their home area they were forced to focus on media centered activity at their home.

13 (37.1%) of males responded that they play football in street side walk, asphalt road. 7(20%) of females respond that due to inaccessibility of open space playground they simply sit and talk with their peers group and sometimes they play different nonphysical contact games in free pocket land around their home.

Information collected through focus group discussion with children's also supported the fact that there is no easy access to open space playground, due to this they do not address all of the areas

needed to promote a variety type of play and opportunities for natural experiences. From the finding, we can understand that, there is no easy access for children's to playgrounds. The number of playground are not keeping pace with children's demand, and children's drive to play also low them in situations and outdoor play places which are unsafe such as streets, building sides and street corners.

Another child relates disadvantage in access and opportunity in outdoor activity which discussed during focus group discussion was the issue of youth and adult intervention in playing area. They suggested that even so, there were open space playground near their home; they do not have opportunity for free play. Because the playing area was occupied by different social group (youth and adults) at this time they forced to limit their interest and retreat not to play and go back to home. These imply that, because of the constraints of playground other social group also need to small size space which was previously and totally served for children for outdoor activity.

Further implication of the inaccessibility of playground was the disappearance of self-organized (free child initiated) children football team in residential area. This result may have been due to be the fact that children were less participation in outdoor activity and less access to playing area. Further, the existing conditions (lack of open space) do not provide the variety of rich opportunities for peer interactions, physical, social and cognitive outcomes. From the study the researcher observed that, children opportunity for their peer and free choice of activities has been diminished in areas where open space playgrounds facilities are not available for children's. These imply that a child who is not allowed to develop outdoor activities to be less competent, especially late in life.

Table 10: Response of children whether playing far from residential area or not

No	Items	Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
4	If you have got the opportunity to play far from your residential area, can you go and play?	15	30	35	70

In table 10 children's were asked whether they play or not far from their home. The majority of them 35(70%) respond no, they can't go and play far from their residential area. Whereas 15(30%) males respond that yes, even if, the playing area far from home, they were volunteers to go & play. Those who respond no, asked to suggest the reason why they can't go and play. These group said that, it is difficult for them to walk freely far from their home or more independently from one place to another.

Children's during focus group discussion also confirmed that their parents also were worry about car accident and other related issues. From the finding we can observe that increased distance from residential area, the decreased children participation and parents fear also increased. In principle child have the right to play and communicate and learn each other but the issue of distance is observed as a major obstacle. Another important factor which observed from the study was parental concern about safety issues. Such as traffic, security and criminal activity are also play a large influence on children activity level. Therefore, being aware of safe outdoor activity practices for children insure positive sporting experience for children of all abilities. From this study one can understand that the location and design of play spaces should considered to encouraged or motivated to outdoor activity

4.5. Analysis of the questionnaire and focus group discussion with kebele sport committees and different stakeholders

Table 11: Responses of kebele sport committees and stakeholders

S.N	Item	Yes		No		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Is there open space play ground near your home for children out-door activities?	17	20.3	67	79.7	84	100

As shown in table 4, the kebele sport committees were asked whether they have open space playground for their children's near at home or not. Accordingly 67(79.7) % of committee members included in the study responded negatively that, they do not have easy access and suitable space around their living areas. On the other hand, those who said yes to the question 17 (20.3 %) were asked the type of activity that their children engaged and replied that, their

children (dominantly boys) more engaged in football game play and girls using the space for Rope skipping & as sort of gathering within home compound. From the above analysis it can be clearly deduced that the gender issue that make the girls to be at the disadvantaged position right from the early ages.

During the field study, the Focus Group Discussions / FGDs/ and exchange of ideas on thematic questions made with the elder parents have witnessed that the situation of limited open space for children is becoming a serious issue in children physical and social and also cultural aspects including the interest to know one' surrounding and attachment with other village members. In addition the results of the discussions have depicted that such lack of open space for children is also bringing strong economic influence on those from the low income families which unable to satisfy their children demands like purchasing artificial play stations and toys.

From the result, we can understand that, there is no easy access of open space playground for children's. And the study identified from field observation that, currently the existing open space playground which served for children were six (6) in number. The rest 75% of open space playground were changed to construction and building. Because of the absence open spaces, as it is discussed in the review of the related literature, children connection with nature also decreased and emphasis on media entertainment and different in door activities are becoming more prevalent. Some would argue that, this is a shifting to technological indoor games. But they have to know it is also a shift away from a pivotal relationship between human and nature. We can understand that children inclination to media centered activities had a significant effect on children growth. According to Youl and Stamp A., 2008: both claim that indoor screen based activities, are causing the "demise of play" because media centered play doesn't offer the variety of spaces.

In the other way however the problem existed, (lack of open spaces) children can see the opportunity within the singular element of these spaces. Supporting the above idea scholars such as Bartlet (1994) pointed out in her research that children tend to prefer the spontaneous opportunities offered on streets, side wake and vacant lots. She also notes these places should be supported by parents, children's school community.

Table 12: Responses on parent’s interest towards children’s playing on open space play ground

S.N	Item	Yes		No		Total	
		F	%	f	%	F	%
1	Do you allow your children to go to & play on open space play ground?	58	69.2	26	30.8	84	100

As it is clearly presented in table 12 sport committees were asked whether they allow their children’s to play outside their home or not, majority of respondents 58(69.2%) specially (males) are more willing to allow their children to go to open space and play with other children. On the contrary majority of female respondents 12 (14.2%) seem reluctant to send their children particularly girl child to open space. 14 (16.6%) of male respondents mainly from the better income families also reluctant to send their children on playing fields.

From this the difference in allowing children’s to open space among women parents seem to be related to social, cultural and risks. This new social trend seems a visible shift of the common mutual living of families and interaction of their children regardless of economic status and religious affiliation during the 1980s and 1990s in Jimma. Such a trend has also serious consequences not only the children socialization but also challenging the age old Ethiopian tradition and social capital of harmony which children shall learn and develop right from early ages.

The information obtained from the better income families has also offered another interesting point in creating opportunities for urban job creation and income generation. According to this group, as a result of limited children open space, there are emerging business ideas for the child’s as other window of options/opportunities such as indoor game, swimming pools and different recreational place. Though the window of opportunity for income generation through children game business is encouraging, this seems discriminatory and segregator for it doesn’t include those children from low and poor income families.

From the discussions and triangulations of ideas, minority number of parents from upper income families, in one way or another, seem to support the emerging ‘class’ division for the safety and

security reasons. According to these parents unnecessary contact, harassment and bullying are a possible suspected challenge against them and their children in a mixed child open space environment and reason why they do not allowed their children's to spent their time on the outdoor activities except within compound or near their home with 'known' peer. All these points clearly imply that there is a perception of making safe by alienation and correlation between increased income of the family and less attention to have open space for their children. On the other hand, the majority of the children from the low and poor income families seem to have no access to open space playground.

Furthermore, it was noted that the negative perception of outdoor activities with other neighborhood child have a negative impact on children desire to play activities. The above argument is supported by Nabhan & Trimble, (1994) they commented that parents would know that risk taking should be a designed part of play. It is a universal part of childhood, there is always some risk in meeting a challenge, but this risk can and should be managed by support (physical and physiological), that the child develop risk assessment skills. In fact, a child who is not allowed to develop these skills tends to be less competent especially later in life given that no playground can ever be 100% safe because children are unpredictable

The whole discussion above seems to indicate an important point about the missing links between the basic principles and existing practices of children development. According to Fjortoft & Sageie (2000) suggest that ,many parents seem to focus only material support but hardly understand the essential role of open interactive play to socialize their children with other age mates and groups. As many research findings asserts that child alienation and creating one's own unique space including play experience will negatively influence the proper and complete children development. Furthermore, despite the purchase of expensive artificial game devises for the children, the children may ask the opposite to play natural attachment , interaction and play with their friends and thus the shear difference in how adult see a play space and how children see the plays cape can cause the conflict.

The data and information obtained from the questionnaires and FGDs witnessed that there seems a consensus among the low income families on the significance and relevance of open space playground for their children. Nearly all the informants of such the group informed that they do not have the resources to visit relatively expensive alternative outdoor plays capes and it is

becoming burden for them and other similar parents both in cost of buying media electronics, playing devices and their time to go children playing area.

Table 13: Response on factors for in accessibility of open space play ground

No	Items	f	%
6.	What are the factors that cause inaccessibility of open space playground (put it in rank)		
	a. Intensive construction	13	15.4
	b. Population pressure in urban area	10	11.9
	c. Lack of implementation of open space plan and policy	40	47.7
	d. Little emphasis was given to children outdoor activity	25	21
	e. Specify other		
	Total	84	100

A closed-ended question item was presented for the informant to list the most factors that inhibit the children against easy access to play ground in their children respective home area. The respondents were kindly asked to name and rank the most impeding factors; and the researcher was tallied the most frequent factors mentioned by the respondents in terms of priority. Table 6 deals the consolidated result of the response of the key informants mainly the Kebele Sport Committee who at the same time are parents.

The respondents clearly witnessed the degree of influence of the organizational planning and social factors which stated in terms of priority as agreed by the respondents. Practically, 40 (47.7 %) of the respondents that, lack of explicit policy and plan for the implementation urban development seems the core factor that played against the inaccessibility of playground. The rest of factors in terms of ranking are stated as, 25 (21%) are all related to hence little or no emphasis to children outdoor activity,13(15.4%) stated the continuous intensive construction in place of the previous open space and the rest of10 (12%) related population pressure to incoming people to Jimma town

The response given above had important implications on the current and future trends of the open space play ground in Jimma town. While the practical challenges are observable and associated with the cause to intensive construction undergoing in each one of the corner, there seems a continuous trend of taking all the open spaces and replace them with premises non related to the development of children physical and mental makeup which is the basis for a nation development. The challenge was also noted from the focus group discussion of municipality officials which all approached informants accepted the problem related to implementation of improper urban development planning (design) and in adequate suitable infrastructure.

Similarly, the above argument was supported by Ashley (2011). As noted by his research providing for the playground needs of the children's will be challenging. Rapid growth in urban areas, populations increase in others and rapid growth in sports infrastructures provisions that is not keeping pace with community demand.

In general, the study showed that, as a result of the above cause, there is no sufficient open space playground for the children's. On the country the Ethiopia sport policy issued on 21 April 1998 G.C is aware of the many benefits and growing role of sport and calls for concerted action to be forget by relevant governmental and non-governmental bodies to realize the participation of people through establishing necessary structure in areas of residence, schools and work place. The findings of this study therefore, would be highly relevant for the city administrators and the concerned body should be address the provision demand and open space playground issues relations to harmonizing the urban planning trends and the rights of each of the children to easily access and enjoy open space/ outdoor activity for holistic personality development.

Table 14: Response on role of open space playground

No	Items	Strongly agree		Agree		Not agree
		f	%	f	%	
7.1	Play at open space near home helps children to be physically strong	84	100	-	-	-
7.2	Lack of open space play ground for children have negative effects on child learning development	84	100	-	-	-
7.3	Play at open space near have helps children to develop confidence and self esteem	24	28.6	60	71.4	-
7.4	Play at open space near home helps children to encourage motivation to diverge outdoor activities	84	100	-	-	-
7.5	Play at open space near have helps children to learn socialization	84	100	-	-	-

As indicated in table 14 kebele sport committees express their opinion to advantage (role) of open space playground based on closed ended questioners. The results shown that more than 84 (100%) of the respondent strongly agreed that, lack of open space playground for children have negative effect on children’s learning development. 84(100%) of the study participants correctly identified the role to physical strength. while others 84(100%) associated the benefits to socialization and 60(71.4 %) related to confidence and self-esteem building accordingly. During focus group discussion all stakeholders responded that they also need an open space area to their health, to control some of health related like obesity, diabetic and blood pressure. A cross triangulation on the background if this group indicated that they not have home compound and do not have space to exercise physical activities.

Supporting the above idea, dement and bell, (2000) pointed out that; low physical activity levels are contributing factors in the occurrence of obesity in children. Children who live in community

which are considered “walk able” and have open space playground tend to be more physically active than those living in communities with fewer opportunities for outdoor activity. Another scholar Thompson (2005) examines the relationship between physical activity and a health, social, physical, and mental life style. The benefits of which arises from an increased energy expenditure which contributes to more efficient body functioning, weight control, reduced risk of chronic disease and an overall improvement in quality of life.

From the study, the researcher observed that open space is essential both for children and parents to keep their health condition. The above result also shows that, all respondents’ are aware or have good understanding about open space playground potential benefits.

Response of open ended questions on the past (before 20 years) and current status of open space playground of Jimma town

As indicated in question the sport committees were asked to describe their views on previous & current trend of open space playground of Jimma city. Based on this, most of them said that, in previous years (at least before 20 years) there are so many open space playground for children’s for different outdoor activity. Despite of this, there were a number of self-organized children’s football teams in residential area. The children’s were boundlessly enjoyed their childhood life by playing, running here and there, chasing ball in wide playgrounds accessible in their vicinity. They have passed unforgettable memories and enjoyed pleasurable childhood life.

Concerning the current trends they said that many kebele due to construction, population and other reasons children’s do not have access to outdoor games & sport activities, as their elders. Children’s time spent outdoor is often limited more over thy said that due to the limitation most school age students were confined in small & limited area to play. In focus group discussion, surprisingly, almost all of stakeholders express their views about the previous generation memory of childhood activity on open space play ground in positive way supporting this idea of researcher such that Verbeak and Dewal(2002), pointed out that, in previous generation in urban area a connection with nature was inevitable, however, due to in accessibility of playgrounds children’s are more inclined to stay indoor to go outside and develop connection with nature.

From the finding we can understand that the previous generation is by far better access to open space playground in terms of developing physical health, sport talent development and

opportunity to interaction and create their own unique play experience. These implies that childhood life they passed was prominent role on our current life, i.e., our current manhood began to send roots deep in to the ground there.

From my experience and observation children who are living near to open space area have better physical interaction and sport talent development. For example the open space in Awetu, Ginjo and Kitto kebeles are an important location for the development of many sport project players of the Jimma town. The above idea is supported by siege and Fjortoft (2000), which is said that, access to natural play elements can improve motor development and functions. Children who play frequently in naturalistic outdoor environments showed a “significant difference in balance and coordination” rather than who do not have playground spaces.

Figure 1 the number of open space playground early 1990’s up to 2007 EC

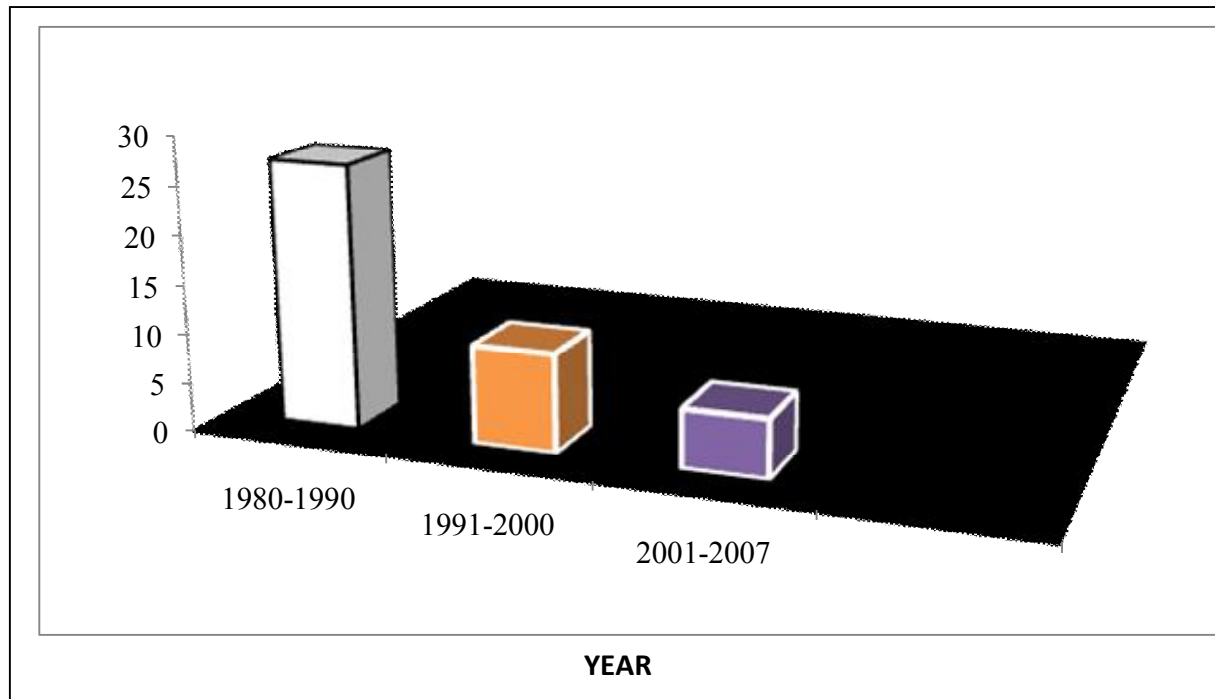


Figure 1: The number of open space playground early 1990's up to 2007 EC

Table 15: Comparisons of existing open space playground per children ratio

	Site of open space play ground	Playground per children ratio
1	Himata merchato kebele (near sport commission)	1: 889
2	Awetu sport center	1:1400
3	Kitto	1:1000
4	Technique college residensial area	1:1500
5	Woleda(hirmata mentina)	1:957
6	Setto	1:932
7	Mendera kochi	No play ground
8	Jiren	No play ground

Sites which are used predominantly for club competition such as stadium and play grounds which are actively managed by different schools are excluded from the assessment. The existing open space playground which served for children's were six in number as it was indicated in the table were changing to construction and building. After 1990's the ratio of play grounds per children deteriorated as population within the city had increased significantly. The total number of play grounds in use had marginally decreased. The reduction in the number of playgrounds in use in general corresponds to a loss of open space

Response of open ended question on the challenges of children's and parents as a result of inaccessibility of open space playground

The field level research has also come up with an important category of point between the inaccessibility of open space and every emerging and getting serious challenges both to parents and children are well.

Respondents were asked through open ended questioner to list the possible challenge that parents and children face as a result of inaccessibility of open space playground for children's related to;

❖ **Loss of motivation**

Research conducted by Thompson (2005) pointed out that, the physical elements within plays cape are important for encouraging type of outdoor play which facilitate childhood relationships with nature. From this view we can understand that, unless we create children to access different outdoor activity on a daily or weekly basis they do not encouraged or motivated to involve in different activities.

❖ **Sedentary life**

The second challenge (implication) which is revealed by respondents associated the problem to sedentary life at home and limits movement and play. Many scholars agreed that the decreased activity level of a child have negative influence on child growth more time spent at home and focused on media entertainment, can create health deficiency. After all, when a child is confined at home will feel boride or unhappy, exposed to have physical, social and psychological problems.

❖ **Limited opportunity to social learning**

The third implication (challenge) centering the disadvantage of open space playground was as the response of respondent related to limited opportunities to social learning. As we know from the literature that, playgrounds are a site for socialization. Playgrounds can offered children to opportunity to interact & create own unique play and children using open space playgrounds have the ability to work together to cooperatively solve problems. However, the current status of playground fails to do or do not address social interaction of peer group in different residential area due to non-existence of the places. According to Clyton (2007), they suggested that social interaction on nature was offer more powerful than individual interaction. This implies that

playground help children learn and develop the important social skills necessary for successful peer relations both in and out of school.

❖ **Negative impact on health and development**

The other implication or challenge which was explained by respondents was issue related to negative impact on children health and development. According Hellen (2007) when children are access to Playgrounds, they tend encouraged to practice activities (exercises) which is benefits the child health in a good condition such as keeping the body heart and other organs healthy, exercise and fresh air support children's natural rhythms of sleep and wake fullness.

From the finding it was noted that, open space Vs outdoor activities are the central to child healthy. In addition to these in contributes to more efficient body functioning and also an overall improvement in quality life style of the child.

Parental economic problems

The last but not least of challenge which is expressed by respondents was parental economic problem. Meaning when a child confined or stayed at home without any activity the child forced to ask his mother bread again and again. Despite of this fact parents could be exposed for additional expense. The issue related to the challenge was material support in cost of buying media electronics indoor game devices for children's. Similarly, in the focus group discussion the coaches and sport commission official believed or suggested that those children who spent more time on open space playground were easy adaptation for physical education program in the school. While others, who do not have access to playground were less active to demonstrate simple exercise during practical work. Similarly Dement & Bell (2008) suggested that there was statistically significant increase in motor fitness and coordination compared with a control group of children. These implies that, playing on open space in early childe provide to develop better body balance and rhythm. Also, the skills enhance a child to have a greater choice of movement options. The above result shows open space playgrounds were a means to prepare for physical education lesson at school.

Response on open ended question on possible solution to create easy access to children open space playground

The study has also sought areas of possible alternatives for the challenges observed with regard to the ever diminishing open space in Jimma town. Accordingly, the informants drawn from kebele sport committees were asked to suggest possible solutions or reinstate the role of open space playground specifically in Jimma town administration. The respondents, based on their work experience and close work relations to the subject have listed a number of suggestions which are helpful to recommend that the city administration should have provide on open space the other issues is involving collective input from a range of disciplinary and professional perspectives, which address planning, designing and evaluating space for children as well strategies for including the perspectives of children parents and communities in addition to these, they recommend the need to raise general awareness regarding the importance of playground to children, its potential in supporting young children's to the improvements the provision of space to play outdoors by promotion and actualization of good design in space for children's. Similarly Ashely, (2011) pointed out that, there should be strategy to provide opportunities to open space in accessible location for children's to address the need of communities. Strategy such as categorization, reservation, distribution and internal protocols are the key (priority) action should be developed to tackle the uneven distribution of open space playgrounds.

From focus group discussion it was commented that the municipality should establish community assets discussion forum for all relevant open space issues, undertake a preliminary review of all vacant area, maintenance & upgrades the existing playing area, capital works funding for open space and create cluster of open space for children's.

The overall discussions and analysis made have important and direct relations to the points related to the proper urban planning and implementations. The key ideas that lead to the finding can entail that designing and providing playgrounds in each Kebele would be quite impractical but still there seem different options to provide playground for children's in suitable locations for common utility and proper administration of more than village administrations through joint committee or task force.

Therefore, the study has witnessed that there is significant challenge which will be ever serious in the coming years but from the discussions and constructive feed backs were the most essential point seems understanding the problem and on how to balance urban development trend with children chance to play on open space playground.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter included the summary, conclusion based on the findings, and the recommendation forwarded by the researcher which helps to address the urban developmental trend and the chance to children to play in open space playground for quality outdoor environment

5.1. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to assess the accessibility and impacts of open space playground on children's motivation to outdoor play activities in Jimma town administration. Accordingly the following research questions were entertained

1. Do children have access to open space playground?
2. What is the previous and current status of open space playground in Jimma town?
3. Does open space playground have a role in children motivation to outdoor activity?
4. What kind of challenge do children and parents of as a result is the in accessibility of open space playground?
5. What is the factor for inaccessibility of open space playground?
6. What possibility could be addressed to reinitiate the role of open space playground for outdoor activities?

In order to answer these basic questions, the researchers employed questionnaire focus group discussion and observation as the main data collection instruments. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data collection instruments. For qualitative part the researcher was prepared open ended questions and focus group discussion which was analyzed by descriptive narrating, additionally, the quantitative data was described by using frequency, percentage, graph and table. And also the demographic characteristics analyzed through mean, media and standard deviation.

5.2. CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained from children, sport committees and stakeholders as well as focus group discussions made, the following conclusion was forwarded.

- Results of this study made clear that all of the respondents have good knowledge about the role or importance of open space playground for children's. This is evidenced by the fact that all respondents pointed out the benefit to child development, physical strength, and socialization, motivation to outdoor activity, confidence and self-esteem building. Besides this open space playgrounds are important means for the development of sport project players of the Jimma town administration.
- As confirmed from the questionnaires and FGD, there is no easy access to open space playground. Due to space constraints children's time spent outdoors is often limited and they do not address all of the areas needed to promote a variety type of play and opportunities for natural experiences and also forced to indoor media entertainment activity, which are contributing to the highly sedentary lives our children's lead.
- Information which is collected from FGD suggested that, due to limitation of open space playground, now a day children are being sent out to play on open space playground comparatively less than the previous generation. Currently the existing open space which served for children's is only six in number. The rest 75% this are changed to construction and buildings
- The major challenges which is found in this research is the declining exposure and interaction of children's with nature have detrimental effects on children's activities. Such as reduced motivation in outdoor activities, exposure to sedentary life, limited social interaction and the negative impact on health and sport skill development.
- It could be concluded that major barrier or factors to inaccessibility of open space playground in use is generally correspond to a loss of open space; it is because of intensive construction less emphasis is given to children outdoor activity, population pressure and poor planning in implementation of open space playground particularly in appropriate implementation open space planning.

5.3. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the finding of the study and other established facts, the following recommendations are made.

- Urban development master plan should consider small playground in the residential areas and also in new kebele (potential for playground) which is recently included in Jimma town administration should be reserved open space playground for children's.
- Existing institution that have open space playground around residential area should consider and allow children to play or benefit. Create cluster of spaces for children's in this area.
- There is a need for a more co-ordinate and integrated approach to the management of open space playground assets between municipality, sport commission and children and youth affairs to arrange the issue of open space playground of children's or to balance urban development's trend to open space playground.
- Like Sunday market in Addis Abeba asphalt road should be closed and permitted for children outdoor activities
- Existing playground should be maintained, upgraded and protected and seek nature experiences for children's
- Generally to balance the situation, not only the government bodies but also the community at large should contribute a lot to improve situation.
- Finally, I would like to propose for further an in-depth study to be conducted with relation to open space playground for children outdoor activity.

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APPENDIX A

Jimma University

College of natural science

Department of sport science

Questionnaire for kebele sport committee

Introduction

Dear respondents, the objectives of this study are for the partial fulfillments of Master's Degree in Football Coaching. Therefore, this questionnaire is prepared to solicit your views on open space playground related information from you. I therefore, request you to provide me with your frank opinion on the subject by responding to the questions below.

Thank you for your time and cooperation!

Instruction

Part I

Please tick the box in front of each statement and provide your responses where requested after filling personal information.

1. Kebele _____ city _____
2. Sex: Male Female
3. Age 20-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 Over 60
4. Educational Level: Less than grade
 10 complete First degree
 12 complete MA
 Diploma
5. Occupation: _____

Part II

1. Is there open space playground near your home for children out-door activities?
 Yes No

2. What kind of activities they play?

3. If No, where do your children play outside home?

4. Do you allow your children to go to open space play ground?

Yes

No

5. If No, what is your reason for your restriction?

6. What are the factors that cause inaccessibility of open playground? (put it in rank, according to the major causes)

- a. Intensive constructions
- b. population pressure in urban areas
- c. lack of implementation of open space plan and policy
- d. little emphasis is given to children outdoor activities
- e. Specify other

7. Please give your responses to the following points related to children access to open space playground and its function (role):

No	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Not agree
10.1	Play at open space near home helps children to be physically strong			
10.2	Play at open space near home helps children to learn socialization			
10.3	Play at open space near home helps children to develop confidence and self-esteem			
10.4	Play at open space near home helps children to encourage motivation to diverse out-door activities			
10.5	Lack of open space playground for children have negative effects on child learning			

8. What is the previous (before 20 years) and current status of open space play ground in jimma town?

9. What kind of challenges do children's and parents face as a result of inaccessibility of open space play ground:

10 As a parent, what possible solution do you suggest to create easy access to children open space play ground around residential areas?

APPENDIX B

Jimma University

College of natural science

Department of sport science

Questionnaire for children's (10-13 years)

Introduction

Dear respondents, the objectives of this study are for the partial fulfillments of Master's Degree in Football Coaching. Therefore, this questionnaire is prepared to solicit your views on open space playground related information from you. I therefore, request you to provide me with your frank opinion on the subject by responding to the questions below.

Thank you for your time and cooperation!

Instructions

Please tick the box in front of each statement and provide your responses where requested after filling personal information.

1. Is there open space play ground near your home?

Yes

No

2. If yes, what kind of activities you play? _____

3. If No, where do you pass your leisure time?

4. If you have got the opportunity to play far from your residential area, can you go and play?

5. If no what is you reason?

APPENDIX C
Jimma University

College of natural science

Department of sport science

Focus group discussion points

1 how do you see the value or role of open space playground for children to outdoor activity?

- 1 How do you observe the previous and current status of open space playground specifically in your residential area?
- 2 what are the major challenges do children and parents face as the result of inaccessibility of open space play ground
- 3 what are the factors for inaccessibility for open space playground
- 4 What possibility could be addressed to reinitiate the role of open space playground?

APPENDIX D
Jimma University
College of natural science
Department of sport science

Observation check list

Roll no	Site of open space play ground	Size	Owner	Current status

4. Naannoo keessanitti dirreen tapha daa'immaniif banaa tahe otoo jiraatee muchaan keessan dirreetti akka xabatuuf ni'eeyyamuufii?

Nan'eeyyamaaf

hineeyyamuuf

5. Deebiin keessan "hineeyyamuuf" yoo tahe, sababa saa ibsaa

6. Rakkoowwan dirree tapha daa'immaniif sababajoo tahan maalfa'i? (sababawwan saanii sadorkaadhaan kaa'aa).

- a. Ijaarsi adda addaa magaalaa keessa jiraachuu saa
- b. Baay'inni uumataa magaalaa keessatti dabaluu saa
- c. Rakkoo raawwii karoora (dirree taphaa ilaalchi see
- d. Rakkoo dirree tapha daa'immaniif xiyyeeffannoo kennuu dhiisuu
- e. Yaada dablataa yoo qabaattan ibsaa

7. Faayidaalee dirreewwan tapha daa'immanii ilaalchisee filannoowwan kanatti'aansanii kanatti'aansanii tarreefaman fuulduratti deebii keessan mallattoo "X" kanaan kaa'aa.

Lakk	Faayidaalee	Baay'een waliigala	Waliingala	Waliihingalu
7.1	Dirreewwan taphaa jibina qaama daa'immaniif nifayyadu			
7.2	Dirreewwan taphaa walitti dhufeenya hawaasummaa daa'immaniif faayidaa qabu			
7.3	Ofiif dhabachuufi ofitti amanummaa nida gaasa			
7.4	Sochiiwwan ispoortii bakkeeti taasifaman akka daa'imman fedhii qabaataniif nikakaasu			
7.5	Dirreen taphaa safaraa dhibamuun saa guddina daaimmaniirratti dhiibbaa niqabsstaa			

8. Dirree tapha daaimmanii ilaalchisee, magaalaa jimmaatti haalli waggootii 20 dura tureefi kan yeroo ammaa maal fakkaata?

9. Bakkeen tapha daaimmanii safara hunda keessaa dhibamuun saa daa'immaniifi maatiwwan saniirratti rakkoon (dhiibbaan inni fide maali?

10. Rakkoowwan karaa dirree tapho daa'immaniin jiran furuuf falli jiru maali jetti?

APPENDIX G

ጅማ የኒቨርሲቲ

የተፈጥሮ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ

ስፖርት ሳይንስ ትምህርት ክፍል

በቀበሌ ስፖርት ኮሚቴ የሚሞላ መጠይቅ

በክፍል አንድ ላይ የተጠቀሱት የግል ሁኔታዎች ከሞሉ በኋላ በክፍል ሁለት የተጠቀሱት ጥያቄዎች በባዶ ሳጥን ውስጥ ምልክት በማድረግ መልስዎን መስጠት ይችላሉ፡፡

ክፍል አንድ

- 1. ቀበሌ -----
- 2. ከተማ -----
- 3. ሦታ ወንድ ሴት
- 4. ዕድሜ -----
- 5. የትምህርት ደረጃ
 - 10 ያጠናቀቀ
 - 12 ያጠናቀቀ
 - ዲፕሎማ
 - የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ

ክፍል ሁለት

- 1. በመኖሪያ አካባቢዎ ክፍት የህፃናት የመጫወቻ ሜዳዎች አሉ?
 - አዎ የሉም
- 2. መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ህፃናት በየሰፈሩ ተሰባስበው የምጫወቱት የጨዋታ ዓይነት ይግለፁ? _____
- 3. መልሶ የሉም ከሆነ ህፃናት በትርፍ ጊዜያቸው የት ይጫወታሉ? _____
- 4. በአካባቢዎ ክፍት የሆነ የህፃናት መጫወቻ ሜዳ ቢኖር ልጅዎ ሜዳ እንዲጫወቱ ይፈቅዳሉ?
 - እፈቅዳለሁ አልፈቅድም
- 5. መልዎ ሁለተኛው ከሆነ ምክንያት ይግለፁ?

6. የህጻናት የመጫወቻ ሜዳ ችግሮች ዐቢይ ምክንያቶች ምንድናቸው (ምክንያቶቹን በደረጃ አስቀምጡ)

ሀ. በከተሞች የተለያዩ ግንባታዎች መኖር

ለ. በከተሞች የህዝብ ብዛት መጨመር

ሐ .የእቅድ አፈፃፀም ችግር (የመጫወቻ ሜዳን በተመለከተ)

መ. የህፃናት መጫወቻ ሜዳ ትኩረት ያለመሰጠት ችግር

ሠ. ተጨማሪ ካለዎት ይግለፁ

7. የህፃናት የመጫወጫ ሜዳዎች ጠቀሚታን በተመለከተ ቀጥሎ በተዘረዘሩ አማራጮች ፊት ለፊት መለስዎን በምልክት ያስቀምጡ

ተ.ቁ	ጠቀሚታዎች	በጣም እስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ	አልስማማም
7.1	የመጫወቻ ሜዳዎች ለሕፃናት አካላዊ ጥንካሬ ይረዳሉ			
7.2	የመጫወቻ ሜዳዎች ለሕፃናቱ ማህበራዊ ግኙነት ጠቃሚታ አላቸው			
7.3	በራስ መቆምና በራስ መተማመን ለማዳበር ይረዳሉ			
7.4	ከቤት ውጪ ለሚደረጉ ስፖርታዊ እንቅስቃሴዎች ህፃናት ፍላጎት እንዲኖራቸው ያነሳሳሉ			
7.5	የሜዳዎች በአካባቢያ ለመኖር በሕፃናቱ ዕድገት ላይ አሎትዊት ዕህኖ ይኖረዋል			

8. በጅማ ከተማ ከ20 ዓመታት በፊትና አሁን ያለው የህፃናት መጫወቻ ሜዳዎች ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?

9. በየሰፈሩ የህፃናት የመቻወቻ ሜዳዎች ያለመኖር ችግር በህፃናትና በወላጆች ላይ ያሳደረው ችግር (ተፅዕኖ) ምንድን ነው?

10. የህፃናት የመጫወቻ ሜዳዎች ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን መደረግ አለበት ይላል?

APPENDIX H

ጅማዩኒቨርሲቲ

የተፈጥሮ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ

ስፖርት ሳይንስ ትምህርት ክፍል

በህፃናት የሚሞላ መጠይቅ

በክፍል አንድ ላይ የተጠወሱትን የግል ሁኔታዎች ከሞላችሁ በኋላ በክፍል ሁለት የተጠቀሱትን ጥያቄዎች በባዶ ሣጥን ውስጥ ምልክት(✓) በማድረግ መልሳችሁን መስጠት ትችላላችሁ።

ክፍል አንድ

1. ቀበሌ -----

2. ከተማ -----

3. ያታ ወንድ ሴት

4. ዕድሜ -----

ክፍል ሁለት

1. በመኖሪያ አካባቢዎ ክፍት አነስተኛ ሜዳዎች አሉ✓

አዎ የሉም

2. መልሳችሁ አሉ ከሆነ ምን ዓይነት ጫወታ ታዘወትራላችሁ?

3. መልሳችሁ የሉም ከሆነ ትርፍ ጊዜያችሁን የት ታሳልፋላችሁ?

4. በሰፊራችሁ ራቅ ያለ ሜዳ ካገኛችሁ ሄዳችሁ መጫወት ትችላላችሁ?

እችላለሁ አልችልም

5. መልሳችሁ አልችልም ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ግለፁ?

APPENDIX I

ጅማዩኒቨርሲቲ

የተፈጥሮ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ

ስፖርት ሳይንስ ትምህርት ክፍል

በኦሪጂናል ክልላዊ መንግስት በጅማ ዞን በጅማ ከተማ በሚገኙ የቀበሌ የስፖርት ኮሌጅና የህጻናት(10-13ዓመት) የስፖርት ፕሮጀክት ሰልጣኞች አባላት የህጻናት የመጫወቻ፣ ሜዳን በተመለከተ ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

የፍቃድኝነትማረጋገጫቅፅ

የተከበር(ሸ) የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ እንደምን አደርክ (ሸ) ዋልክ (ሸ) እኔ በጅማ ከተማ ባሉ የቀበሌ የስፖርት ኮሌጅና የህጻናት ስፖርት ፕሮጀክት አባላት ላይ በጅማ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የማስተርስ ዲግሪ ተማሪ ለሚያደርገው ጥናት መረጃ ሰብሳቢ ነኝ። የጥናቱ ዋና ዓላማ የህጻናት የመጫወቻ ሜዳ በተመለከተ መዳሰስና በችግሮቹ ዙርያ ጥናት ለማጥናት ነው ። ስለዚህ በእውነትና በቅንነት በምታደርገው(ጊው) ተሳትፎ ለጥያቄዎች የምትሰጠን (ጭን) መልስ በከተማችን ውስጥ ስላሉት የህጻናት የመጫወቻ ሜዳ ችግሮች መፍትሄ ለመፈለግ ነው። በመጠየቁ ላይ ለምን (ሸ) ወይምየአንተን (ቺን) ማንነት የሚገልፅ ማንኛውም ዓይነት ነገር አይጠቀስም ወይም በመጠየቁ ወቅት መመለስ የማትፈልገው (ጊውን) ማንኛውን ዓይነት ጥያቄ መተው ወይም በማንኛውም ሰዓት ማቋረጥ ትችላለህ (ያለሽ)። ችግሮችን ለመገንዘብና አስፈላጊውን የመፍትሄ ርምጃ ለመውሰድ ይረዳል። ይህ ጠቀሜታው የጎላ ስለሆነ በቅድሚያ በምታደርገው (ጊው) ትብብር ምስጋናዬ የክልብ የመነጨ ነው።

ጥናቱን በተመለከተ ጥያቄ አለህ(ሽ)?

ጥናቱ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ተስማምተህል (ሽ)?

አዎ ቀጥል

አልፈልግም!!!

አምሰግናለው!!!!!!

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Thesis Approval Sheet

The thesis entitled as the assessments of open-space play-ground and impacts on children's motivation to out-door activity in the case of Jimma town administration, has been approved by the department of sport science for partial fulfillment of the Degree of Master of football coaching.

External Examiner: _____
Name Signature Date

Internal Examiner: _____
Name Signature Date

Advisor: _____
Name Signature Date

Co-advisor: _____
Name Signature Date

Department Head: _____
Name Signature Date

Chairperson: _____
Name Signature Date