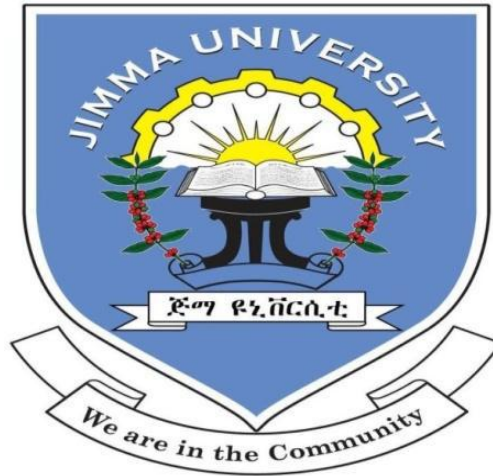


JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLAGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE



**PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF DEMBI DOLO TOWN FOOTBALL
CLUBS IN TO OROMIA FOOTBALL LEAGUE.**

BY: SILESHI TADESSE

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO JIMMA UNVERSITY, COLLEGE OF
NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE FOR
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE MASTER
DEGREE IN SPORT MANAGEMENT SPECIALIZATION.**

**SEPTEMBER, 2019
JIMMA, ETHIOPIA**

**PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF DEMBI DOLO TOWN FOOTBALL
CLUBS IN TO OROMIA FOOTBALL LEAGUE.**

BY: SILESHI TADESSE

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO JIMMA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF
NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE FOR
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE MASTER
DEGREE IN SPORT MANAGEMENT SPECIALIZATION.**

ADVISOR: ASIM KHAN (PH. D)

CO-ADVISOR; AMANU EBA ((M.SC.)

**SEPTEMBER, 2019
JIMMA, ETHIOPIA**

DECLARATION

I am SileshiTadesse, declare that this thesis entitled “Practice and challenges of DembiDolo town football clubs in to Oromia football league.” submitted to Jimma University in partial fulfillments of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sport Management is my original work and it has not been presented for the award of any other Degree, Diploma, Fellowship or other similar titles of any other University or Institution. And also all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that as obliged by these rules and conducts, I have fully cited and referenced all materials that are not original to this work.

SileshiTadesse

Signature

Date

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLAGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Approval sheet

This thesis titled- “Practice and challenges of DembiDolo town football clubs in toOromia football league.” by SileshiTadesse has approved for the Degree of Master in sport management.

Name of candidate: SileshiTadesse

Signature _____ Date _____

Board of Examiners

Approved by

Name KhanAsim(Dr.)Signature _____ Date _____

(Advisor)

Name AmanuEba (Mr.) signature _____ date _____

(Co-advisor)

Name TesfayeDammena (Mr.)signature _____ date _____

(Chairperson)

Name TesfayeDammena(Mr.) signature _____ Date _____

(Internal Examiner)

Name TesfayeDessaleng(Dr.)Signature _____ Date _____

(External Examiner)

Acknowledgments

First of all, I would like to thank my God who gave me opportunity and peace to fill this research.

I would like to thanks to my co-advisor Mr. AmanuEba who encouragement, as well as the most valuable and critical comments and advice he has given me. Thus I am very much proud of him for all his support and willingness to advise me to successfully finalize the thesis on time.

I also like to expand my thanks to Oromia sport commission for every support throughout my study. I also appreciate all sample football players, coaches, committee, kebeles youth association's chairman, members of kebeles sport council, former football players, football referees and Dembidolo town sport office staffs for their assistance in coordinating, answering and returning the questionnaires on time.

I would like to appreciate and express my heartfelt to my wife AyantuLegisa for her encouragement, financial support and patience given for my appreciation and advice for the completion of my education.

I like to extend my deepest thanks to all my friends and relatives who in one way or other helped me during research work. In this regard, particularly I would like to show my gratitude to FikaduAsefa, SimeranSileshi (SimboKuma), and AbdiSileshi (MiltoKuma) for their any unforgettable good deed of this thesis.

Finally, I would like to thanks my father AtoTadesseLeta, Mather W/roMelkituSenbeta,sisterObseTadesse, LegisaChekesa and W/roYeshiAkalu for their moral support.

Table of Contents

Contents	Page
Acknowledgments.....	i
List of Tables	iv
List of figures	v
Abbreviation/ Acronyms.....	vi
Biographical Sketch.....	vii
Abstract.....	viii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Back Ground of the Study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the problem	3
1.3. Research Questions	4
this research is carried out to answer the following basic question.	4
1.4. Objective of the Study.....	5
1.4.1. General Objective	5
1.4.2. Specific Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.5. Significances of the Study.....	5
1.6. Scope of the Study (Delimitation of study).....	5
1.7. Limitation of the Study	6
1.8. Operational Definition of Terms	6
CHAPTER TWO 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	7
2.1. Characteristics of football game.....	7
2.2. Ancient history of football	8
2.3. History of football in Africa.....	9
2.4. Football in Ethiopia.....	10
2.5 Current situation of Dembidolo town Football	12
2.6. Governance of sport organization	13
A. The Endorsed Principles of Good Governance of Sport	13
2.7. Establishment of sport clubs in Ethiopia.....	15
2.8. Factor affecting football activities or sport participation.....	16
2.9 Ethiopia Sport Policy and Strategic system	19
CHAPTER THREE	24
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	24
3.1 Study area.....	24

3.2 Research Design	25
3.3 Study population	25
3.4. Sample size and sampling techniques	26
3.5 Source of Data	27
3.6 Data Collection Instruments.....	27
3.6.1 Questionnaires	27
3.6.2 Interviews	28
3.6.3 Observation.....	28
3.7 Procedures of data collection	28
3.8 Method of data analysis	29
3.9. Ethical consideration of the study	29
CHAPTER FOUR.....	30
4. PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	30
4.1 Introduction	30
4.2 General characteristics of respondent	31
4.3. The current practice of football clubs in Dembi Dollo town	32
4.4. The challenges of Dembidolo town football club in to Oromia football league.....	34
4.5 Analysis of the interview.....	36
4.6 Researcher observation	38
4. 7 Discussion	39
4.7.1. The current practice of football activities in Dembi Dollo town.....	39
4.7.2. The challenges of Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league.....	39
CHAPTER FIVE	42
5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	42
5.1 Summary	42
5.2 Conclusions	43
5.3 Recommendations	44
Bibliography	45
Appendix A.....	48

List of Tables	Page
Table 1; - Sample size for the study.....	27
Table 2. General characteristics respondents	31
Table 3. The current status of football activities	32
Table 4. The challenges of football activities	34
Table 5. To improve the practice of Dembidolo town football activities.	35

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Figure 1. The Structure of Ethiopian Sport System (Adopted from FDRE Sports Commission)

..... 20

Figure 2; -location of Dembidollo town. 24

Abbreviation/ Acronyms

FB -	Football
PA -	Physical activity
SP -	Sports participation
DD -	DembiDolo
FA -	Football Association
EFF -	Ethiopian Football Federation
NFL-	National football league
AFL-	Australian football league
FIFA-	football international football association
SPSS-	Statistical package of social science
CAF-	Confederation of Africa Federation

Biographical Sketch

The researcher was born on January 12, 1979 in AbayChomanWoreda, HoroGuduruWollega Zone, Oromia Regional State. He attended elementary school at Fincha Sugar Factory Primary school and junior school continued high school at Fincha town. And preparatory school at Nekemte compressive and Preparatory School. He joined Bahir Dar University in 1998E.C and Graduated with Bachelor of Degree in physical education and sport in 2000. Soon after graduation, he was employed as expert of sport and worked in KellemWollega Zone youth and sport affairs, for nine years then he joined Jimma University in 2008 E.C. for his MEd summer Program with specialization of sport management.

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate the practice and challenges of Dembidolo football activities to participate in Oromia football league;The study was employed descriptive survey design and both quantitative and qualitative research methods was used. Out of the total population 231 of those study the researcher included 136(58.887%) of the sample size.88(4kebeles youth association,64 current football players, 8 coach,4 sport office staff and 8 committees) were used purposive sampling techniques and 48(24 members of sport council, 8 former football players and 16 referees were selected through simple random sampling techniques. The data collection tools were used questionnaire, interview and observation. The data were analyzed by using descriptive statics includes, frequencies, percentage and mean score. The findings from the study showed that the Dembidolo town current practice of football teams were negative impact on football teams to transform clubs. And Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league were hindered by major challenges lack of attention, ethics of players and lack sport of management.The results of the analysis were presented using tables. From the finding, the researcher provided possible solution for Dembidolo town administration, Dembidolo town general assembly of sport house council, Dembidolo town sport office and D/Dolo town community. Therefore, based on the findings of the study, it is recommended to Dembidolo town sport office shall be commitment for their organization, care the technical work and change to the bad practice in football activities and teams.Dembidolo town administration shall give more attention for football continuously.AndImplementing the football team/club leaders, sport house council and sport office should work hard on attitudinal change works, give attention and players and team management.

- **Keywords; (Football, league, challenges)**

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back Ground of the Study

The importance of sports is diverse and broad, ranging from its role in individual economic value, health promotion and fitness, to peace building and community regeneration in post conflict (Brady, 1998; Butler, 2010; UNESCO, 2015). A sport is considered as a tool in promoting participation in social wellbeing, in economic contributions and in democracy build. People in the world use this tools accordingly their interest. There are many types of sports such us football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, handball, chess, badminton, gymnastic, boxing etc.

Globally, football remains the most popular of all sports. Widespread interest in the game as well as involvement - through participation and spectating, means it continues to lead the way, with an estimated 270 million people involved worldwide (Conmebol 2013). In England; the birthplace of the sport, exponential growth in interest means around 20% of all adults play football regularly (*The FA 2015*). Football was first introduced to Africa in the late 19th century by Europeans. Football (Soccer) in Africa. Without doubt football (that is, soccer) is the most popular sport in Africa. It is accessible because it can be played almost anywhere in Africa, and by almost any healthy young person. Beginning more than 50 years ago football clubs began to be formed in many African cities.

Football in Ethiopia was unlike the rest of Africa where football was imposed with colonial rule, the history of football in Ethiopia is different. It was the victory of Emperor Menelik II (r.1889-1913) against the Italian invaders at Adwa in 1896 that brought football into Ethiopia. The defeat of the Italians convinced the rest of Europe to acknowledge Ethiopia's independence and send emissaries to seek favors from the Emperor. It was these European diplomats and their dependents who introduced football into Ethiopia (SveinEge, Harald Aspen, BirhanuTeferra and ShiferawBekele, Trondheim 2009).

In Ethiopia for long time men and women of all ages have been playing football. The game has become a favorite of fans who enthusiastically follow their favorite college, schools, clubs and

national teams (MeridMokonnen, 2014). As stated in data obtained from dereje (2018), and interview of youth and sport office officials indicates football sport were existing before 1950s in Dembidollo town in case of missionaries. Even if tells by many scholars the beginning of the modern education and sports in Ethiopia was at Addis Abeba next in wollega specific area is whether at Nejo or at DembiDolo place is not identified. So in Dembidollo town schools was interscholastic and extra scholastic game was presented.

Football activities were started in 1964 etc. especially seven football teams were established. Those were Meseret football team, Nigatkokeb football team, Minch football team, kellem football team, olikadDingil football team and Bortamellesfoofball team. Besides, many Dambidolo town sport communities especially youth were started to participated. Among those who skillful or talented participants were joined into those football teams. In 1967 etc. football teams were increased into eight teams by enforcing sport communities.

The competition was held between football teams 1967-1969 etc. This was interested for fans. This competition was for the sake of represent Dambidolo town to participate all wollegaAwuraja tournaments. Because of this Dembidolo football team was won three times consequently. This result was initiated Dambidollo town communities to participate in football in different sectors. In 1972 etc. those Dambidolo town communities were enforced their kellemAwuraja administration (now a day kellemwollega zone administration) to build a stadium. They were also participating in financing stadium. Football teams were changed their name into their kebele. For example, Deseret football team was changed to 01 kebele football team which is found in Laftokebele. This team was competing with Gambela city football club in 1972 etc. And also compete with Dessie city football club which was famous in Amhara region. Besides there were talented players become looked for national football team football clubs. Look (on appendix A listed within table the past to present famous D/Dollo town football players.)

Therefore, this participation was trusted by town communities and they were happy for this sport. According to atoGeremuSeboka who is the former DembiDolo town football player said that, “during the golden year’s football activities was so good in Dambidolo town. Football participation was a great.” 1983-1995 etc. Dembidolo football participants were between 600-800 per years. Dembidolo town football was good participation in zonal competition and many players was selected for west wollega zone which was the former zonal administration.

Now as we observed and as stakeholders D/Dolo town football activities are so decreased. An annual football participant was 122(according to D/Dolo town youth and sport office report, 2008 etc.). The participations were frequented from 293 per a day participants and its popularity was reduced into 122 the total numbers of annual participants. (Dembidolo football movement, 2009)

1.2. Statement of the problem

Football is the most widely played team game in the world and the most popular spectator sport. (G Wangari, et al, 2017). As we know the level of Ethiopian football and Ethiopian football fans are not matched. This is the case of no equal football activities in all Ethiopian parts. The contribution of an Ethiopian part is very less and Ethiopian football federation also criticized and also focus on only a few city and clubs. From Ethiopia part Dembidolo town is one.

When you are call the name of Dembidolo town you raised with sport especially football. Even though, now day in physical activities or sport has becoming to familiarize (Derejje Mulgeeta,2014). But, Dembidolo town today is an inverse. As we observe in some oromia region especially cities and towns football clubs are motivated to join the national league, super league and premier league recently. With their motivation, movement and participation also different from Dembidollo town.

The Dembidolo football has started competition since 1964 etc. Seven teams are being participate in the game. And also the competition being develops in the context of a society and it is become widely accepted game among people of all ages. 1966 up to 1968 was champion three time continuously at all wollegaawuraja tournament.1975 01 kebele football team was not only represent kellemwollegaawuraja and also represented allwollegaawuraja and then compete different place of Ethiopian city and town like Dessie city, Gambela city, Jimma town and Nekemtetown (Dembidolo football movement manual, 2009)

For eighteen years ago not only youth, everybody who live in town either participate in sport especially in football or admire those who participate in sport at sport facility or stadium but now football participants are very few those of them are not respect the rule of game and the person who admire was hating the local game and return to only view ship the TV.

Former town community was participating in football developments by initiated and motivated those interested organizations and individuals of town communities. And majority of youth familiar with football participation and a person who cannot play football was mocked to him/her. But now most youth are participating in indoor sport (push up) for their body appearance.

when it is compared to current. This overall popularity of football has certainly led to declined. In order to back the glory of football activities major following were taken(report of Kellewollega zone sport office,2008)

- 2003 etc. the EphrataDembidolo club was formed after one year joined Oromia football league but not successes. It was withdrawal from Oromia football league.
- Those who committed to change Dembidolo town football were raised from government body but not can change.
- 2009 youth and sport office manager became the former football player and he were not success.
- Big committee was formed from community to return Dembidolo town football activities after a few months it was failed.
- Football activities was encouraging by government and non-government like school and banks. Now it is stopped.
- The time during good participation was the average of per a day the participants were 293 in only football. Then dramatically those football participants are decrease into 122 per a year (Dembidolo football movement manual, 2009).

As a result, the researcher finds out; the practice and challenges of Dembidolo town football clubs in Oromia football league.

1.3. Research Questions

this research is carried out to answer the following basic question.

- What is the practice of football activities in Dembidollo town?
- What are the challenges of Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league?

1.4. Objective of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study was to assess the practice and challenges of Dembidolo town football clubs in Oromia football league.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives of the Study

- ❖ To identify the current practice of football activities.
- ❖ To identify the challenges of Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league

1.5. Significances of the Study

The following were the significances of the study helps to indicates the generations about the past football activities of Dembidolo town and motivated them for the present. This study helps to encourage football team those efforts develop to clubs. Moreover, the findings were also show as to minimize the leader's negative attitude about sport, may help to proteases the challenges that face sport activities (football activities) to any change agents coming good dream's for Dembidolo town or other regions sport, may help to shows the problems that may face football activities. The result of this finding may help kellewollega zone and Dembidolo town sport council for further initializing the past sport activities especially football and establish more clubs. And to recommend those stakeholders to help to coordinate for club successes.

1.6. Scope of the Study (Delimitation of study)

The scope of this study were delimited to Oromia Regional state, Kellewollega zone at Dembidolo town; the study was only focus on the practice and challenges of Kellewollega zone football activities to participate in Oromia football league especially Dembidolo town. The target population of the study are conducted on 6 football teams each team were selected best eleven 11 players, coaches and committee football team in town; kebeles youth association's chairman, members of house of sport council, former football players and football referees in town; and Dembidollo town sport office staffs. The thesis was finished in one year October, 2018 to October, 2019.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

The major limitation of this research was lack of finance, unwillingness of some respondents to filled questionnaires. The advisor was not in Ethiopia in case of summer program. Refusing of respondents to give back the questionnaire

1.8. Operational Definition of Terms

Sport is a pervasive and valued social institution around the world. It is intertwined with economic activity, character building, patriotism and personal health (*Coakley, 2003*).

Athlete; - An individual who is participated or engaged in the training programmed or sites of athletics clubs or project as a trainee

Club: a team that plays in a league (*Merid Mekonnen,2014.*)

participant sport is defined as the performance of activities which inherently require moderately intense physical exertion, and are perceived by the individual as relatively freely chosen, and either beneficial or enjoyable (*Beaton and Funk, 2008*).

Football is a sport played between two teams of eleven players with a spherical ball (*Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia*).

strategy reflects a combination of analysis and innovation; of science and craft (*ibid*).

League: is an alliance of teams that organizes sporting competition (*Merid Mekonnen,2014.*)

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Characteristics of football game

Football, commonly known as Association football, is a sport played between two teams of eleven players with a spherical ball. Widespread interest in the game as well as involvement - through participation and spectating, means it continues to lead the way, with an estimated 270 million people involved worldwide (Conmebol 2013). The game is played on a rectangular field with a goal at each end. The object of the game is to score by using any part of the body besides the arms and hands to get the football into the opposing goal. (Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia)

The goalkeepers are the only players allowed to touch the ball with their hands or arms while it is in play and then only in their penalty area. Outfield players mostly use their feet to strike or pass the ball, but may use their head or torso to strike the ball instead. The team that scores the most goals by the end of the match wins. If the score is tied at the end of the game, either a draw is declared or the game goes into extra time and/or a penalty shootout depending on the format of the competition.

Association football is governed internationally by the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) Association football is played in accordance with a set of rules known as the Laws of the Game. The game is played using a spherical ball known as the football (or soccer ball). Two teams of eleven players each compete to get the ball into the other team's goal (between the posts and under the bar), thereby scoring a goal. The team that has scored more goals at the end of the game is the winner; if both teams have scored an equal number of goals then the game is a draw. Each team is led by a captain who has only one official responsibility as mandated by the Laws of the Game: to be involved in the coin toss prior to kick-off or penalty kicks. (Laws of the Game 2010/2011 FIFA). The primary law is that players other than goalkeepers may not deliberately handle the ball with their hands or arms during play, though they do use their hands during a throw-in restart. Although players usually use their feet to move the ball around, they may use any part of their body (notably, "heading" with the forehead) other than their hands or arms. Within normal play, all players are free to play the ball in any direction

and move throughout the pitch, though the ball cannot be received in an offside position. (Laws of the Game 2010/2011 FIFA)

In typical game play, players attempt to create goal-scoring opportunities through individual control of the ball, such as by dribbling, passing the ball to a teammate, and by taking shots at the goal, which is guarded by the opposing goalkeeper. Opposing players may try to regain control of the ball by intercepting a pass or through tackling the opponent in possession of the ball; however, physical contact between opponents is restricted. Football is generally a free-flowing game, with play stopping only when the ball has left the field of play or when play is stopped by the referee for an infringement of the rules. After a stoppage, play recommences with a specified restart. (*Laws of the Game 2010/2011 FIFA*)

The Laws of the Game do not specify any player positions other than goalkeeper, but a number of specialized roles have evolved. Broadly, these include three main categories: strikers, or forwards, whose main task is to score goals; defenders, who specialize in preventing their opponents from scoring; and midfielders, who dispossess the opposition and keep possession of the ball in order to pass it to the forwards on their team. Players in these positions are referred to as outfield players, in order to distinguish them from the goalkeeper. These positions are further subdivided according to the area of the field in which the player spends most time. (*Laws of the Game 2010/2011 FIFA*)

The number of players in each position determines the style of the team's play; more forwards and fewer defenders creates a more aggressive and offensive minded game, while the reverse creates a slower, more defensive style of play. While players typically spend most of the game in a specific position, there are few restrictions on player movement, and players can switch positions at any time. The layout of a team's players is known as a formation. Defining the team's formation and tactics is usually the prerogative of the team's manager. (BBC Positions guide " 2005).

2.2. Ancient history of football

The history of soccer or associated football evolved from different parts of the world, as many people had their own version of kicking a ball with the feet. Though the games differed, the concept was the same when one looks at the history of soccer: kicking the ball with the feet.

Every continent has its share in soccer history and may be why soccer is loved around the globe. According to the (FIFA) the history of soccer began with the Chinese the "very earliest form of the game for which there is scientific evidence was an exercise of precisely this skillful technique dating back to the 2nd and 3rd centuries B.C. in China." Participants in this game used a ball filled with feathers. However, other countries and kingdoms had their versions of soccer. Japanese players juggled a ball in the air with each other like "hacky-sack," without letting it touch the ground in 600 AD.

In addition, the Romans had games called Harpastum, which was similar to soccer. Eventually the history of soccer can be traced into different forms being played in Medieval Europe. This type of soccer goes down in history as being called "Mob Football." It was loved by the people, but hated by authorities who sometimes opposed the games. Thus, many credit the history of soccer to Great Britain. Having started around 800 AD in England, this form of Rugby grew so popular to the point that King Edward II banned the sport in the 1300s. Still the game of soccer survived and grew even more; even to the point that history shows it evolving worldwide in the 1800s. In the late 1800s, the history of soccer took an interesting turn. Rugby, the forerunner of American football, was also very popular and it too spread to other countries from travelers, traders and sailors during the Industrial Revolution.

2.3. History of football in Africa

The history of African football is vital to understanding how the country has evolved socially and politically over the last 100 years. Football did not exist in Africa before the British began their colonization. Sport and football specifically was developed in private schools in Britain to develop a sense of discipline, loyalty and unity among boys. These characteristics sources of money into the game were crucial in developing a strong, imperialistic army of colonizers.

Inevitably, British colonizers brought their beloved game of football to their colonies, where the colonized Africans first saw and experienced the game. Africans began playing football at the behest of British officers. Contrary to British hopes; the Africans did not become obedient followers guided by the rules of football. Instead the Africans developed a different set of values that focused on unity and loyalty. 1956, the Confederation of African Football was created,

immediately followed by the Africa Cup of Nations, the first country-wide football tournament pitting nations against each other.

As colonization dwindled in Africa, football became a symbol of modernization among African nations. International matches between African countries and modern Western countries became important measures of a countries' evolution. Football has been an important part of African culture for many years. Football was introduced in about 1850 by British settlers and missionaries. The first match ever noted was held in Cape Town in 1862.

Football in Africa began to expand after World War II. Football continued to grow in Africa throughout the 1900's. African Football began to get recognition in the 1960's and 1970's. In the late 1970's, many African Football players began to play for European countries overseas.

2.4. Football in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has a long football tradition and was among the pioneers of international competition in Africa, playing its first international match in 1947, defeating a French Somaliland selection 5–0.

The EFF affiliated to FIFA in 1953 and to the Confederation of African Football in 1957. The team took part in the inaugural African Nations Cup in 1957, when they finished second, and in 1959. Ethiopia entered the 1962 World Cup qualification, where they played against Israel. The team lost both games, 2-4 on aggregate, being knocked out of the competition. They won the African tournament on home soil, in 1962. Nine countries entered the competition, including the reigning champions United Arab Republic, meaning for the first time a qualification tournament was required. As with previous tournaments, the finals only included four teams. United Arab Republic, as holders, and Ethiopia as hosts, qualified automatically meaning each needed to play only one game to reach the final. Ethiopia won the tournament for the first time after extra time in the final. MengistuWorku and Abdel FattahBadawi both had three goals each, but the award itself was given to Worku because his team had won the title. This was the greatest feat ever achieved by the Ethiopian National team, and the only African Cup of Nations title they have ever won.

According to the Ethio Football (1999) suggestion, there are no clearly written documents that notice the beginning of football in Ethiopia. On the other hand, the journal indicates that some foreigners were playing the game as early as 1880. According to this journal, the first football

team in Ethiopia to have been documented is the Addis Ababa selected team which was established in 1935, by a group of Ethiopians and Armenians. The team played with the French sailor's club during its first year of formation. The first football club in Ethiopia, the St. George football club was formed in 1936 by some youth living in an area known as Arada in the capital city of the country. According to some witness from the time, this team used to play with several others school teams, which were active until the Italian invaded Ethiopia. According to the information obtained from Journal of Ethio-Football (1999:8), the Italians launched the first tournament of football in 1938, with complete rules and regulations that were then in effect.

According to this Journal (1999:9), the Italians encouraged the establishment of youth clubs. Some of the names of the clubs then were, Mefekere, Tehetena, according to the Ethio Football journal (1999) issue Yekesar Mangiest Meliketgna. These teams were encouraged for the benefit of physical fitness and discipline of the youth. The Italian sport office encouraged and supported the establishment of such clubs in the country. In 1943 the Ethiopian Football Federation (EFF) was formed, and become a member of FIFA in 1953. In 1961, Ethiopia won the African cup and was a finalist in 1957.

Based on the Journal of Ethio-Football (1999:9), the Italian occupation had contributed a lot in popularizing football among Ethiopians; and in the establishment of several local teams as well as the introduction of some basic laws of the game. The journal farther states that, the time the Ethiopian football teams in schools immensely contributed for the strong base of the game in the decades that followed. In the second half of the 1930's and early 1940's several school competitions were held. In 1944, the Ethiopian Cup was founded where teams from the different regions of the country were included for the first time, and rules and regulations were formulated. The organizational framework of the Ethiopian Football Federation was drafted in 1948 in a meeting held at the place called Jammed in the capital Addis Ababa. Based on the information from the journal of Ethio football (1999) the participants were the representatives of St. George, the Defense force club (Mechal) and kuberZebegan (the body guard) and Key-Baher clubs (red Sea.) the Ethiopian football federation executive committee was set up the same year in the presence of representative from all the football teams in the country.

The Journal of Ethio Football (1999) acknowledges the Derg government by stating that it had contributed to the development of sport in general and of football in particular. After 1976. The

Sport commission was set-up under the Ministry of Youth sport and culture. A 4-million-birr annual budget was allocated for the country's sports for the first time. In addition, the Ethiopian Championships, the Ethiopian Knock-out Cup. The Ethiopian Tikedem Cup (Ethiopia Tikedem is a slogan to mean Ethiopia first) and the Cup Winners Cup competitions were launched and continued until 1991. A total of 294 sports councils were set-up all over the country, and football competition attracted great number of fans in the major towns across the country.

An extensive campaign was also undertaken in the field of sports in general and football in particular, the number of players, coach's, referees and others involved in the sport increased unexpectedly. However, the qualitative changes were in the reverse. The success experienced in the previous era was slowly fading away as new ones could not replace retiring famous players. The journal of Ethio Football (1999) further states that; the Ethiopian Championships were played among clubs from all the provinces in the capital Addis Ababa that met here, after wringing their local leagues.

The time came when suddenly, all clubs were disbanded for the reason that was thought that some have apparently provoked antirevolutionary sentiments in journal of Ethio Football (1999). They were, made then, to recognize themselves as new ones grouped under the sector of the economy that each of them represented, thus, form one team, and all those in the textile manufacturing forming another and right away. Such a move affected the football negatively. However, the love the people had for the game did not change.

2.5 Current situation of Dembidollo town Football

In kellewollega zone some districts such as Dembidollo town, Anfilloworeda, Sayoworeda and Dallewobera was extremely familiarized with sport especially football. But now the sport facilitate event also nothing in there. From those woreda only Dembidollo town have sport facility which is financing at 1975 when football participation was boom. From these woreda taken by different reason. For example, take the capital of DalleWobera sport facility event was taken for hospital construction.

The current situation of Dembidollo town sport office staffs (AtoDebelaShorro, AtoChala)Said that: -“when we see the current situations of Dembidollofootball since 2007 up to 2011 E.C (up to today) we do have 2 training program situations that opened support by the Oromia house

sport council.” According to Dembidollo town youth and sport office (2010) reported that there are between 6 football team annual computations held. But no other sport team at all. Fans are not as previously year to view the event.

According to the former players and current leading sport as kellewollega zone (AtoGeramuSoboka, AtoAbdisaWalde and Ato Danu Komto) said that “in Dembidollo Town we see only football movement as much as possible and some football team are present in town. But later we can lose. Sport is not implemented as one sector of development attitude only use as a method to handle the youth. Sport professionals’ no respect.”

According to report of kellewollega zone youth and sport office (2010) that house sport council is the basic for implemented sport movement but the structure and the perception for sport as the development of sector are very low. The office of youth and sport are under attitude because the assigned manager for this office those who cannot know about sport and those who have social problem and also the expert also similar.

2.6. Governance of sport organization

Because sport is based on ethics and fair completion, the governance of sport should fulfill the highest standards in terms of transparency, democracy and accountability” (Jacques Rogge, loc president). Governance is the systems and processes concerned with ensuring the overall direction, effectiveness supervision and accountability of an organization. (The national hub of expertise in governance UK) Sport organization increasingly depend on governmental funding and on sponsorship by private companies and individuals, these responsible for running sport have a duty to ensure that sport is managed in an appropriate manner. This big the questions: who in a sport organization is ultimately responsible? (Sport administration manual Procl. 184:2009) IOC 2008), defined the universal principles of good governance for the Olympic and sport movement in and these were full endorsed at the 2009 Olympic congress in Copenhagen.

A. The Endorsed Principles of Good Governance of Sport

Vision: - the vision and overall goals of the sport organization have to be clearly defined and communicated according to (*Olympic committee2008/9*).

Mission: - the mission should include:

- Development and promotion of sport through non-profit organization
- Promotion of the values of sport according to *Olympic committee (2008/9)*
- Organization of competition according to *Olympic committee (2008/9)*
- Ensuring a fair sporting contestant all times, Solidarity and
- Respect for the environment according to *Olympic committee (2008/9)*

B. Governing bodies of sport organization

The size of the governing bodies should be adequate and consistent with the size of the sport organization. The tasks and responsibility of the governing bodies should be clearly defined in the applicable regulations and should be adopted and reviewed as necessary. Governing bodies should be entitled to create standing or ad hoc committees with specific responsibility, in order to help them in their tasks. The organization should set out and adopt reliable and appropriate criteria for the election or appointment of members of the governing bodies so as to ensure a high level of competence according to Olympic committee (2008/9)

I. Club system

As club members pursue their sport interest specific emphasis emerges including tournament participation, socialization interaction and skilled development or a combination of there. Factors that influence how the club evolves include tradition of the sport interests and abilities of the member capabilities of the leadership availability of facilities and equipment financial support and the proximity of opponents. The following decryption of each major club type may identify their characteristics *Kelbessa (2012)* pointed out the following.

II. Instructional club system

Another popular type of club concentrates on instruction, knowledge, and skill development although some teaching takes place among the membership in every club learning is not left to chance or delta with in a haphazard way. Instructional clubs hire or recruit qualified personnel to stricture lesson or clinics at practice sessions appropriate for the interest and abilities of their membership. Some clubs will design testing situations and in house tournaments so the members can see what they have learned and where they need improvement. Other avenues for diapering newly acquired or polished skilled include demonstrations clinics, and extramural participation.

An instructional club may meet its financial needs through membership fees lesson charges and fines. The biggest expenses arise from instructors' wages and equipment purchase. If a club wants to support members or a team in tournaments or rent a facility they may have to mount a fund raising effort (ibid).

2.7. Establishment of sport clubs in Ethiopia

Sport clubs are basic building blocks of sport it is the clubs that are responsible for implementing activities designed to protect the environment and promote sustainable development their attitude sets an example for individual athletes as well as for whole community in which they are located. http://www.asport.gov.et/old-data/assets/pdf/0016/115540selection_policy_guide_lines Sport obviously encompasses the various forms of physical activities carried out by an individual or a group either in organized or non-organized manner to achieve different physical and mental benefits. According to Ethiopian Federal democracy sport policy document (1997), the bases for sport is the community and the nation at large participating in sport not only empowers the individual with health physique and brain but also strengthens bondages by creating harmony with others.

The document further indicates the declining condition of Ethiopia sport saying that limited role of the community in sports. The decline of sport in school, shortage of sport facilities, sport wear and equipment as well as lack of trained personnel in the field have made the problem more complex. The need for a policy in sport become imperative if the imbalances that exist are to be redressed in any meaningful way. It becomes clear that with no ensure that sport objectives were met to this end, the Ethiopian sport policy has clearly stated the nation's sports policy objectives (1997).

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

2. To register great achievement of international standard by tapping overall sport activity within the community and in particular from among the youth by creating awareness and participation amongst them. This policy further states the main focal areas, methods of execution, sports

organization and management, and finance, training sportswear and equipment as well as organs for the execution of the policy.

With regard to club establishment, the policy vividly reveals the establishment of sport club and facilities to be constructed by the government alongside with the community in residential, educational as well as working areas. While stating methods of implementing the policy, some documents has it that organizing the public in accordance with their areas of preference and inclinations in their locations, educational and working place in order to enable them engage themselves in sport activities individually or in groups to (Ethiopian Federal democracy sport policy document 1997)

In general, he communities of Dembidolo as other Ethiopian communities are so interested with football sport. But the sport policy regarding establishment of club and team are clear on the document but the implementation was challenge.

2.8. Factor affecting football activities or sport participation

Sport should be for everyone. It doesn't matter what your gender, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, income or health, you should be able to enjoy taking part. The Active People Survey results have consistently shown, however, that some groups are underrepresented in terms of participation. This includes women, disabled people, some black and minority ethnic (BME) groups, those from lower socio economic groups and older people. (A New Strategy for Sport,2015)

A. Socio-economic status factor

A family's economic status is considered to be an influential factor in the general sport activities Kirk et al, (2005). It is unknown if this is related to the financial cost associated in taking part in sport or if it is related to the cultural 'value' placed on sport. Rees et al., (2013) states that there is minimal evidence to link socioeconomic status and success in performance sport.

The community environment is a significant influence on physical activity. There is much to be gained for the community by ensuring the environment enables physical activity. According to (NSW 2014) that walking for exercise is the most common form of physical activity for Australians (23 per cent). This was followed by aerobics, fitness or gym group (14 per cent), swimming (7.4 per cent), cycling (6.5 per cent) and jogging or running (6.5 per cent). These

activities were the only activities that were participated in by more than one in twenty Australians.

Higginson, (1985) suggested the notion is that social background and availability of opportunities influence the decision to be involved in sport or not. This implies that the economic background of an athlete facilitates the choice to participate in sport because opportunities are readily available. Sport participants can thus afford to travel to where the facilities are situated and they can also afford to buy the necessary sporting equipment. There are however, many factors that make it impossible for certain females to take part in sport. According to Higginson (1985), argued that even if facilities are available a child might not participate in sport if the parents are unconcerned regarding this facet of the child's development.

Contemporary issues and sport overview (2014) Money, roads, schools, parenting, safety and ability are some of the many factors that determine access to programs, education and facilities in relation to physical activity. The movement of children, rural and remote communities, people with disabilities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and others in Australia are affected by factors related to access. The ABS statistics (2013) show that 38 per cent of ATSI adults in non-remote areas participated in sufficient physical activity to maintain good health. This is compared to 43 per cent of the adult population in Australia. The ABS Perspectives on Sport report (2012) shows the participation in sport and physical recreation activities of people with and without a disability. The results showed that 68 per cent of males with a disability participated, compared to 82 per cent of males without a disability.

B. Sport officers

Sport developments of officers are taking with creating and implementing programs which encourage sport activity across all areas of society. In this role, they would work alongside government authorities and private organization such charities and not for profit organizations and community groups, to put arrange of appealing, exciting and valuable schemes in to action.

Work experience in community, sport, school or voluntary organizations is essential, coaching experience is highly desirable. This can be gained through working or volunteering for local dataries or sport national governing bodies (NGDS) and clubs, building up experience of delivery in one sport is helpful although a multi-sport approach is often ideal.

C. Sport management.

When it first started in the early 1950s, sport management was about the management of physical education programmers and the organization and administration of athletics. Our focus is now on the management of sport participation which is done by corporate of government organization and non-government organizations.

Today, the sport participation aspect of sport is about the relationship of sport to politics. For example, the suggestion by British Deputy Prime Minister, Nick Clegg, that Russia should not be allowed to host the 2018 Football World Cup because of their aggression towards the Ukraine; the pre-apartheid situation in South Africa; the boycotting of Olympic Games for political reasons; and the inclusion of minorities in sport. These countries whose used sport for sake of input of their politics sport and sport participation is depend on the managers. So abuse the authority is challenges on sport activities. Sport is governed at town by sport council which is organized or chairperson of this council is by mayor who is assigned rather accomplishing town community interest than accomplished the interest of those who assigned the mayor. This are influence on the football or sport.

The importance of administration in general is well expressed by a simple statement by *Edward F. volte, et al (1979)* “Managers are people who are primarily responsible for seeing to it that work get done in an organization”. Organized administrative which are coordinated in the sport council bring about significant implementation in the development of the sports and development the sport clubs are running; as a result, they trays to fulfill essential management and other necessary things.

D. Facilities and Materials

Different pieces of equipment are needed during football activities. In line with idea, DawittJ.(2001) states that, “you may find it convenient to own your own equipment. This research result was in with the opinion of Awosika (2009), that it might be impossible to achieve satisfactory results from athletes whose facilities and equipment are in adequate or of sub-standard. So the facilities and material are influence on sport or football.

E. poverty

Sports participation is socially stratified (*see f.i. Hartmann-Tews, 2006; Scheerder, 2004; Scheerder et al., 2002; Van Tuycokom&Scheerder, 2010*), and people in poverty have been found to participate less in sports as compared to the general population. For example, findings from the Euro barometer indicate that the share of sports participants is considerably lower among people experiencing poverty.

More specifically, 45 percent of people who have no difficulties paying their bills participate in sports at least with some regularity, whereas this is only 28 percent among people who have difficulties paying the bill most of the time (European Commission, 2014). Also for Flanders, a poverty gap in sports participation has been reported (*Deyaert et al., 2015; Scheerder et al., 2015a*). In general, the famines influence on sport or football.

F. Gender equity in physical activity and sport

Recent research by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2014) suggests that females are more likely to walk for exercise than males (25 per cent and 14 per cent respectively).

In fact, football is perceived to be a male's game and that it is not important for the social development of women since the values of achievement, aggressiveness and competition are irrelevant to the life experience of women (*Olgesby, 1978*). According to liberal feminists, socialization and stereotyping which starts at birth and continues for life, has an upper hand in discouraging women and girls to participate in football. So the gender is influence on sport or football activities.

2.9 Ethiopia Sport Policy and Strategic system

According to Ethiopian sport policy sport Clubs was positioned at the higher level of their sport kind. Sport Clubs provide an opportunity for young children to play sport in different Clubs, possibly for the first time. Clubs establish and license Clubs which are the training ground for tomorrow's regional, national & international champions, but also provide an avenue for people of any age and ability to compete in sports competition (*Doherty & Misener, 2008*). Sport Clubs which are established under Clubs provide health and social benefits, such as an "important in community health & productivity, production of elite & professional sports men and women, build of social capital and civic engagement & a fall in medical costs" (*Stewart et al, 2004,*). These benefits assist governments, as they cross into community health and crime sectors, and

can impact on funding in particular in growing medical costs of an ageing population (Stewart et al, 2004) It is therefore in a government’s best interest to assist sport Clubs as part of their growth & development expenditure strategy. National and regional sport Clubs, with professional management practices relevant to their stakeholders, can also make a positive and preventative contributor to country’s health management strategy.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Sport Commission & Regional Sports Commissions play an important role in the sport industry in Ethiopia, as these agencies provide funding at all three levels in the Ethiopian sport system (sport policy 1990) Figure below illustrates the relationship between International, National & Regional sport Federations and Clubs.

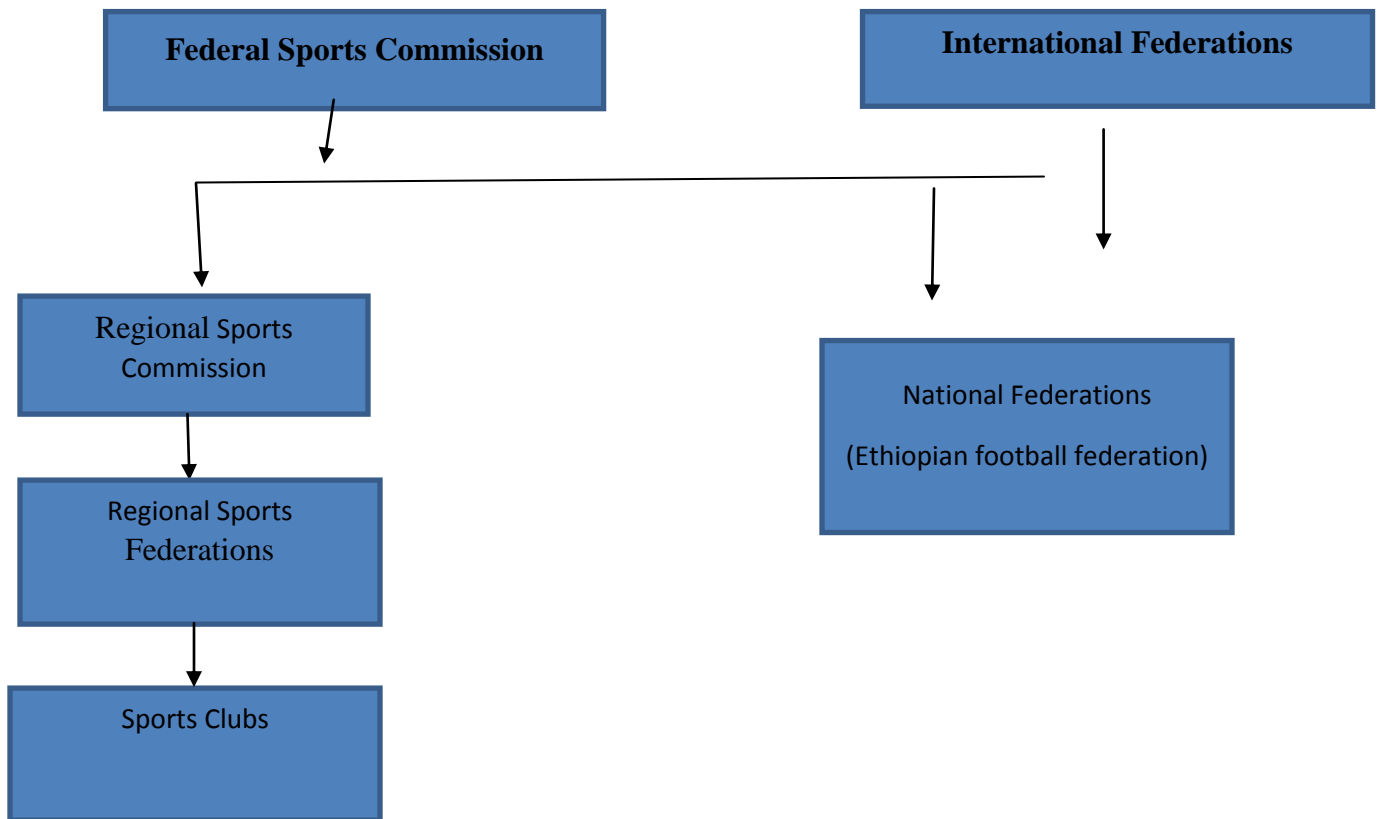


Figure 1. The Structure of Ethiopian Sport System (Adopted from FDRE Sports Commission)

Each level communicates with the organization above and below, with the organization above providing guidance to the lower level organizations i.e., the Federal Sport Commission gives the regional sports commissions and the national Federations directions and the regional sports commissions and the National Federations assists the regional sports Federations while the

regional sports Federations assists the Clubs in their region. Assigned at each level is the relevant government body that supports and assists sports organizations. Furthermore, the federal sports commission predominantly communicates with the regional sports commissions as well as with National Federations. Each Regional Sports Commission National Federations (26) International Federations Regional Sports Federations Sports Clubs national sport Federations has direct communication with its respective regional sports Federations as well as international Federation.

Regional government also has a strong association with different Clubs, as the respective regional government authority owns and maintains most Club buildings, playing grounds and courts at the regional level, with sport Clubs signing leases for a number of years for entitlement to utilities the respective complexes. Similar to that of Ethiopian sport policy and strategic system the effectiveness of the policy and fund raising expressed as follow.

The Effect of Government Policy and Fund raising system The Ethiopian sport policy states “The base for sport is of course the community and mankind at large. Participating in sports not only empowers the individual with healthy physical and brain but also strengthens social bondage by creating harmony with others. This in turn creates solidarity among nations and nationalities thus consolidating the unity of the peoples.

Being healthy physically and mentally by engaging oneself in sports contributes towards productivity on one hand, and minimizes medical cost on the other. Since broad-based sports activities also guarantee the emergency of outstanding sports persons, their appearance on international competitive arenas again popularities the country of their origin hence strengthening

relations with other countries ... the growth of modern sport is still at the lower level. The causes for these are organizational and that of outlook. As the leadership in sports locked a popular base in this country, it has been undergoing a series of continuous reorganization. Its main focus has been on organizing competitive sports for the very few elite athletes who have gained recognizing community rather than producing elite sports persons by organizing community centered sports activities.

Yet as this intent on gaining victory lacks broad base that would replenish able sports persons, the results registered have been declining as well. The limited role of the community in sports, the decline of sports in schools; the shortage of sports faculties, sportswear and equipment as well as the lack of trained personnel in the sphere have also made the problem more complex. In order to gradually solve these fundamental problems and guide our sports in a different direction with a new outlook, a community centered movement remains the only alternative. (Sports policy, 1998)

Besides, this regional gov't role in the effectiveness and development of sport was discussed as follow.

2.9.1 Regional Government role in sport development

Regional government authorities in Ethiopia in general have access to the majority of regional Football Federation as well Clubs in sport of Football. Regional government supports their Club by fund rising, grassroots identification of talented youths and their training, fulfilling facilities as well as organizing different Clubs and supporting by finance can play as great role to reach at the expected result.

A. Finance

According to sport policy of Ethiopia; financial income generation system is widely discussed as follows: -

“... ensure the supportive role of governmental organs (Sport Commissions) at every level to the public organs (Clubs, Clubs, Olympic committees and sport councils), the affairs of sports of the country remaining in the hands of the public organs; support fund raising programmed for sport; devise ways of encouraging investors to invest in areas of sport; create relationships with different governments and organizations;” (sport policy, 1998)

According to the statement of sport policy above the government supports by finance the sport associations while the main objective is to encourage them and create a conducive situation that would facilitate the gradual autonomy of sport by doing away with government subsidy. Furthermore, the policy clearly states that Club has the right to generate its own finance by

means of different fund raising programmed, sport commercial and permanent and occasional sporting agency.

Not only finance but also facilities development also has its own great role in the effectiveness and development of Football sport in Ethiopia.

B. Facilities

Access of playing ground, sportswear and equipment leads the public at large to the participation of that sport, promoting it, simultaneously with production of elite athletes. The main focus of sport policy of Ethiopia concerning this issue is:

“to establish & preserve sports and recreational facilities constructed by the government alongside with the community in residential, educational areas as well as working places; and to facilitate the local production of sport wears and equipment;”

(Sport policy, 1998,5) Moreover, regarding roles of facilities in sport development and effectiveness are great.

According to the above mentioned points finance and facilities development constitute a great role in the effectiveness of Football sport. In addition to this the grass root and elite training development has also its role.

C. Clubs

Sports Clubs are the basic center of sport performance development area as well the machine that produces elite athletes for the national team. Telling us about where to establish the sports Clubs by category the sport policy states the following:

“facilitate the formation of Clubs and teams to enable the participation of the community in competitive sports; encourage the participation of children and youth in sport activities according to their inclinations by forming sport Clubs in educational institutions; ensure the participation of the worker in competitive sports by forming sports Clubs; ensure the participation of members of the defense force and the police in competitive sports by forming Clubs in different departments.” (Sport Policy, 1998)

3.2 Research Design

In this research the researcher tried to access the practice and challenges of Dembidolo town football clubs in Oromia football league. While doing this, the researcher employed the descriptive research designs because it helped to get appropriate or exact description of the study.

As Sharama (2000) state that, “descriptive research design is the description of the present status and immediate past of a given phenomenon”. It is widely applied in the description of sport science when gathering detailed data or factors from large population understudy in a particular time. Similarly, the descriptive research design allows the collection of qualitative and quantitative data through wide use of questionnaires. So that, this research intended to describe the existing phenomena on; the practice and challenges of practice and challenges of Dembidolo town football clubs in Oromia football league. To get valid and reliable data, the researcher collected information from primary and secondary sources of data.

3.3 Study population

This research was conducted in Oromia Regional State, KellemWollega zone at Dembidolo town and it was selected purposely because of good football activities 1970s but now so decreased. In addition, so far there are no scientific studies about the challenges regarding this is the current status of football activities, to find out the challenges of Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league and to forward what are measures to be taken to participate in Oromia football league. So, researcher motivated to find the practice and challenges of KellemWollega zone football activities to participate in Oromia football league especially Dembidolo town.

According to Dembidolo town Youth and Sport Office currently there are 8 football team each team have 20 players. Out of this, six football team with best eleven players, coaches and committee football team in town; kebeles youth association’s chairman, members of kebeles house sport council, former football players, football referees in D/Dollo town and Dembidollo town sport office staffs were identified to be population of the study. Since the study was expected to investigate the aforementioned topic, it assumed that it was quite appropriate to get the relevant data.

3.4. Sample size and sampling techniques

In this study eight groups of respondents were participated. These are coaches, players, chairpersons of kebeles youth association; town sport office staff, formers football players, town sport house council members, committee and Referees. The reason behind selecting these is source of data was to get first-hand information about the research problem, since they have a direct relation and experience about the issues and because of their participation and responsibilities.

From these sample populations respondents was selected in the following ways. The researcher was used out of which purposive sampling and simple random sample techniques. According to Dembidolo town Youth and Sport Office currently there are 8 football team each team have 20 players.

In the first stage, 66(52.4%) six football team's players (Biftu, Lefto, Ephrata, Trades, Dolo and Hope) were selected among eight teams found in Dembidolo town; because of their stay without scattered for above two years their team, through purposive sampling technique, best eleven players to get representative sample. That is why six teams were selected to easily manage the sample population. And also the coaches, sport office staff, kebeles youth association chairperson and committee selected for the more information, through purposive sampling technique

On the second stage, there are 32 members of sport council in four kebele; 8 in leftokebele, 12 in Biftu kebele, 7 in Dolokebele and 5 in yebelokebele. Among those members 7 were selected from Leftokebele, 8 were selected from Biftukebele, 5 was selected from Dolokebele and 4 were selected from Yebelokebele. Therefore, 24(75%) members of sport council were selected from the total of 32(100%) sample members of sport council through simple random sampling techniques, particularly lottery method to easily manage the members. In 8 selected sampled formers football players there are total of 16. Among these, 8 (50%) of the respondents were selected by simple random sampling technique, particularly lottery method to easily manage the members. And also the same thing for referees.

In general, the youth association, sport office staff, committee and coaches were few in number when compared to other sample and because of their typicality and managerial responsibility; were selected by purposive sampling technique because purposive sampling was deemed appropriate for the study as it allowed only those who have specific and reach information

required for the study to be included. From total population of 231 there are a total of 136(58.87%) sampling size is concerned.

Table 1; - Sample size for the study

Category	Population(N)	Sample(N)	Percentage (%)	Sample technique
DembiDolo town Kebeles Youth association's chairman's	4	4	100	Purposive sample
Football players	122	64	52.4	Purposive sample
Members of sport council	32	24	75	Simple random sample
Former football players	15	8	53.33	Simple random sample
Football referee	28	16	57.1	Simple random sample
Football team coach	10	8	80	Purposive sample
office staff	8	4	50	Purposive sample
Football committee	12	8	66.66	Purposive sample
Total	231	136	58.87%	

3.5 Source of Data

Primary and secondary data were the source of data for this study. The primary data were collected by formal and informal survey. The formal survey was carried out by questionnaire; using schedule for which it has been filled with the football participants and stakeholders. Whereas, informal survey was under taken through personal observation. The primary data were get from former players of football, different football committee, stakeholders of football in Dembidolo town. The secondary data for this research were gathered from related materials, website and report from sport office.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The data collection instrument was included questionnaires, interview, and observation.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

The questionnaires were composed of closed and open-ended questions which were distributed to the key informants of Dembidolo town football participants and stakeholders. Close ended questions have advantage of easier to fill by the respondent and to analyze, administer and economical, whereas the open ended question had benefits to obtaining greater depth and variety

of responses for its flexibility in time management for the respondents. Hence, it helps to complete the questioner at their own time without promoting from the researcher. The question was prepared in English language and then later translates into afanoromo for the respondents. The survey structured close ended questionnaires that comprise 5 items measured on a 5-point Likert scale (where *1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = undecided 4 =agree and 5 = strongly agree*).

The questionnaires consisting of four main sub-topics under it: general characteristics of respondents, current status of football activities, challenges to participate in Oromia football league, and to improve the practice of Dembidollo town's football activities.

3.6.2 Interviews

Formers football players, sport office expert, football team captains and football team leaders were involved in interview. In addition to collecting data through questionnaire; quantitative data collection technique, involving one-to-one interviews with selected respondents were conducted. Structured interview was held to obtain data for further clarity and credibility of the research. From the outset, the researcher was convinced of the value of using face-to-face interview because of its advantages in describing a wide range of issues related to research questions.

3.6.3 Observation

Researcher also used observation for gathering relevant information of the study place. To gather those relevant information check list was used.

3.7 Procedures of data collection

The main data gathering tools for this study was questionnaire, interview and observation checklist which was developed by the researcher on the basis of related literature and basic questions. To gather data, the questionnaires were distributed to the selected respondents with the brief orientation about the purpose of the study and with serious follow up collaboratively with the researcher assistants. The research assistants at each kebele help the researcher by distributing and collecting the questionnaire from respondents.

Validity and reliability of questionnaire were checked. In the relation to checking validity of the questionnaire among the four forms of validity according to Gay, Mills and Airasian (2009), since there is no formula content validity or statistic to compute its validity expressing quantitatively is impossible. Therefore, content validity is determined by expert judgment. Often

experts in the topic covered by the test are asked to assess its content validity Gay, Mills, and Airasian (2009).

Before the actual usage of questionnaires for the study, a pilot study was made using 6 football players, 1 youth associations' chairman's, 2 members of town sport council, 1 former football players, 2 football referee, 2 football team coach, 1 members of sport office staff and 1 sport committee totally 13 respondents on twenty-eight (28) questions.

The purpose of the pilot study was checking reliability of the items, identifying items need improvement and to identify some approaching techniques that could help to collect data for the actual research using Cronbach Alpha (1999). Accordingly, the reliability of the questionnaires designed has got a reliability coefficient of 0.828. This show that the questionnaires designed have got a reliability measurement of 82% on the basis of obtained reliability coefficient, the feedback from a pilot study improvements were made. Hence, the questionnaires were corrected and finally distributed to the respondents.

3.8 Method of data analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed and coded according to research objectives. Once data collection is complete, then the next task is to decide how to code each question so that it can easily be seen which values should be inputted into SPSS 23 version. This is necessary because numerical values are needed representing answers to questions on a questionnaire.

The tools of analysis used were frequencies, percentage and mean score. Frequencies and percentages were used to summarize categorical data. The results of the analysis were presented using tables and pie charts.

3.9. Ethical consideration of the study

In conducting this study every ethical issue was considered. In the first place, the department approved the thesis propose. In addition, the researcher follows logical procedures in every stage of data collection process. Accordingly, the researcher was introduced about the purpose of the study then oral informed consent was used. Responsible officials of the sectors were asked to permit for data collection through writing formal letter. Therefore, on the basic of these ethical principles, efforts were made and confidentiality were assured and kept throughout the process of this research work.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the presentation of result and discussion of data that has been collected through questionnaires and interviews from the respondents. Questionnaire response categorized under objective is shown in a tabular form. Based on each objective table; interpretation and analysis has been given according to the spirit of the presented question. The interpretation and analysis is expressed in the manner of both quantitative and qualitative form.

This chapter contains analysis, presentations and interpretation of data obtained from the questionnaires. It is sub divided into sections, which include general characteristics, the current practice of football activities in DembiDollotown and the challenges of Dembidolo football club to participate in Oromia football league. The data was presented in frequency and mean distribution Tables, followed by interpretation

4.2 General characteristics of respondent

Table 2.General characteristics respondents

No	Category	variable	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Respondents	youth association	4	2.9	2.9
		players	64	47.1	50
		members of house sport council	24	17.6	67.6
		Former football players	8	5.9	73.5
		Referees	16	11.8	85.3
		coach	8	5.9	91.2
		committee	8	5.9	97.1
		sport staff	4	2.9	100
	Total	8	136	100	100
2	Gender	Male	114	83.8	83.3
		Female	22	16.1	16.1
	Total		136	100	100
3	Educational level	Grade 10 th completed	53	38.9	38.9
		Grade 12 th completed	44	32.3	32.3
		Certificate	16	11.7	11.7
		Diploma	14	10.3	10.3
		Degree	9	6.6	6.6
		Above 2 nd degree			
	total		136	100	100
4	Age	16-21 age	34	25	25
		22-27 age	25		18
		28-33 age	24	17.6	17.6
		34-39 age	31	22.7	22.7
		Above 40 age	16	11.8	100
	total		136	100	

Source: Research output, 2019

As description from the above table we can see that majority of the respondents are 114 (84%) were males and 22 (16%) were females. This means more male participants of football were participants than the females; however, the views of both males and females were represented. It also indicates that females are under participants of football in D/Dollo town. According to saavadra, (2007) in Africa, women football is not given much attention.

Pertaining to their educational level of the respondents on item 3 indicates that 53(38.9%) are grade 1-10th completed,44(32.3%) where preparatory school educated. depicts 16 (11.7%) where have certificate level, and 9(6.6%) are have degree. where more of secondary school students. This is because many students are needed recreation with few exceptions being diplomas. Few respondents had less than a diploma and these were returning their attentions to find out job. From this data we can conclude that most of respondents were literate.

As description from the above table on item 4 shows,34 (25%) were aged between 16-21 years, 25(18%) were aged between 22-27 years,24(17.6 %) were aged between 28-33 years, and 31(22.7%) were aged between 34-39 while 16(11.7%) were above 40 years. The analysis shows that more respondents were aged between 16-21 years which indicate that age is who is needed to participate in football. Most of the players are found in the youngster’s age category.

4.3. The current practice of football clubs in DembiDollo town

Table 3.The current practice of football teams or clubs.

No	Item	Statics	Rating scale					Mean
			SD	D	UD	A	SA	
1	Is there football team fulfilling rules and regulation	F	86	15	13	11	11	1.87
		%	63.2	11	9.6	8.1	8.1	
2	football team have objective?	F	67	14	28	5	12	1.98
		%	56.6	10.3	20.6	3.7	8.8	
3	Do you believe that is there good conditions for football clubs?	F	97	4	25	10		1.62
		%	71.3	2.9	18.4	7.4		
4	Do you agree that football team have supportive?	F	43	60	22	11		2.01
		%	31.6	44.1	16.2	8.1		
5	How to see the effort of town sport office?	F	105	9	5	7	10	1.59
		%	77.2	6.6	3.7	5.1	7.4	
Total							1.81	

SA= Strongly agree (5), A=Agree (4), UND=Undecided (3), DA =Disagree (2), SD=Strongly disagree (1)

Source: Research output, 2019

The 1st item in the above table the respondents were asked to respond on the question football team fulfilling rules and regulation. The largest group of the respondents which is 86(63.2%) of the respondents strongly disagreed and 15(11%) of the respondents responded disagreed. The

next respondents, about 13(9.6%) undecided. 11(8.1%) and 11(8.1%) of the respondents were agreed and strongly agreed. The mean value for this item was 1.87 which shows, most of the respondents were response on the current football teams in D/Dolo town were not recognized and not fulfilling football criteria. According to atoGeramuSoboka during interview suggested that *the football teams which were observing them is when and where ever the organized and scattered.*

The 2nd item in the above table Formation of football team have objective. The largest group of 77(56.6%) strongly disagreed. The next large group 28(20.6%) of respondents undecided. About 14 (10.3%) of the respondent agreed, 12 (8.1%) of respondents were strongly agreed. 5(3.7) were agreed. The mean for this item was 1.98 which shows that the football teams which were formed or organized have long term goals. According to Frisby (1986) sporting organizations used the goal approach and tended to focus on, or note, the potential importance of win-loss records as a measure of effectiveness”

The 3rd item in the above table is there good conditions for football clubs. The largest group of 97 (71.3%) were strongly disagreed. large group also 25(18.4%) of respondents undecided. The next respondents 10(7.4%) were agreed. 4 (2.9%) of respondents were suggested disagreed. The mean for this item was 1.62 which shows that there most respondents were no good conditions for football clubs. This results that the football activities were need good conditions.

Item 4 in the table 3 above shows, the largest group of respondents 60(44.1%) response the disagreed, 43(31.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed, 22(16.2%) of the respondents were undecided, and 11(8.1%) of the respondents were agreed. The mean value for this item was 2.01, which shows most of the respondents were negative response on supportive the football teams.

Item 5 of table 3 shows, the majority of respondents 105(77.2%) response the strongly disagreed, 10(7.4%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 9(6.6%) of the respondents were disagreed, and 7(5.1%) of the respondents were agreed. And 5(3.7%) of the respondents were undecided. The mean value for this item was 1.59, which shows most of the respondents on the effort of town sport office were unidirectional way.

In general, (1.81) the mean grand value for the objective indicates that the Dembidolo town current practice of football teams were negative impact on developments of teams by open team

lack of evaluated the criteria of team formed. According to report of Kellewollega zone sport office, (2008) the sport practice in DembiDolo town are opposed the international sport practice.

4.4. The challenges of Dembidolo town football club into Oromia football league

Table 4. The challenges of football activities

No	Item	Statics	Rating scale					Mean
			SD	D	UD	A	SA	
1	Football structure	F	47	47	16	6	27	2.46
		%	34.6	29.4	11.8	4.4	19.9	
2	Lack of finance	F	27	40	13	29	27	2.92
		%	19.9	29.4	9.6	21.3	19.9	
3	Lack of equipment's	F	49	36	6	22	23	2.51
		%	36	26.5	4.4	16.2	16.9	
4	Bad administrations in all football activities	F	45	37	15	21	18	2.49
		%	33.1	27.2	11	15.4	13.2	
5	Ethics of players	F	74	41	0	13	8	1.82
		%	54.4	30.1	0	9.9	5.9	
6	Lack of attention	F	65	46	15	7	3	1.80
		%	47.8	33.8	11	5.1	2.2	
7	Insufficient of football professional	F	56	45	0	12	23	2.27
		%	41.2	33.1	0	8.8	16.9	
8	Players and team's management	F	71	26	11	15	13	2.07
		%	52.2	19.1	8.1	11	9.6	
9	Lack of sport office management	F	71	38	8	5	14	1.92
		%	52.2	27.9	5.9	3.7	10.3	
10	Lack of organizing	F	26	93	3	5	9	2.10
		%	19.1	68.4	2.2	3.7	6.6	
Total								2.236

SA= Strongly agree (5), A=Agree (4), UND=Undecided (3), DA =Disagree (2), SD=Strongly disagree (1)

Source: Research output, 2019

The descriptions; on first item in the above the large group of the respondents which is 47(34.6%) of the respondents strongly disagreed and 47(29.4%) of the respondents responded disagreed. The next respondents, about 27(19.9%) strongly agreed,6(4.4%) agreed and 16(11.8%) of the respondents were undecided. The mean value for this item was 2.46 which shows, most of the respondents were affected by football structure.

The second item in the above table the large group of 40 (29.4%) disagreed. The next large group 29(21.3%) of respondents agreed. 27(19.9%) of respondents were strongly disagreed. 27(19.9%) of respondents were strongly agreed and 13 (9.6%) of respondents were suggested undecided. (2.92) the mean value which shows lack of finance were negative impact.

The third item in the above table the large group of 49(36%) of respondents were strongly disagreed. The next large group 36(26.3%) of respondents disagreed. 23(16.9%) of respondents were strongly agreed. 22(16.2%) of respondents were agreed and 6 (4.4%) of respondents were suggested undecided. The mean for this item was 2.51 which shows most of the respondents were negative on equipment's of sport/football. This results lack of sport equipment's was the challenges of football activities.

The fourth item in the above table the large group of 45(33.1%) of respondents were strongly disagreed. The next large group 37(27.2%) of respondents disagreed. 21(15.4%) of respondents were agreed. 18(13.2%) of respondents were strongly agreed and 15 (11%) of respondents were suggested undecided. The mean for this item was 2.49 which shows most of the respondents were negative on administrations in all football managements. This results bad administrations in football activities were the challenges of football activities.

The fifth item in the above table the large group of 74(54.4%) of respondents were strongly disagreed. The next large group 42(30.1%) of respondents disagreed. 13(9.9%) of respondents were agreed. And 8(5.9%) of respondents were strongly agreed. The mean for this item was 1.82 which shows most of the respondents were negative on ethics of football game. There were "never beat by anybody" feeling which is aggressiveness were present.

The sixth item in the above table the large group of 65(47.8%) of respondents were strongly disagreed. The next large group 46(33.8%) of respondents disagreed. 15(11%) of respondents were undecided. 7(5.1%) of respondents were agreed and 3 (2.2%) of respondents were suggested strongly agreed. The mean for this item was 1.80 which shows most of the respondents were negative on attention given to football. This results lack of attention in football activities were the challenges of football activities.

The seventh item in the above table the large group of 56 (41.2%) strongly disagreed. The next large group 45(33.1%) of respondents disagreed. 23(16.9%) of respondents were strongly

agreed. And 12(8.8%) of respondents were agreed. The mean for this item was 2.27 which football activities were affected by lack of professional. This results lack of professional was the challenges of football activities.

The eighth item in the above table the large group of 71(52.2%) were strongly disagreed. The next large group 26(19.1%) of respondents were disagreed. 15(11%) of respondents were agreed. 13(9.6%) of respondents were strongly agreed. And 11(8.1%) of respondents were undecided. The mean for this item was 2.07 which players and team's management were affected football activities.

The ninth item in the above table the large group of 71(52.2%) were strongly disagreed. The next large group 38(27.9%) of respondents were disagreed. 14(10.3%) of respondents were strongly agreed. 8(5.9%) of respondents were undecided. And 5(3.7%) of respondents were agreed. The mean value (1.92) which shows most respondents were lack of sport office management was the hinder to participate in Oromia football league.

The tenth item in the above table the large group of 93(68.4%) were disagreed. The next large group 26(19.1%) of respondents were strongly disagreed. 9(6.6%) of respondents were strongly agreed. 5(3.7%) of respondents were agreed. And 3(2.2%) of respondents were undecided. The mean for this item was 2.10 which lack organizing was disagreed.

In general, Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league were hindered by football structure, lack of finance, lack of sport equipment's, lack of good governance, ethics of football game, lack of professional, lack of players and team's management and lack of organizing.

4.5 Analysis of the interview

1. According to your opinion what you say about kebeles and towns football activities?

The responds ideas with the same issues concluded as follows:

- ✓ Nothing about football activities in kebeles;
- ✓ In town more less football activities present;
- ✓ facilities and equipment's of Football town problem;
- ✓ without less coordinating more success were registered while compete with other town;

As indicated above all the respondents listed the football activities. We have seen sport policy which is guaranteed for sport in literature review which can't coincide with this respondent's opinion and it can be concluded that football activities were not implemented as sport policy. so should have to work hard.

2. According to your opinion what are the challenges of football activities?

The respondents' ideas with the same issues concluded as follows:

- ✓ Lack of attention;
- ✓ lack implement the sport policy, proclamation and strategy
- ✓ lack of material and equipment's
- ✓ ethics of football game

As we have seen in literature review, without believe sport as development, without any field of play and sufficient facilities, without knowing sport policy and sport proclamation, it is hard to done football or sport activities.

3. List down the actions that should have to take for Dembidolo town football to participate in Oromia league?

- ✓ Kebeles should done what expected from
- ✓ Community mobilization;
- ✓ Implemented sport policy, proclamation and strategy;
- ✓ Have good attitude;
- ✓ Budget should have allocated by government
- ✓ The structural of football should be directive;
- ✓ Football team should be formed long term goal

The respondents list of works that should have to be implemented for the sake of forming strong Football Club, participate in Oromia league and develop the sport in our town is the same within that was seen in the literature review which entail that successful sport Club is the one which can generate sustainable income, have grass root and nationwide center of training, can able to fulfill facilities the sport requires, provide good administration system, and have many professionals to do so.

4.6 Researcher observation

The Observation takes place at Dembidolo town kellemWollega Zone Oromia Regional State. The researcher used field observations.

As time's observation by checklist Dembidolo stadium, Dembidolo sport office, the feeling of respondents at the competition held and while staff was meet on sport at office following observational results can be drawn. It is not easily observable to understand feeling but what they have commitment on doing for football activities were make pressure by written letter for to whom and they can't never give up in contributing football by forming team, supporting players and participate in football activities. Take action while football field were invaders by investors. The Dembidolo stadium had a good field of play but not gets ownership and no has protection. During the observation time most of the communities were good interested to spectating weakly football game were held at stadium. As the investigator observed where the ethics of football in game is satisfactory. The team hasn't coach and leader while competition was happened. The readiness of football game was from clarity about the tournament to facilitate for the game from facilitators were unsatisfactory.

It is also observed that Sport staff's or stakeholders were challenges to organizing the procedures to prepare the competition. Capacity of football stakeholders at stadium was satisfactory. It needs improvement training. Field of game has full materials during game which criterion for a game were satisfactory. Not all team members wear appropriate clothes during competition some of were unique uniform and without shoes were observed. Structure of football in kebeles is very poor. Without kebeles administration recognizing the team was competing by the name of kebeles. The kebeles sport council was nothing. Professional in office, referee and coaches is unsatisfactory. Is there youth get a field for playing in kebele is poor.

4.7 Discussion

4.7.1. The current practice of football activities in DembiDollo town

The descriptive statistical analysis table 3 shows that Dembidolo town football teams/clubs current practice was opposing to football practice of worldwide in rules and regulations aspects, formed teams and fulfilling criteria to participate as a team or club aspects and having team's objectives.

According to Ato Geramu Soboka during interview suggested that *the football teams which were observing them is when and where ever the organized and scattered.*

According to Frisby (1986) sporting organizations used the goal approach and tended to focus on, or note, the potential importance of win-loss records as a measure of effectiveness” The football team formed were no have long term goal. Due to this many football team which have a potential were return back.

According to DembiDollo town report of sport council, (2007) stated that the efforts were not depends on their office mission and vision.

According to Manaf H, (2016) the environment in which we live has a great influence on our level of sport activity.

so, (1.81) the mean grand value for the objective indicates that the Dembidolo town current practice of football teams were negative impact on developments of teams lack of evaluated the criteria of team formed. According to report of Kellewollega zone sport office, (2008) the sport practice in DembiDollo town are opposed the world wide sport practice.

4.7.2. The challenges of Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league

The descriptive statistical analysis table4 below 2.00 mean value so, lack of attention, Ethics of players and lack of management were major challenges to participate in Oromia football league.

According to kellewollega sport office manual of sport analysis (2008), because of negative attitude on sport, couldn't get outcome from this sector. According to Silva, (1980) by intent to harm another get beneficial to the players or team. Interview with Ato Geremu Seboka suggested that *“where football game was held, the game was seeming to the battle of war.”*

According to the manual of sport analysis, (2011), the manager who assigned to sport office were satisfactory on simple working rather than strategic work; because there were not commitment and it needs deepest knowledge of management.

And also above table between (2.00-3;00) mean value indicates that, lack of players and team management, lack of professional, lack of good governance, lack of equipment's, lack of structure and lack of finance were the challenges of DembiDolo town football to participate in Oromia football league.

According to Asmara Gizaw (2014) without any field of play and sufficient facilities, it is hard to done football or sport activities. According to the above mentioned points finance and facilities development constitute a great role in the effectiveness of Football sport (Sport policy, 1998). Participation in informal recreation activities is dependent on availability and location of facilities. (Torkildsen, 1986 & Jones, 1998). According to sport analysis manual of kellewollege youth and sport affairs office, (2006) because of lack of good governance were presented sports especially football communities were returned back.

The mean value (2.27) which shows football club was affected by lack of professional. This results lack of professional was the challenges of football club to participate in Oromia football league. According to HabtamuSiyum, (2017) recruitment criteria of sports expert and sport managers may need some modification because more than 21 universities of our country graduating sport professional by sport science, sport management at degree level to Ph.D. level therefore recruiting similar fields of study and non-similar fields of studies is really need modification or what might be changed for future. According to A report by the Forum of African Investigative Reporters (FAIR), (2017) most of the people employed in football in Africa are clients who are placed there in most cases without any proper qualifications or skills to perform the task. Labels football administrators as corrupt, greedy and inefficient administrators.

In general, the grand mean value (2.23) revealed that due to lack of attention, ethics of players and lack of management were major challenges. And also due to absence of football structure, lack of finance, lack of football equipment's and materials, lack of good governance, lack of professional, players and team's management and lack organizing was a negative result on the DembiDolo town football club to participate in Oromia league. According to Crompton, (1995)

Finance is probably the most important back bone of football activities ... but it needs good governance and accountability.

So, according to Oromia football federation governance manual proclamation, (2010) the followings were identified as challenging factors that hinder the development of the clubs. structural problem, lack of qualified and competent coaches, lack of adequate facilities, lack of well-designed training program, lack of proper supervision, lack of communication among staff members, lack of sufficient incentive and motivation, lack of individualized training for different track and field events.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

The main objectives of this study were to assess the practice and challenges of football activities in DembiDolo town to participate in Oromia football league. In order to achieve the purpose of the study the following basic research questions were raised:

What is the practice of football activities in Dembidollotown? And what are the challenges of D/D town football club to participate in Oromia football league? To this effect, the study was employed for both quantitative and qualitative research approach and it was conducted in DembiDolo town. Population of the study were obtained from the participants and stakeholders which are tide by football loved live in Dembidollo town. Total population of 231 there are a total of 136 (58.87%) sampling size were concerned. 88 respondents were selected using purposive sampling technique, 48 simple random sampling method as a source of the study.

Majority of the respondents were 114 (84%) males and 22 (16%) were females. the views of both males and females were represented. More respondents were aged between 16-21 years. The youngster's age category. DembiDolo town current football activities were negatively affected by the practice of football activities (2.28 mean value) lack of attention, ethics of players and lack of management were highly affected on DembiDolo town football clubs to participate in Oromia football league Mean value (1.84) And also DembiDolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league were hindered by football structure, lack of finance, lack of sport equipment's, lack of good governance, lack of professional, lack of players and team's management and lack of organizing. Mean value (2.23) positive possible solution to be improve football activities were make correction the structural framework of football, attitudinal changes work, give attention and players and team management should be implement.

Based on the data analysis the major findings were lack of attention, Ethics of players, lack of management and the practice of football activities obtained.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the findings the following conclusions were forwarded:

- The Dembidolo town current practice of football teams were negative impact on developments of teams by lack of evaluated the criteria of team formed.
- Due to lack of attention, ethics of players and lack of management were major challenges on DembiDolo town football clubs to participate in Oromia football league.
- Due to absence of football structure, lack of finance, lack of football equipment's and materials, lack of good governance, lack of professional, players and team's management and lack organizing was a negative impact on the DembiDolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league.
- To resolve the above challenges, the football team/club leaders, sport house council and sport office should be work hard on attitudinal changes,ethics of players and Players and team organizing management and implement the effective bureaucracy will be the forward of Dembidolo town football club to participate in Oromia football league.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings the following recommendations were forwarded:

- ❖ Dembidolo town administration shall give more attention for football sporting continuously by implement accordance the sport policy, principles or proclamation, encouraging establishment of football structural, allocating some government budget for starting, collecting sport budget on time from mass society, and shall change their strategy towards delegating manager of sport office out of sport specialization and it is better to delegate leaders based on their commitment and quality of their professional work.
- ❖ Dembidolo town sport office shall be commitment for their organization, care the technical work and change to the bad practice in football activities and teams.
- ❖ Dembidolo town sport office shall be prepared the ground rules for football teams organized and management based on the rules and regulations and discussing with football communities.
- ❖ Implementing the Dembidolo town football team/club leaders, sport house council and sport office should work hard on attitudinal change works, give attention and players and team management.

Bibliography

- Alemu, B. B. ((2017)). the empowerment of young girls and women through sport and physical activity participation: a case in Ethiop.
- alister Gray. (2014). *sport recreation in new zealand*.
- Anne line Balduck. (2009)). } Effectiveness in sport on micro and meso management level.
- Asihel, s. G. ((2005)). } ,Perceptions of constraints to recreational sports participation: A case study of the university (UWC) of the western cape undergraduate female students.
- Asnakech Endale. ((2014).)Women football premier league in Ethiopia and its contribution to the national team.
- Chairman, P. J.-A. ((October 2011)). } ,)Review of football in country Victoria. Victoria.
- Chelladurai, P. (1999). } Human resource management in sport and recreation Champaign IL: Human Kinetics.
- Craig, C. L. (2014) Increasing physical activity: assessing trends from 1998 to 2003. Ottawa Canadian fitness and lifestyle research institute. http://cflri.ca/pdf/e/2014_Pam.pdf (accessed (May 22, 2014).
- Daniel Y(Augest,2013). The Current Problems And Prospective Of Youth Football Projectes With A Specific Reference In North Shoa Administrative Zone.
- Daniel Yiferu Shewaferew, (2013). the current problems and prospective of youth football projectes with a specific reference in north shoa administrative zone. addis ababa.
- David Kinoti M'arimi. (2013). factor influencing participation of women in leadership in secondary school management in Lower Yattadistrict, county,. Kitui, Keniya.
- David Kinoti M'arimi,(2013) factor influencing participation of women in leadership in secondary school management in Lower Yattadistrict,. (n.d.). Kitui, ,Keniya.
- Dekker, R. (2013)Barriers and Facilitators of Participation in Sports: A Qualitative Study on Dutch Individuals with Lower Limb Amputation.
- Abdisa et, A. (2010). Dembidolo football activities past and recent. Dembidolo.
- et., J. N. (2019)) School sport policy and school-based physical activity environments and their association with observed physical activity in middle school children.
- Fred Coalter, (. (2002). } *sport and community development: a manual*.
- G(Ph.d, Y. (2019), June 10). }Unlocking The Challenges Of The Ethiopian Football . dis Ababa,

- G, A. (2014), (march). Factors That Hinder The Effectiveness Of Football Clubs: The Case Of Some Selected Clubs In Ethiopia. . Ddis Ababa ,, Ethiopia.
- G, S. (April, 2004)). Medical Conditions Affecting Sports Participation.
- Getahun, S. A. (2009)a history of sport in Ethiopia . Addis Abeba, Ethiopia .
- GhebremedhinAsihel, S. (2005) Perceptions of constraints to recreational sports participation: A case study of the university (UWC) of the western cape undergraduate female students.
- Gulbarga, K. I. (2017). Factors affecting Youth's participation in sports, Leisure and recreation activities Mallikarjun C Pujari, Vijaykumar SD .
- Hull(Dr.), D. (2012)grassroots sport in northern Ireland:A summary of participation and potential challenges,. Niar.
- laura Abril Bacheco, F. s. (2012) Motivational factors related to female participation in collegiate sports.
- laura Altobelli. (2009, February). (L))(et., (2019)) (G, April, 2004))"National Statistical Abstract. Section D. Agriculture." Archived 2009-03-26 at the Wayback Machine, Table D.8. Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia website (accessed).
- Laura Altobelli, M. (2018), Decembe 5). Factors That Hinder The Effectiveness Of Football Clubs: The Case Of Some Selected Clubs In Ethiopia. . Ddis Ababa ,, Ethiopia.
- Laura Altobelli, M. (n.d.). Does Participation in Sports Negatively Affect Academics? 2018.
- Lionel Frost, M. L. (2013)). Expanding social inclusion in community sports organizations: evidence from rural Australian Football clubs. Australian.
- Merid Mekonnen. (2014)). the challenges and prospects of women football of Ethiopia premier league: the case of Dedebit women football club.
- Natalie Darko (PhD, M. P.). Challenges and constraints in developing and implementing sports policy and provision in Antigua and Barbuda: Which way now for a small island
- O, D. (2017, March). Factors Affecting Female Students Participation In Learning Football Practical Class: The Case Of Jarso Woreda Secondary School, West Wollega Zone, Oromia Regional State.
- office, k. w. (2010). report of kellem wollega zone youth and sport office) . Dembidolo, ethiopia.
- office, k. W. (2011). sport analysis on current. Dembidolo.

- Pharr 1, *. a. (2017) Jennifer The Relationship between Sport Participation and Chronic Diseases among Men in the USA: An Examination of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
- Raffaele Poli, C. B. (2016). global football development.
- Richard Gruneau. (2010). Trends in community sport participation and community sport organizations since 1990s: implications for west Vancouver .
- Elishiba Kimani (prof) and etal. (2017). Factors influencing the participation of women in the local football leagues. Harrabe.
- Ronnie Grenier-Hemphill, (2015) Declining attendance trends in collegiate and professional sports Outcome sport performance and participation.
- Sanela Škorić1, Z. H. (2011) The system of sports financing and management in the Republic of Croatia*. crotia.
- Vandermeerschen, H,(2016) Being poor, being benched? Sports participation and opportunities for people in poverty: in search of an inclusive policy.

Appendix A

Table;7 Famous football players of DembiDolo town past to recent

No	Name	Football club was joined	years	Descriptive
1	AhimedKelifa	BunnaDirigit football club	1973	
2	EfreemBelihun			Selected for national football team
3	TadesseTekle	Build construction football club	1977	
4	GetachewAdmasu	Gomma factory, Kecha factory and Diredawamidirbabur	1984	
5	Tariku Tamirat	Fincha sugar factory fbc, Pepsifbc	1996	Ethiopia premier league
6	AbdoBedru		2003	Selected for Oromia region football team
7	Dame Tesfaye	Adama fbc	2007	Ethiopia premier league
8	Nasirkedir	Ejere football club	2008	Oromia football league
9	DawitGezahang	Nekemte Global fbc	2011	Oromia football league
10	LetaMarkos	Nekemte Global fbc	2011	Oromia football league
11	RobaAsefa	Ghimbi fbc	2011	Oromia football league

Observation of football activities

Table of Observation Checklist.

No	Item	Excellent	v. good	good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Participation of football weakly game at D/D stadium				x	
2	Ethics of football participation in a game				x	
3	Readiness of football stakeholders addition to sport office				X	
4	Participation of football community interest		X			
5	Capacity of football stakeholders at stadium				X	
6	During game the materials and the players wearing				X	
7	Structure of football in kebeles					X
8	Sport council were on work				X	
9	Professional in office, referee and coaches					X
10	Is there youth get a field for playing in kebeles.				X	
11	Field of game have full materials which criteria for a game					x

Source: Field survey January 2014.

1972 A.E.C during welcome Dembi Dollo football team was champions at all wollega competition.



1972 E.C at Nekemte



1975 A.E.C DEMBII DOLLO FOOTBALL TEAM



picture 2. Former football players of DembiDollo town picture play at different cities.

Appendix B

**JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCENCE**

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Dear Respondents!

This questionnaire is designed to collect data for the study aimed to practice and challenges of Dembi Dolotown football clubs to participate Oromia football league. The data collected using this questionnaire is to be used only for academic purpose and all information gathered from the respondents were helpful to get pertinent findings and to forward timely and sound recommendation. Your responses are confidential and are not used for any other purpose rather than this study. Therefore, in order to obtain relevant and reliable information that would contribute to the success of this study, I kindly request your cooperation to answer all the questions frankly as you fell.

Therefore, your genuine, honest and prompt response is a valuable input for the quality and successful completion of the research paper.

I agree to participate I don't agree to participate

I thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Part A: Respondents Profile

First, I would like to ask some questions about you. If you do not wish to answer a particular question, please feel free to say.

No	Items	Coding Column
1	What is your gender?	1 Male 2 Female
2	Age	1. 16-21 2. 22-27 age 3. 28-33 age 4. 34-39 age 5. Above 40 age
3	What is your level of education?	1. Below 10th 2. 11-12 th 3. Certificate 4. Diploma 5. First Degree 6. Post Graduate
4	. What is your marital status?	1) Married 2) Single 3) Widowed 4) Divorced
6	How long have you been a member of football ?	Membership period in completed years.....

Section-2: current status of football activities

Please rate the level of your agreement in a 5-point scale *1 (Strongly Disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Neutral) 4 (Agree) and 5 (Strongly Agree).*

Use check mark (☑)

No		Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Undecided (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
1	Is there football team fulfilling rules and regulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	football team have objective?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Do you believe that is there good conditions for football clubs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Do you agree that football team have supportive?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Effort of Sport office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section-3: challenges of D/D town football club to participate in Oromia league

No		Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Undecided (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)
1	Have Football structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Lack finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Lack of equipment's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Bad administration in all football activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	ethics of players	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Lack of attention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Insufficient of football professional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Players and team management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Lack of sport office management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Lack of organizing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Open ended questionnaires and Interview

1. What you say about kebelesandtowns football activities?

1. What are thechallenges football activities?

2. What do you think the Dembidolo football team and Oromia football league?

3. Forward the future Dembidolo town football to participate in Oromia league?

THANK YOU

Appendix-C: Afan Oromo Version of Questionnaire

UNIVARSIITHI JIMMAATTI
KOLLEEJJII SAA YINSII UUMMAMAA
MUMEE SAA YINSII ISPOORTII

Kabajamoo Deebistoota Gaafannoo Kanaa:

Gaafannoon kunkanqophaa'edhimma raga qorannoomataduree "practice and challenges of Dembi Dolo football club in Oromia football league." Jedhu irrattii eebbabarumsaa M.Sc 'Sport Management'

dhaanadeemsiisuuf gaafannoo deeffannoofunaanuuf qophaa'eedha. Raga ankundhimmi qorannookan aatiinalaqaamabirootiif dabarfameekanhinkennamne fi waan birootiif kan hin oolleta'a. Ragaan isinirraafunaannamukun fiixaanba'iinsa qorannookanaatiif baay'ee barbaachisaawaanta'eef, raga dhugaa fi qulqulluuta'eakkaatumagaaffannoo isiniif dhiyaateenakkadeebistan qorataankabajawaliinisingaafata. Deebii gaafannookanaakankennitanakka qabatamakubbamiillaamagaalaakeessaniittita'a.

Hirmaachuuf heeyammaadha Hirmaachuuf heeyammaamiti
Deeggarsagootaniif dursinee isingalateefanna.

Kallattii Waliigalaa

1. Maqaakee barreessuun hin barbaachisu
2. Gaaffilee hundaakkaatumaja eelfamaandee bisuuf yaali

Filannoo addaa

Gaheehojjisiichi kubbaamiilaakeessati qabdumaalii

1. Waldaa Darg miseensamanamaree ispoortii taphatootadurii murteessitoota leenjistoota koree hojjetootawaaj. ispoortii taphataa

Kutaa 1: seenaahirmaatootaa

Jalqabawaa'eekeetiigaafiigaggabaabaagaafachuunbarbaada.

I/k	Gaaffilee	Filannoo /coding /
1	Saala	1 Dhiira 2 Dubara
2	Umriikaraaguutuuta'een	16-21 22-27 28-33 34-39 Above 40
3	Sadarkaabarnootakee?	Hangakutaa 10 ^{ffaa} Kitaa11-12 ^{t ffaa} sertifiketa Diploma Digrii j Digrii 2 oli
4	. HaalaGaa'eelaa ?	1) kanfudhee 2) kophaa 3) kanjalaadu'ee/duutee 4) kahikee /hiiktee
6	Ergamiseensa k/miillaataateehangam ?	Turtiikeeguutuubsii

- I. GaaffileehaalagareeyknkilabiikilabiiKubbaamiillaamagaalaa
D/Dollooyerooammaailalchisee
Qajeelfama 2; Deebiihilannookeefmallattoo(x)jechuundeebisii

T/L	Gaaffilee	ihingalu	Walihin galu (2)	nqabu	Walim gala(4)	waliigala
1	Gareekubbaamiillaaulaagaaguutejira.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	GareekubbaamiillaaijjaramanKaayyoodhaanhundaa'uu?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3	Kilabiikubbamiilaahundeessuufhaallimiijaataadha?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	GareenjiruGargaarsaqaba?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Dhamaatiiwaaj. ispoortii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II. GaaffileeKubbaamiillaamagaalaa

D/Dollooliigikubbaamiilaoromiyaattiakkahinhirmaannehudhaata'aniinwal-qabate
Qajeelfama 3; Deebiifilannookefmallattoo (x) agaarsisi

T/ L	Gaaffilee	Tasawali ihingalu (1)	Walihin galu (2)	ngabu (3)	Walihin gala(4)	Sirrittan walingala (5)
1	Fedhiihawaasni K/Miillaakeessattihirmaachuufqabu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Caaseeffamagurmaa'insaispoortii k/miillaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Sochi hirmaannaaKubbaamiillaafqopha'um maaqoodaqabaatootaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rakkoocaasaakubbamiillaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rakkoomallaqaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rakkoodhiyeessii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hanqinabulchiinsagaarii k/miillaakeessaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Namuusatapha k/miillaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Xiyyeeffannoodhabiinsaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hanqinaogeessaispoortii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yerooyeroonjijjiramuuwajispoortii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bulchiinsataphatootaa fi garee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hanqinabulchiinsawaaj. Ispoortii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rakkooqindoominaa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Qabxiileeyaadakennisisu

25. Hirmaannaankubbaamiillaaakkagandaa fi magaalatti geggeeffama ajjiratti yaadamaal qabduu?

26. Sabab hirmaanna kubbaamiillaa akkahir'atutaasisemaalii?

27. Yeroo ammaarakkoon hirmaanna kubbaamillaata'anmaalfa'ii?

28. Akkamitti hirmaannaaliigi kubbaamillaa Orimiyaakeessatti hirmaachuundanda'ada'amaa?

Appendix D

Figure 3. respondents during interview



Ato Geramu Soboka Ato Hika Mokenin



A

AtoAschalewzewuduu

“accordance Ethiopian of sport policy state sport is supported by community. Because of this what are gather from community were needed accountability. Then no accountability in town, the communities were return to back from supporting sport.”

Figure 4. During the respondents fill the questionnaires,2,7,2011 E.C

