JIMMA UNIVERSITY

SPORT ACADEMY

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT SKILLS OF U-17 MALE FOOTBALL PROJECT PLAYERS IN BENSHANGUL GUMUZ ASSOSA ZONE

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A RESEARCH THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF JIMMA UNIVERSITY SPORT ACADEMY DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN SPORT MANAGEMENT.

JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

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IMPLIMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT SKILLS OF U_17 MALE FOOTBALL PROJECT IN BENSHANGUL GUMUZ REGION; THE CASE OF ASSOSA ZONE

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APPROVAL SHEET

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As member of the examining board of final MSc, Open defense we certify that we have read and evaluated this thesis prepared by **Mohammed Yimam** entitled "implementation and management skills of U-17 Male Football Project Players in Assosa Zone in Benshangul Gumuz region, Ethiopia, and recommended that it is accepted as fulfilling the thesis requirement for the Degree of Master of Science in sport science (sport management).

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Declaration

I declared that this thesis is my own original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all source of materials used for the study have been duly acknowledge

Name:---------------------- Signature: -------------- Date: ------

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

Name:------------- Signature:- ----------Date:------------

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

FIFA --------- Federation of international football association

DFB----------De federation of basket ball

FA----------Football association

BGRS--------Benshangul gumuz regional state

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to the youth football project in the Implementation and management skill under 17 Male football projects in the case of Assosa Zone. The Objectives of this study was to assess. Implementation and management skill under 17 Male football projects in the case of Assosa Zone. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods and descriptive survey design. In this study, the researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches, making it a mixed methods approach, which was a subscription to pragmatism For the purpose of this study the sample size of 135 respondents, were taken from the total population of 135. Also the study was employed both primary and secondary sources of data that are necessary inputs for analysis. To achieve the study the primary data were obtained from football projects. The sampling techniques male office administrator used purposive and simple random sampling techniques. The data collection tools were semi structured interview and closed ended questionnaires. The instrument of data collection for the study was included: Questionnaire, Oral interviews and group discussion. The data that was collected through interview, open-ended and close-ended questionnaire will be analyzed mixed research, However There is no enough facilities and equipment's based on respondent's result of Average mean 2.41% .This mean has high impacts on coaches and projects training program. There is no effective management of skills. According to the respondents result of average mean 2.38%. So this indicates that it affects football development .There is no scientific standard selection criteria of trainees. Based on respondents result the average mean of 2.4% .This mean shows high impacts on project selection. Implementation and management skills are poorly managed. . This has greatly hampered and reduced sport practices in the society. The study found that the management practice of sport facilities and equipment's are very weak especially in the area managing, implementing and decision making. Lastly based on the major findings conclusions were made appropriate recommendation were forwarded.

Key words: implementation, projects, management skill

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Football has become a vital instrument for hundreds of social development program run by nongovernmental and community based organizations all around the world. These programs are providing children and young people with valuable tools to actively make a difference in their own lives. In 2005, FIFA and street football world jointly began to bring such organizations together, strengthen their program through direct support and increase their visibility. Today, the Football for Hope movement provides access to program which serve hundreds of thousands of young people all over the world Brady &Khan (2002).Football is essentially a simple game based on intelligent interposing. For youth players (clubs and projects) skills, techniques and good movement are most easily grasped in a simple form. However, the program of youth football training should be capable of producing players who are beneficial to the main club. This can be achieved through a well-organized and structured youth football development program. To utilize the advantages football sport, the country is expected to produce elite players through youth football project in the required quantity and quality Haugaasen (2014). Training of youth football/soccer program is the base and the main source for a club and the future elite athletes (players) will be equipped with the fundamental and basic components as technical, tactical, physical and psychological demands of the modern football. Therefore, highly organized and well-structured youth football/soccer training program is crucial Drury& Moran, J. (2020).Clubs to be a good competent and successful at national and international level, it is mandatory to train and cultivate youth athletes with such a continual and consecutive program. Since the demands of the main club in the modern football/soccer cannot be addressed with only a well-structured program of youth football/soccer, the systematic control and assessment of the program in relation to its contribution to the main club is very important .In relation to this Njororai, (2019). States that "The youth sport coach can have a dramatic influence on young athlete's development and enjoyment of sport." The project of youth football training should be capable of producing new success or players who are beneficial to clubs. This can be achieved through a well-organized and structured youth football development program. The youth level is where we need to realize that the game we play is not the "adult game." The game must be enjoyable for the players in order to keep their enthusiasm high so they

Continue to the junior level and need to be a purpose Thus, because of the development of youth football players and their upgrading and contribution to generate new successor players in relation to their performance should be given attention. Therefore, coaches are required to approach each training session with a well-structured plan and method of training. Youth football project programs are often viewed as a prime safe venue for teaching and practice important social values and life skills to youth that will benefit them well in to their youth lives while youth are the extended recipients of the objects available in youth football projects. Football as a sport attracts the interest of researchers, as they investigated factors affecting the sport performance of the football players**.** The excellent performance in football is a consequence of individual's psychological or social factors, technical and tactical skills and physical abilities. However the program of youth football project should be producing players who are beneficial to the main club and national team. This can be achieved through a well-organized and structured youth football projects development program various factors may affect development of players in football projects. Regarding the factors studies have identified different main factors that influence the development of project trainees. These are training factors, facility and equipment factors, trainees" selection criteria, coaching style, maturational factors, the relative age effect, the role of coaching and instruction, parental influences And cultural factors Hornsby & Stone (2022). Football project are sport organizations, they need to have goals achieved with a consciously structured activities. A football project which has well organized by resource, human, finance, material, and others organizational factors has a capability to bring observable change on team performance. In addition, any organization of football project does not function efficiently without some elements those hold them together and give directions so that they can achieve the goal for which they exist this element is called management Cooper, R. G. (2008). Management is the glue that bonds the various units and provides the control, communication, Motivation, nurturing and leadership needed to achieve design goals.

To accomplish this function, a structure is needed that provide an efficient (i.e. the amount of resources used to achieve an organization goal) and effective (the degree to which the organization state goal) way of operating and carrying out the various duties and responsibilities existing within the organization. In addition to the above mentioned factors, there also exist certain internal factors that can shape a football team's success. For example, institutional support, team identification. Player-coach ability as well as certain external factors like fan identification. Supportive team atmosphere Chandrasekhar, K. (2011). Among others outside the level of competitiveness, have managed to be important elements to determine the success or failure of an organization Blackett (2017).Clubs to be a good competent and successful at national and international level, it is

mandatory to train and cultivate youth athletes with such a continual and consecutive program. Since the demands of the main club in the modern football/soccer cannot be addressed with only a well-structured program of youth football/soccer, the systematic control and assessment of the program in relation to its contribution to the main club is very important. In relation to this Tang & Guerrien (2020). States that, "The youth sport coach can have a dramatic influence on young athlete's development and enjoyment of sport. The researcher is playing football in different Woreda's of the region, learn sport science and studies in coaching training since 2001 E.C and Know a days working in regional sport commission since 2008 E.C. so having enough information on the regional football project. From this advantage, the researcher observed several problems the motivation to study. The limit that the researcher would be a desire to investigate major challenges of Benishangul gumuz male football project to join into the Ethiopian National League and its progress of the future. These youth football projects produced very few of football projects who have been included in different Ethiopian primer league clubs. Like the famous football player Saladin Seid. But currently, the projects are given low attention by administrative bodies ,lack of effective management skills, lack of adequate trained coaches in the training project centers, there is no well-designed project development program, lack of appropriate training manuals, improper selection and recruitment criteria of project players, lack of jointly work between football project centers, main football clubs staff and sport administrators, inadequate sport facilities and training equipment's, and also lack of related researches. The contribution of the concerned bodies in all aspects of the development of the youth football projects play a significant role for the success of projects. Their motivation of the trainees, providing relevant resources, evaluating of projects and the coach enhance the performance.

The main objective of football project training program is youth project trainees to participate in to club after the last project age level. However, the program of youth football training should be capable of producing athletes who are beneficial to the main club. This can be achieved through a well-organized and structured football projects development program. Generally to develop the contribution of youth football projects to the main clubs and national team, the development and improvement of player's performance is crucial more over players. The skills like technical, tactical, physical moral and psychological development are vitals and fundamentals in youth football projects. The high expectations from parents, coaches, federations and clubs pushes the development of U-17 male football project as best to all else. Hence, this research intends to

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assess the implementation and management skills of U-17 male football projects in Assosa Zone in some selected Woreda.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Male football development is the most important program in which players acquire different skills and knowledge that facilitate the development of player's performance. As a result, the main project status can be raised. When projects improve their status depending on the supply of their youth soccer development, this also has a direct impact on the development of national football. In order to improve their project standard, the male football development should be given more emphasis and it is mandatory to run a well-organized and modern training program. In this study, the programs needs to investigate the lack of proper management skills, lack of facilities and equipment as well as lack of related researches. The home yigiremw thesis (2012). Clubs that produce quality players who are suitable and fit with the modern football, and competent in international level, the training of its youth football development program have to be assessed and maintained to a level which can produce competent players who are capable of modern football, however, countries like Ethiopia are in processes and with several difficulties to improve their Leagues standard. On this issue has the following to note Harwood (2012).

These are lack of available facilities and equipment's, lack management skills and, scientific training selection criteria Baker (2003).

However, most football projects in Assosa Zone face a number of obstacles that prevent football project management skills. The researcher has many years of expertise in the Assosa zone as a teacher, coach, amateur, and office specialist. As a result, the researcher has the opportunity to closely monitor the progress of football project. Most of them the football project trainees in Benshangul Gumuz Region were not seen to join in to clubs after completed the project careers and the region quite surprisingly without having any local football clubs competition in its own region.

Therefore, this study intended to find out implementation and management skills of U-17 male football project and recommended possible solutions.

1.3. Basic Research question

1. What are the level of availability facility and equipment's of projects?

2. What are the major factors that affect the developments of male football projects?

3. What are the scientific criteria that coaches used to select a project?

1.4. Objective of the study

1.4.1. General objectives

The general objective of the study is to investigate implementation and management skills of U-17 male football projects Benishangul Gumuz Regional State.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:-

1. To assess the availability of facilitate and equipment's in practice and implementation at Assosa Zone some selected Woreda football project projects.

2. To identify major factors that affects the development of male football project.

3. To assess players selection criteria.

1.5. Significance of the study: -

In this study the following significant highly expected:-

- To identify the problems and implementation and management skills of male football projects.
- To examine the managerial follow ups to correct ways of the player recruiting.
- To help coaches to be aware of the modern male football player development
- To help to refer the way for individuals who need to conduct further research as on the same area
- To evaluate the training methods or techniques were applied in male football training.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study would be delimited on the following aspects:

- The study focuses on the effects of assessment of management and implementation of U-17 male football project Football project.
- The study delimited to U-17 Male Football project trainees in some selected Woreda, in Assosa zone, Benshangul Gumuz Region.
- Assessment administered is use management and implementation results would take to measure the trainee's understanding of the training.
- The designed management program is throughout training session.

1.7. Operational definition terms

- **Project**: to join as a number of individuals to the some end; to contribute separate power to one end, purpose or effect; usually with together Gray (2017).

- **Trainer**: is some who is good at sport, especially football management players, takes part in sport competitive. Trainers' Association; June 20, (2008);

- **Football project:** is a weekly sport activity for young people, boys and girls aged 14 to 19 to play football in a way that develops their character and helps them build relationships. Football project." Psychiatrist (August 2012).

1.8. Organization of the study

This has five chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study. Statement of the problem, basic questions of the study, objective of the study, delimitation of the study, limitation of the study, and definition of some key terms and concepts.

Chapter two:- deals with review of related literature, which consists concepts of sport and youth, management skills, coaching philosophy, football youth and youth project , basic facilities and equipment's of the football training, factors affecting effectiveness of youth sport and boys varsity soccer 2010 selection criteria , coaching philosophy chapter three comprises methods and procedures of the study. While chapter four deals with presentation, analysis and conclusion of findings. Eventually, chapter five provides summary of the findings, conclusions reached on and recommendation made on the bases of the conclusions from the data analyzed

CHAPTER TWO
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Football

Football is a ball game played between two teams of 11 players, each attempting to win by scoring more goals than their opponent? A goal results when the ball passes over the goal line between the goal-posts and under the crossbar. In line with this idea, he describes that; soccer/football is a very simple game: the objective is to score more goals than the opponent team. Getting the ball between the goal posts and into the goal scores a point. While playing the ball, players may use any body part except their hands. However, the goal keeper may use his/her hands while inside the penalty area/box of its own team court.(Meyer & Faude,2013.)

Sport activities especially, football serves a positive role in the overall development of children offering many additional benefits not offered in other organized child activities. The game of soccer gives each child a dynamic activity with continuous action. Each child can participate and get maximum benefit from each day's participation as long as the coach/facilitator plans age appropriate activities and allows each player to participate to the full extent. Football also offers children the best opportunity to participate in a team sport when compared to other team sports. Other team sports do not meet the needs of the children when large motor skills, the children's attention span, and financial commitments are considered Andersen (2019).As put in the Canadian Policy Research Networks, the individual benefits of involving youth in sporting activities transcend into benefits for the community as a whole. Participants experience a high degree of interaction with other individuals within their community, which not only benefits the child, but such interactions also translate into the community's socio and economic development.

Thus, in addition to the personal benefits for the child, youth involvement in sports also has a broader impact on the overall community. Participation in sport has a positive effect on reducing the involvement and exposure youths may have to violence and unethical activity Ewing & Gano-Overway (2002).Sports offer children a positive alternative to idleness, which, if a child is consistently left without constructive activity, can often lead to violence. A lack of activity and idleness can lead to a lack of understanding between different ethnic groups. Sports help to eliminate these racial and cultural barriers by removing the separation between such groups through healthy competition and the realization of shared goals.

There is one FA coaching philosophy which recognizes the need for coaches to adapt to the ages and stages of development of the players in their charge.

Effective coaches are those who adapt their behavior to meet the demands of their particular coaching environment. Mastery of all different coaching methods and communication style is the mark of a gifted coach and will be an essential requirement for the coach of the future. Intervention strategies known as

five pillars will be used selectively by coaches as appropriate. Each defined strategy will have greater or lesser relevance based on the situational dynamics (players, age group, situation, etc.) with each intervention being unique, and therefore cannot be prescriptive. " . Smith & Smoll (2007). Football has become a vital instrument for hundreds of social development programs run by non-governmental and community based organizations all around the world. Football world jointly began to bring such organization together, strengthen their programs through direct support and increase their visibility. An interesting similarity between the coaches in the different studies is their focus on the player's responsibility for their own development. Few of the coaches mention the sociological factors as one of the most important in talent identification. In fact, the elite coaches describe these factors as the least important even these coaches highlight the holistic perspective if this process in terms of looking at the player's situation both on and off the pitch. Furthermore Christiansen (2011) found that development coaches regarded the sociological factor as most important eve if they also considered the tactical psychological, technical and physiological factors as almost equally important. Norwegian soccer coaches seem to have clear views on how to identify the most talented players. However , comparing the various findings both within and between the different studies, the coaches demonstrate difficulties in defining which criteria that could or should be used to identify the most talented players has shown a study among Danish national youth coaches, bearing in mind that most of the predicting were mentioned by the coaches, this could indicate that these factors are indeed seen as essential however the coaches also focus on factors which could be described as secondary in the same model. Not surprisingly, most coaches were mainly focused on player skills, even if there some differences regarding the importance of physical skills and the focus on basic or specific skills Fuhre & Seather (2022).

2.2. Management

Management is the art, or science, of achieving goals through people. Since managers also supervise, management can be interpreted to mean literally looking overtime, making sure people do what they are supposed to do. Managers are, therefore, expected to ensure greater productivity or, using the current jargon, continuous improvement. More broadly, management is the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals, working together in groups, efficiently accomplish selected aims. In its expanded form, this basic definition means several things. First, as managers, people carry out the managerial functions of planning, organizing, staffing, leading, and controlling. Second, management applies to any kind of organization. Third, management applies to managers at all organizational levels. Fourth, the aim of all managers is the same to create surplus.

Finally, managing is concerned with productivity this implies effectiveness and efficiency Ahmad &

Schroeder (2003). Thus management refers to the development of bureaucracy that derives its importance from the need for strategic planning, co-ordination, directing and controlling of large and complex decision-making process. Essentially, therefore, management entails the acquisition of managerial competence, and effectiveness in the following key areas: problem solving, administration, human resource management, and organizational leadership. First and foremost, management is about solving problems that keep emerging all the time in the course of an organization struggling to achieve its goals and objectives. Problem solving should be accompanied by problem identification, analysis and the implementation of remedies to managerial problems. Second, administration involves following laid down procedures (although procedures or rules should not be seen as ends in themselves) for the execution, control, communication, delegation and crisis management. Third, human resource management should be based on strategic integration of human resource, assessment of workers, and exchange of ideas between shareholders and workers. Finally, organizational leadership should be developed a long lines of interpersonal relationship, teamwork, self-motivation to perform, emotional strength and maturity to handle situations, personal integrity and general management skills. People with strong management skill are in demand (hence this book s focuses on skill building. Gaining experience in the work place and completing programs and courses similar to this one will help you develop football project these skills as with all endeavors worth pursuing, the key to success is perseverance .if you persevere you can develop and hone strong managemt.Hetten (2012).

Technical skill

Technical skill refers to the ability to use methods or technical to perform to the specific task.
In sport project/club technical skill could include coaching, facility management, league, and camp and
Tournament management Sheppard, J. (2009).

Human skills

Also known as people skills and are the ability to work well with people. Your interpersonal skill is what
Will make athlete, parents, employees, and the coaches want to work .with you and for you. Human skill
Enable sport club management to motivate   people to achieve their goals, to get volunteers to work on
Weekend host tournament or to get a coach   to improve project/team that won only one game the year be for
The well & Van Raalte(2018).

2.3. Player development

I believe that true player development is a progressive, functional training tool used to teach fundamental and advanced skills as well as game knowledge under the most important part. Every coach, regardless of the level of team they are working with, must be concerned about player development. For this reason,

coaches need to consider how the issue of player development influences their philosophy of coaching. Decisions made about what is best for a young player have far reaching ramifications as the player grows older. Winning championships at ten years old may not translate into championships at twenty years old. Developing a "player development philosophy" begins with two simple questions. Do we have realistic expectations for our players? Does our philosophy reflect their age as well as their physical and psychological maturity? Shirley& Todd, (2012).

2.4. Football and youth project
Football and is one of the most popular games in U.S today**.** The history of football goes in back as early as 500 .B.C it is believed by many historians to have its roots in the Greek and Roman culture. We know that English laid the blue print for this sport around 1600 AD. After World War I football began to show signs of popularity among the people Zimbalist (2002).Since the game of football is very popular the thought is that there would be a large body of research devoted to this popular sport. However, the reality is that there is very little research available in this area.

"Football is the last studied sport in U.S today. We have very little direct significance evidence on the physical demands of the sport the recovery process, the effect of long- term participation" FIFA caching manual (2004:14) explains that the training session forms part of the micro-cycle and lies at the heart of the weekly training plan. Each day, the coach has to structure and plan his/her session around his/her objective for the day his/her medium and long-term learning objectives, as well as taking in to account the physiological, physical and mental strained on the team.

2.5. Basic facilities and equipment's of football training
Different pieces of equipment's are needed during football training. In line with idea,Gedikli & Lames, M. (2009)states that "you may find it convenient to own your equipment's regardless of your situation basic source of equipment will make teaching and coaching easier " therefore, to make the training session effective through the application of different technical. Soccer ball (football)   Giordano, L., Federici & D'Elia (2019) suggest that: every player must have a ball to use at every practice. So much more can be accomplished if everyone can be engaged in play at the same time. Learning and mastering football /soccer technique requires repetition, which requires touching the ball. However, players have only for limited time each week; b they need to maximize the amount of ball touches per practice.

When each player has, she /he own ball more players can be working on individual skills at any given time. Shin Guards   The shin guards to promote the lower leg from impact injuries. This injuries can range from sever to the minor bruises and scratches. The shin guards offers protection from some of the injuries.

Practice bibs: - when running a practice session a coach will often need to break his/her team in to small groups or in to separate teams for scramming. The players should be wear different colored shirts to eliminate confusion.

Team should have at least as many practice bibs as it have players on the team in to separate colors.

For example: - when coaching a team of sixteen players, you should have sixteen bibs, eight of one color and eight of another color.

2.6. Factors Affecting Effectiveness of Youth Sport
2.6.1. Parent's involvement and support

While sports can be positive and beneficial for children and teenagers, a parent's involvement in the child's sports participation can either be positive or negative. For a child who receives positive attention without pressure from the parent, this can be a good experience. However, a number of youth feel pressured by their parents to become college and professional athletes. For these children and teens, sports can become stressful and unenjoyably. While parental involvement is always encouraged, it must be done in a way that benefits the child. Children love to hear that their parents are sincerely proud of them. Reilly, E. (2008).

2.7. Nutrition and Diet

A good diet will not make a poor player into a star but poor food choices will certainly result in poor performance Cowburn & Stockley (2005). Carefully planned nutrition must provide an **energy balance** and a nutrient balance.

The nutrients are:-

- Proteins - essential to growth and repair of muscle and other body tissues
- Fats - one source of energy and important in relation to fat soluble vitamins
- Carbohydrates - our main source of energy
- Minerals - those inorganic elements occurring in the body and which are critical to its normal functions
- Vitamins - water and fat soluble vitamins play important roles in many chemical processes in the body
- Water - essential to normal body function - as a vehicle for carrying other nutrients and because 60% of the human body is water
- Roughage - the fibrous indigestible portion of our diet essential to health of the digestive system

        The Coach

"One who instruct players in the fundamentals of a competitive sport and directs team strategy.

- Knowledge

Knowledge related to youth psychology, health, coaching principles are the important aspects of knowledge that are required by the coach to be success full in coaching youth.

▪ Motivation

The coach need to have motivation and commitment to the profession and towards working with children. If the coach fails to have motivation, the challenges coming from other sides of the practice will hinder him/her not challenge and be effective.

2.8. Planning and Organizational skill

A coach needs to be a good planner and organizer. Here the issues of time management can be raised and the coach is responsible to manage the once time properly and the trainees too.

▪ Communication skill

Coaching is all about communication and hence the coach needs to exhibit this skill to understand the trainees and to pass what is inside to others, persuade, motivate, understand trainees. Communication is a two way process and understanding other and being understood in the vital concept in communication.

▪ Humanity

Coaches must respect the rights, dignity and worth of every human being and their ultimate right to self-determination. Specifically, coaches must treat everyone equitably and sensitively, within the context of their activity and ability, regardless of gender, ethnic origin, cultural background, sexual orientation, religion or political affiliation.

▪ Relationship

The good coach will be concerned primarily with the well-being, safety, protection and future of the individual performer. There must be a balance between the development of performance and the social, emotional, intellectual and physical needs of the individual.

A key element in a coaching relationship is the development of independence. Performers must be encouraged and guided to accept responsibility for their own behavior and performance in training, in competition, and in their domestic, academic or business life.

▪ Commitment

Coaches should clarify in advance with performers (and/or employers) the number of sessions, fees (if any) and method of payment. They should explore with performers (and/or employers) the expectation of the outcome of coaching. Written contracts may be appropriate in some circumstances.

Coaches have a responsibility to declare to their performers and/or employers any other current coaching commitments. They should also find out if any prospective client is receiving instruction from another

teacher/coach. If so, the teacher/coach should be contacted to discuss the situation.

- Co-operation

Coaches should communicate and co-operate with other sports and allied professions in the best interests of their performers. An example of such contact could be the seeking of:

Educational and career counseling for young performers whose involvement in sport impinges upon their studies Coaches must communicate and co-operate with registered medical and ancillary practitioners in the diagnosis, treatment and management of their performers' medical and psychological problems.

- Integrity

Coaches must not encourage performers to violate the rules of their sport. They should actively seek to discourage and condemn such action and encourage performers to obey the spirit of the rules.

Coaches must not compromise their performers by advocating measures that could constitute unfair advantage. They must not adopt practices to accelerate performance improvement that might jeopardize the safety, total well-being and future participation of the performer.

Coaches must treat opponents w5ith due respect, both in victory and defeat, and should encourage their performers to act in a similar manner. A key role for a coach is to prepare performers to respond to success and failure in a dignified manner. Coaches must accept responsibility for the conduct of their performers and discourage inappropriate behavior in training, competition, and away from the sporting arena.

Extensive research examining the key factors and circumstances associated with youth participation in football has come out with the following elements. Mills & Harwood (2012)

2.9. Training plan in football International DFB

Defines that; periodization as the whole training and competition year is divided in to periods in order to establish and improve performance towards a specific aim where by means of training, loading and contents have to be taken in to consideration. Similarly, defense periodization as a technique of planning so that the annual training plan is a succession of "periods" each of which has a different style of activity. As described in the FIFA coaching manual (2004:1) the development of a football player and the preparation of a team are comparable to building a house. So in order to achieve the objectives that has been set. The coaching staff has to follow a series of steps that have been scheduled as a part of an overall plan.

2.9.1. Annual plan /one-year plan. According to FIFA coaching manual (2004:2) annual training plan (one year) is on the basis for all scheduled training activity, the coach's first task is to draw up this plan before a new season gets underway. Most of the time such kind of plan is planned for the training of

national league or young players, who are still being developed. However' this plan varies from country to country.

2.9.2. The social environment of players (family school, place of residence life style habits).

2.9.3. The coaching staff available (coaches, medical support, administration manager, sports psychologist) .The number of players (squad size), Playing level, performance age and training age.

2.9.4. The preparation period:-

Preparation period is the key period for getting the players and the team as a whole in the right physical condition. It should last between and lo weeks (depending on the level of the players and the level of competition) and must take in to account physiological factors.

2.10. Coaching philosophy

Philosophy is a Greek work which is derived from word philosophy, which means love of wisdom. Philosophy can be defined as the study of truth, through the systematic investigation of reality, knowledge, means and values, it is also defined as the study of nature of reality and values of movement for all participants, debates critical issues believes of reality and values released to football coaching, it influence through, actions and decisions in coaching professionals endeavors. Philosophy provides direction; it enables the use of knowledge and skills in the most effective manner.

A well formulated philosophy promotes the development and classification of belief and values. Which serve as a foundation of behavior? Philosophy aids in decision making: morals and value that guide our conduct not only in our professional capacity but also in our daily living. Define philosophy as the study of problems which are ultimate abstract general. These problems are concerned with the nature of existence knowledge morality, reasons and human purpose sir Alex Ferguson:-"playing wining backs, while using three central defenders, represents a Fairless aggressive attacking philosophy than operation with wingers." Gericke, J. (2013).

2.11. Boys' varsity soccer 2010 selection criteria

Selection to the varsity boys' soccer team will be determined by each player's performance and consistency in the following four areas of soccer.

 1.   Technical (the "how " of soccer):-

Passing (with both feet) short and long range, different surface of the foot, bending balls with both the left and right foot; Chipping‐ short and long range Heading‐offensive and defensive Shooting‐ accurate and power Goal keeping‐catching ability, dive, collapse.

2. Tactical /decision making…..the "why "of soccer. Execution of set players and team strategies and formations Decision about which skill (pass, receive, dribble, chip, shoot, heading, tackling)

3. Physical fitness:-

- Cardiovascular fitness- measured by the coopers test and beep test
- Agility Speed and quickness, ability to cover a distance in a short period of time.
- **-** ability to change the position-our body and control the movement of our wheel body
- Balance- the ability to keep an upright posture while stationary or moving.
- Coordination- integration of eye and hand and foot movements.
- Power- the ability to perform at strength at rapid pace.

4. mental/psychological /emotional

Concentration/focus, Self-control and restraint, Composure on the field and bench Truth fullness, reliability, responsibility, Leadership, Team concept (team goals before personal goals) Mental toughness (ability to endure temporary physical, mental psychological or even emotional discomfort for the greater good of the team. Game mentality (100% effort and competitiveness in every situation)

2.12. Football coaching style

Coaching style is the manager in which the coach works with the players and his/her team. There are a lot of coaches who are successful by using different coaching styles. also states that coaching philosophy is the set of beliefs that guide the coach as he/she coach and administrate his/her own personal experience, when looking the coaching style and its effect on the degree of success, it is difficult to idea comments: as follows: Blumenstein & Orbach(2016).

2.12.1. An authoritarian coach

An authoritarian coach makes all the decision for the team. There are little or no rooms for questioning, and players must complete every task the coach assigns. The coach is the boss, and is his/her role to tell athlete what to do. There for, it is the athlete's role to listen, absorb and performs. There are times when an authoritarian is necessary and desirable, such as when a new skill is being introduced. The authoritarian coach has firm beliefs on how things should be done and expert's players to confirm. Many authoritarian coaches have enjoyed success using a particular method or approach believes that there is no need to try other methods or playing style.

2.12.2. Democratic coaching style

  The goals you want athletes to achieve are expressed through your coaching styled behaviors. Most coaches will indicate the following goals priories order given

To assist athletes to develop physically (e.g. to learn basic hokey skills). Psychological (e.g. to develop positive self-images) and socially (e.g. to learn cooperative with each other in practices and games), to have fun, to win the match, democratic coaching style is most appropriate in achieving these goals. Coaches who use this style.

2.13. Coach and player's relationship:-

As a coach, weather at a small high school or a major university, you should get to know your players, known what is going on in their life, find out what makes them tick. And do your best to stay up with the times. The coach can also help players to his/her best and push you're his/her limits without injury. Many coaches have completed courses in athletics health care.

They are trained in injury prevention measures, including warm-up activities, tapes, bandage and warps. Coach and players should not relate to one another as though they are in the same peer group, have similar interests and share the same friends attempting to manage a social and coach player's relationship simultaneously can negatively influence the coach-player relationships, or the friendship, or both.

Effective coaches are approachable. Gray & Goregaokar (2010) states that coach-player relationships built on honest, disclosure of feelings, and support can be healthy with limits. The coach, however, is responsible for setting the boundaries in the relationship. Most coaches have had players share emotional, this seems investable because physical performance is profoundly affected by motivational level and emotional health.

2.14. Strategic planning

Policy and sport development models Youth sport, wealth organized by physical education teachers, youth development workers, coaches and sports animators or the police, was and still is defined as a crucial setting to re-establish moral values, healthy life style and so rebuild fragment communities and avoid social exclusion. These themes have been popularized idea of social capital; us bowling leagues had acted as social glue, binding together healthy community and sporting opportunities all served to build local relations of trust; good neighboring suppressed high rates of family breakdown, of crime, delinquency and social disorder.

2.14.1. Developing effective policies and programs

The strategic challenge all government plays an active and crucial role on developing and supporting the sporting life of their nations. This is true at the high-performance level and in community sport for systems for people of all ages and abilities. Sport for development and peace approaches must be accepted and integrated in to the border development tool kit, and the necessary national polices, investment, and capacity must be in place to permit programs to be sacked-up on a national basis. Sport for development and peace programs will involve mobilizing partnership with a broad range of actors, including sport organization, NGO's the private sector, and multilateral agencies to harness expertise, leverage resources and coordinate capacity- building and program activity Kidd, B. (2008). 2.14.2Adoption and implementation of sport for development and peace the process of adopting and implementing sport for

development and peace policies and practices will differ from country to country. The process will depend, among other factors, on the current country can text, the history of the government's involvement in the issue, the existing political frame work and the government's public police development process.

2.14.3. Youth development through sport

The vast majority youth a sport program is designed to introduce participants to a specific sport or structured recreational activity that satisfies the desire for belonging, physical fitness and sun. Although these types of programs, may espouse specific values or characteristics, it has been estimated that 90% of youth sport coaches in the United States do not have formal training in coach education or youth development. Without trained leadership, it is doubtful that life skills and other positive characteristics are taught in a systematic way. These youth sport programs make an effort to teach sport skills and life skills concurrently and they contain clear expectation for achievement.

And learning although relatively few in number. These programs promote academic, social, and personal development as this primary focus and not only teach sport and life skills directly Gould & Carson (2008).

2.14.4. Program implementation and approach:-

As detailed in the literature review, organizational, approach can be related to various characteristics such as collaborative efforts. Centralization and hierarchical structures,

2.15. Sport in development

At the world sports in the UN deputy secretary general stated that "the power of sports is for more than symbolic. You are engines of economic growth. You can set an advocate a strong and effective united nations. "Sport can play a role in improving the lives of individuals, not only individuals but whole communities. They general assembly of the united nations adopted a resolution affirming is commitment to sport as a means to promote education health development and peace and to include sport and to includes physical education as a tool to contribute towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals. Positive youth development through sport the challenge for policy-makers, sport organizations, coaches, and parents is to assure that youth's experiences and outcomes are positive rather than negative. Youth participation in an activity does not automatically assure the acquisition Particular habits and dispositions, but rather programs need to be explicitly designed to teach these habits and critical life skills the coaches need to play an active role in appropriate implementation Fraser-Thomas & Deakin (2005).

2.16. Organizational

Process out comes an important set of objective- through not always recognized as such-relates to the need to influence partner organizations. A sports development program usually depends on partnership and cooperation with other organizations. For example: - in certain cases, development officers may act

mainly as "brokers; ensuring access to arrange of existing programmer and facilities or persuading certain organization to extend their provision. In fact the integration of sport in to their polices may be a major objective of programmer. Consequently, the success of programmers in extending sporting inclusion and their longer terms sustainability often depends on achieving such organization, or process; outcomes.

2.17. Sport and youth

Sport activities especially, football serves as a positive role on the overall development of children offering many additional benefits not offered in other organized child activities. The game of soccer gives each child a dynamic activity with continuous action each child can participate and get maximum benefit from each day's participation as long as the coach /facilitators plans age appropriates activities and allows each player to participate to the full extent. Football also offers children the best opportunity to participate in a team sport when compared to other team sports. Other team sports do not meet the needs the children when large motor skills, the children's attention span and financial commitments are considered Andersen & Thing (2019).As put in the Canadian policy research networks, the individual benefits of involving youth in sporting activities transcend ion to benefits for the community as a whole. A participant experiences a high degree of interaction with other individuals with on their community, which not only benefits the child, but such. Interactions also translate in to the community's socio and economic development. Thus, in additions to the personal benefits for the child, youth involvement in sports also has a broader impact on the overall community. Participation in sport has a positive effect on reducing the involvement and exposure youth may have to violence and unethical activity. Sports offer children a positive alternative to idleness, which, if children are consistently left without constrictive activity, can often lead to Booth Farrell & Varano (2008).

2.18. Long term player development

"The fight is won and lost far away from witnesses …. Behind the lines, in the gym and on the road, long before I dance under those lights" (Muhammad Ali). Player development at the core coaching the whole person player development is about accelerating growth and learning on many levels .Growth as a person and as a player. Both should not operate in conflict. Any compromise in personal development will compromise player development. Good coaches will recognize that long term football success begins and ends with strong fully developed people. If player development is to be effective it must address the needs of the complete person. "Perhaps the single most important element in mastering the techniques and tactics of racing is experience. But once you have the fundamental, accruing the experience is a matter of time" . Growth expands capacity, Capacity for football and capacity for life, the objective in high-level

development squad training is to expand the capacities at all levels of the performance pyramid Training concept is simple- no stress-no growth; no recovery- no growth. Stress and recovery must be applied by the coach in all phase of development Sweetser & Wyeth (2005).Expanding physical capacity At the base of the pyramid and of player development. Coaches spend hours honing these capacities i.e. cardio-respiratory fitness, flexibility and physical recovery skills. Training stress applied by the coach prepares the players to execute frame skills under pressure .Importance are; diet sleep, rest and hydration and down the pyramid.

. Expanding mental capacity

 To help players concentrate fully during competition   Applies on and with field-up and down pyramid .Coach must work with players/parents to ensure hobbies/friends/work exist. Important to build in mental recovery-nonstop thinking of games stimulated   Performance under Spiritual capacity mental capacities Emotional capacities Physical capacities   Sloppy approach in this can affect player's ability to perform under pressure (moving forward together) comhairle ulaah games, community, coaching, and partnership.

2.19. Role of coach in Male football training

Sports coaches assist the football projects in developing to their full potential. They are responsible for a training football projects in sport by an analyzing their performances, instructing in relevant skills and by providing encouragement. But you are also responsible for the guidance of the football project in life their chosen sport .There for role of the coach will be many and varied, from instructor, friend, mentor, facilitator, demonstrator, advice, supporter, fact finder motivator, counselor, organizer, planner and the fountain of all knowledge**.** In relation to sports, the role of the coach is to create the right conditions for learning to happen and to find ways of motivating the football projects. Most football project is highly motivated and therefore the task to maintain the motivation and to generate excitement and enthusiasm. The coach will need to be able to:-

- Assist Male players to prepare training programs
- Communicate effectively with Football projects
- Assist Male players to develop new skills.
- Use the evaluation testes to monitor training progress and
- Predict performance.

Male are significantly under-represented in sports coaching, especially at elite levels and the highest levels of coaching accreditations. Coaches play an integral role in developing; motivating and leading those involved in sport and physical activities at any level and can also be role models for Football project and other coaches. The critical role the coach can play in positively or negatively influencing football projects

sport experiences Fletcher & North (2021).

Other studies have found that the youth prefer coaches who administrate child .In foot ball's to safeguard both Football project and trainer the following suggestions are given:

1) Make it a point to become familiar with the health status and medical history of the football projects under your care. So you will be aware of those particular problems a Football project has and could present   a need for additional care or caution on your part.

2) Establish and maintain qualified and adequate supervision of the training place, its environs, facilitates, and equipment at all times.

3) Exercise extreme caution in the distribution of pills tablets, and medication at all times. In interscholastic situation age is a definite factor in as much as the Football project is a minor proper clearance for dispensing pharmaceutics of any kind must be obtained.

4) Use only those therapeutic methods that you are qualified to use. Certain modalities, by law, must be used only under the direction or supervision of a physician.

5) Do not prescribe except in terms of your own training and legal limitations.

6) Do not use or permit the presence of faulty or hazardous equipment.

7) Work cooperatively with the coach and the team physician in the selection and use in sports protective equipment and insist that the best be obtained.

8) Do not permit injured players to participate unless cleared by the team physician. Players suffering a head injury should not be permitted to reenter the game. In same states a player who has suffered a conclusion may not continue in the sport for the balance of the season.

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHOD AND MATERIALS

3.1. Design of the Study

As the main objective this study is to identify and examine the challenges in implementing male football Project development, a triangulated research design would be employed. This method is selected because it is helpful to identify the root problems of football projects, the present conditions. Moreover, it is Economical and rapid in data collection from a small group of individuals Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2011).

3.1.1. Research method:-

The term *mixed methods research* is generally used to refer to research that combines quantitative and qualitative research approaches and methods in the same study Sale, & Brazil, K. (2002).Some researchers include studies that combine different quantitative methods, or different qualitative methods, but the term *multimethod research* is more commonly used for these. Many prominent mixed methods researchers add that such studies should involve an actual integration of the results of the two methods, rather than simply being separate strands of a study with no real interaction. This entry explains the differences between qualitative and quantitative research and describes the history of mixed methods research, key issues in its development, important concepts and strategies in its use, and current controversies in the field Osborne, J. (2000).

3.2. Description of study area

The physical characteristics of Benshangul Gumuz Regional state is one of the eleven National Regional States in Ethiopia which is located between 090.17' - 120.06' North latitude and 34.100 - 370.4' East longitude. The region has an international boundary with Sudan in the west and is bordered by the Amara region in the north and northeast, and Oromia region in the south and southeast (See Fig. 1). Its capital, city of Assosa, is located at a distance of 667 km West of Addis Ababa. There are around 2,500,000 peoples. It has 3 zones, 3 Administrations cities and 23 woreda. Most of the peoples are farmers and some of those are merchants. The region is the origin of gold, charcoals, Marble, mango, Bamboo tree and etc.

This study would conduct on Benishangul Gumuz Regional State at Assosa zone in 3 some selected woreda such Assosa woreda, Bambase woreda and Homosha. The U-17 male project has get the 2015 E.C Ethiopia football club's championship tournament to represent the region. In Assosa zone would include: Assosa woreda male football project, Bambase woreda male football project, and also in Homosha would be include.

FIGURE:- 3.2.1. MAP OF BENSHANGUL GUMUZ REGIONAL STATE

`Sources:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benishangul-Gumuz_Region

3.3. Source of Data

Any research needs source to collect data, analysis, present and interpret it to make the expected findings being productive. The data would be collected using Primary source.

3.3.1. The primary data

Primary data would be collected by concerned bodies of male football project in training program. The data would be recorded with the help of three assistances. Data collectors would receive training regarding which data and information is to be collected from the participants. Demonstration would be given by researcher where necessary.

3.4. Study Population

The total populations of the study were 135. From this data 125 U- 17 male football projects in some selected 5 woreda of Assosa Zone, 5 male football Coaches , and 5 Sort administrators of some selected Assosa Zone woreda.

Table 3.4.1 Total population

Names of Woreda	football coaches			football players			sport administers			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Assosa woreda	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Homosha woreda	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Bambasi woreda	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Assosa woreda 1	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Assosa woreda 2	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Total	5	-	5	125	-	125	5	-	5	135	-	135

3.5.1. Target Population

The target population of this study includes the project players, coaches, sport office manager which were used as primary data of the study, the researcher believes that it was essential to include the practical experienced projects to obtain relevant information about the issue under investigation out of these total targeted 125 players, 5 male football project coach, and 5 sport office managers were employed.

Table 3.4.2 .The target population

Names of Woreda	football coaches			football players			sport administers			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Assosa woreda	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Homosha woreda	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Bambasi woreda	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Assosa woreda 1	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Assosa woreda 2	1	-	1	25	-	25	1	-	1	27	-	27
Total	5	-	5	125	-	125	5	-	5	135	-	135

3.5. Sample and Sampling Techniques

A sample design may as well lay down the number of items to be included in the sample i.e., the size of the sample. Non-probability sampling; is that sampling procedure which does not afford any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has of being included in the sample and the second is Probability sampling (random sampling). Under this sampling design, every item of the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample Singh & Masuku, (2014).

The researcher used non-probability (purposive) sampling for selection of four project coaches (one from each project) and one zone sport project expert of BGRS. So the research took all the 135 respondents from 135 for the collection of data through questionnaires and interview.

3.5.1. Sample Size

The smaller pieces of a unit sample are chosen to represent the relevant attributes of the whole of the units Grace Urban, (2002). The researcher obliged to select the sample from groups that were considered to be capable of providing response to questionnaires and would be use purposive sampling by selecting key informants in capable of providing response to interview. So the researcher takes all **135** the respondents from the collection of data through questionnaire and interview.

TABLE3.4.3. INFORMATION ABOUT POPULATION SAMPLE SIZE AND

No	Project center/Organization	Variables				Sampling technique
		No. of population	Sample size			
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Woreda office sport Administration.	5	5	-	5	Purposive
2	Male Football project Coaches	5	5	-	5	Random selection
3	Assosa woreda male football project center	25	25	-	25	Random Selection
4	Homosha woreda male football project center	25	25	-	25	Random Selection
5	Bambasi woreda male football project center	25	25	-	25	Random Selection
6	Assosa woreda 1	25	25	-	25	Random Selection
7	Assosa woreda 2	25	25	-	135	Random selection
	Total	135	135	-	135	

3.7. Data collection tools

The data would be collected using value in using more than one instrument as they support one another to generate acceptable ideas. Accordingly, the researcher employed questionnaires, interviews and observation to collect data from the representative sample. The primary sources were used in this research. The combination of the primary from different sources or employing multiple instruments of data collection techniques increase the credibility of the research findings and minimize the risk of mistaken conclusion. Accordingly, three kinds of data collection instruments i.e. questionnaire, structured interview, and observation check lists were employed to obtain adequate and variety of information for the study.

3.7.1. Questionnaires

According to best and kahn (2005); questionnaire is a highly appropriate data collection tool to get wider information from widely dispersed sample population and expense and provides a high proportion of usable responsible beside the questionnaire is found to be more advantageous in a sense that participates can respond to question with in assurance that their response is anonymous, and they may be more truthful, then they would be in a personal interview particularly when they are taking about sensitive or controversial issues(leedy and ormord, 2005). Questionnaires are a good way to obtain information from a large number of people who may not have the time to attend an interview or take part in experiments. The researcher was used standard questionnaires they enable people to take their time, think about it and come back to the questionnaire later. Participants can state their views or feelings privately without worrying about the possible reaction of the researcher. Unfortunately, some people may still be inclined to try to give socially acceptable answers. People would be encouraged to answer the questions as honestly as possible so as to avoid the researchers drawing false conclusions from the study. Nardi, P. M. (2018). questionnaire is a highly appropriate data collection tool to get wider information from widely dispersed sample population and expense and provides a high proportion of usable responsible beside the questionnaire is found to be more advantageous in a sense that participates can respond to question with in assurance that their response is anonymous, and they may be more truthful, then they would be in a personal interview particularly when they are taking about sensitive or controversial is Lewin, C. (2005).Questionnaires typically

contain closed ended questions and open-ended questions. The drawbacks for researcher are that he/she usually has a fairly low response rate and people do not always answer all the questions and/ or not answer them correctly. The nature of questionnaires would be standard question. The gathered data from the players and coaches were and translated in to Amharic and distributed so that they adequately understand and respond to the questions.

3.7.2. Interview

Is research instrument is employed to draw ideas in relation to major factors that hinder implementation and management skills of U- 17 male football projects . For the purpose of getting rich and deep information through a direct interaction with zone Sport office project expert and coaches from each athletics project centers. For this purpose, all most the same types of questions were presented to interview at different time. In addition to the data obtained through questioner face to face, semi-structured interview also conducted. The researcher used paper and pencil for the recording of the interview. Before starting the interview, the objective of the interview and all necessary ethical consideration explained to the interviews for confidentiality. Yates& Leggett. (2016). Opined that data collection through interview method involve oral-verbal stimuli and replay in terms of oral-verbal responses. In this study the research has collected information directly from coaches. The interview is carried out in a semi-structured way. This is one by personality the questions to the targeted some selected woreda officers.

3.7.3. Observation

Observation has been employed as data gathering tool in this study to cheek the availability and safety of practice facility and sport materials for the implementation of U-17 male football development in the sample project center. As to Twomey & Ullah (2011). the data from direct observations consist of detailed description of peoples activities, actions and the full range of interpersonal process that are criticize of observable human experience. So check-list has been prepared by the researcher on football training management skills facilities, equipment and supplies in the implementation of football training

3.8. Dependent and Independent Variables
3.8.1. Dependent variable

Dependent variable represents the outcome of the study and they provide the quantitative that allow us to answer the research question Ary et al (2010). Hence dependent variable is the core research questions to be answered at the end of the research .Therefore the dependent variables in this study were the implementation and management skills of U- 17 male football projects.

3.8.2. Independent variable

Independent variables are the causes supposed to the responsible for bringing change to dependent variables Thomas (2005).Therefore the independent variables that are incorporated to see the facilities and equipment's management skills and trainees selection criteria.

VARIABLES

       Independent variable   **Dependent variable**

Facilities and equipment's

Management skills

Trainee's selection criteria

Implementation and management skills of u_17 male football projects.
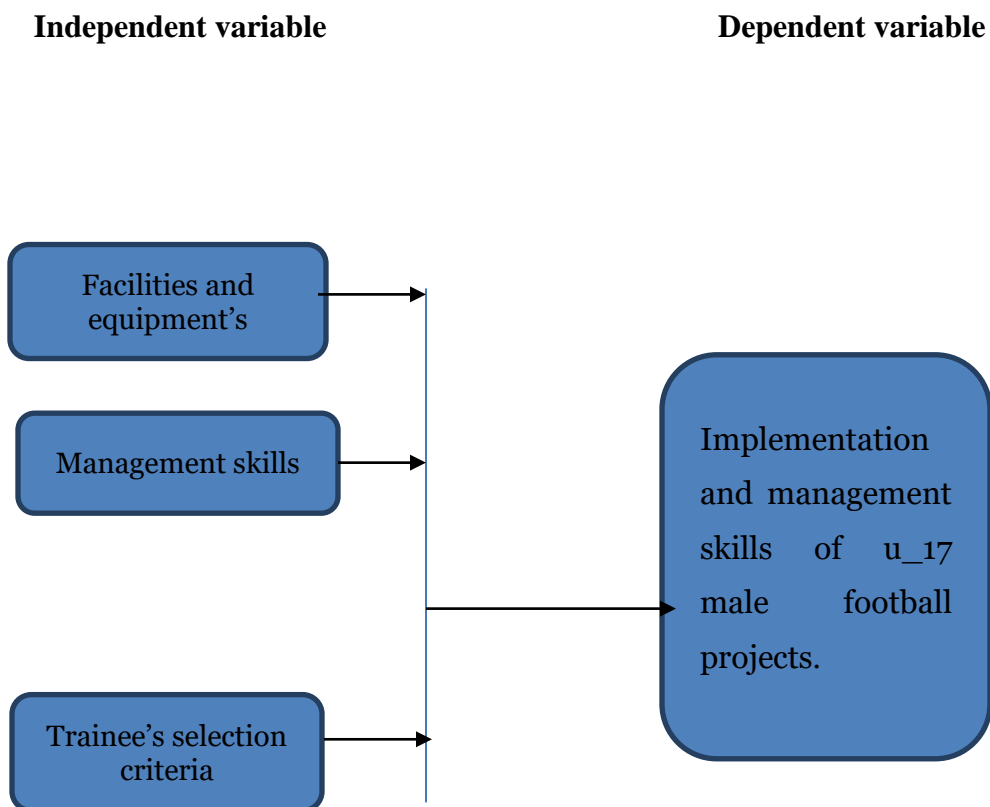
3.8. Data collection procedures

The researcher would make the objectives of the study clear to all the sample respondents at the questionnaires, interviews, and observation checklist, and to avoid confusion and facilitate case, the brief explanation made by the researcher and also a close follow-up would be made to immediately correct problems that arose during the filling of data collecting tools. The first step in data collecting procedure would be made on the coaches and players on the field and data would be collect from all projects. This is because to gain first-hand information. Secondly, the date and times of contact would be determined and questionnaires distributed to select players and coaches collect the data. Thirdly the interview session followed by Administrative bodies and each interview would begin with an explanation of the purpose of the interview. After their consent would be protected, the respondents would be asked to indicate the most appropriate time for them to conduct the interview. As a standard in qualitative interviews, follow-up questions would be to clarified unclear responses. All interviews supported by mobile records and a notebook for transcription. At the end of each interview, make sure that the recorded interviews would be audibled, and also after this all data collection process the researcher presented great thanks for their participants, interpreted and recommend based on the finding of the study.

3.9. Method of data analysis

As far as data analysis is concerned, both qualitative and quantitative approaches is employing qualitative method is to provide detail descriptions of data to help the researcher explore and discover inherent patterns. A quantitative approach was meant for quantifying data in terms of percentages. The data which has been obtained from, questionnaire, interview were analyzed using by SPSS Version 20 software. Thus, with this program, the data's would be grouped in categories and representation referring to each individual item. Related items would be treated together. After carrying out the collection of data through questionnaire, structured interview and observation check lists, based on the available data; the process of arrangement carried out. The items then first classified into different tables according to the nature of issues raised in questionnaires and interviews and the data were analyzed. In analyzing the data, both the quantitative and qualitative methods are used. Accordingly, all the close-ended questions of the questionnaires were analyzed quantitatively using frequency count and percentage.

3.10. Ethical consideration

Before conduct the research the researcher followed ethical consideration, first request Jimma University or BGRS Sport Commission to write an official supportive letter to the researcher so that the researcher can show to BGR Football Federation to acknowledge the researcher and their official letter to start the proper line of data gathering from selected projects. After getting all the paper work and submitting it to project centres. Ethical issues in research are concerned with the creation of trusting relationship between those researched and the researcher Head, G. (2020). Indicated that the dignity, rights, safety and would being of participants must be the primary consideration in any research study. To establish trust and minimize risks, the information that would be obtained from participants will be kept confidentially and used for this research purpose only. In this regard the researcher would inform participants about the purpose of the study. Ask their willingness to participate and reach verbal agreement, if not signed. All information obtained in this study would be confidential unless required by law. In order to protect participants privacy and identity, all records of their name no to allow any one identify them personally. Permission from concerned bodies would be asked. Everyone who contributes for the fulfillment of this research would be acknowledged. Coach's sex, age, material status, level of coaches in addition player's attitude is insuring the reliability of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Result and discussion

The primary objective of this chapter is to find out the appropriate responses for the basic questions raised under the statement of the problem from the data gathered through questionnaires distributed to the male football players and male football players coaches, structured interview designed for Assosa zone sport office, observation conducted on actual training and the availability of facility and equipment and document analysis. Initially, 30 questionnaires for male, U-17 male football players and 30 questionnaires for coaches and 3 interview questionnaires for sport administrator were set to gather reliable information in depth. Hence, the researcher distributed questionnaires to the 125 u- 17 male football players and 5 male football coaches. Beside these interview questionnaires was prepared to Assosa zone sport administers, so the data was from 100% of male football players and 100% of male football coach respondents that it could be possible to generalize the findings. Regarding the return rate, out of the total 30 questionnaires distributed for 125 male football players all are returned and 5 male football coaches, all of them were properly filled in and returned. Consequently, based on the responses obtained from respondents through Questionnaires, interviews and observation the analysis and interpretation of the data are presented as follows:

Table.4.1 Characteristics of Participants (Coaches)

The researcher has also collected data from five project coaches and the projects

Personal information	CARCTER	Frequency	percentage
Sex	**Male**	**5**	**100%**
	Female		
	Total	**5**	
Age	**20-25**	**3**	**60 %**
	26-30	**1**	**20 %**
	30-35	**1**	**20 %**
	Total	**5**	**100 %**
Coach level	**Basic education**		
	Certificate	**3**	**60 %**
	C license	**2**	**40 %**
	B license		
	Total	**5**	**100%**
Marital status	**Married**	**1**	**20 %**
	Single	**4**	**80 %**
	Divorce		
	Widowed		
	Total	**5**	**100%**

According to the above table 4.1 all respondents of coaches' are males. This shows that football coaching of youth projects is dominated by male coaches. And from the age ranges of 20-25 were 3(60%), 26-30 age of respondents were 1(20%) and from the age range 30-35 were 1(20%). This data shows the ages of respondents from 20-25. Concerning the age of coaches, table 4.1. Reveals that half 3(50%) of coaches are found above 41, 2(33.3%) of coaches are found between the age of 31-40, the rest 1(16.7%) of coach is found below 30 respectively.

From this, one can conclude that the majority of the coaches are found in the adult age. Whereas the coaches level of 3(60%) of the respondents were certificate, 2(40%) of the coaches level was c license. Regarding to the marital status of the coaches were 1(20%) married and the coaches respondents of marital status were 4(80%).This data shows almost the caches were single.

Table 4.2.Characteristics of Participants (trainees)

Personal information	crater	Frequency	percentage
Sex	Male	125	100%
	Female		
	Total	125	
Age	8-13		
	13- 15	10	8 %
	15- 17	115	92 %
	Total	125	100 %
Grade level	1-6	20	16 %
	5-8	45	36 %
	9-12	60	48 %
	Total	125	100%
Marital status	Married		
	Single	125	100 %
	Divorce		
	Widowed		
	Total	125	100%

According to the above table 4.1 sex of trainees states that all respondents of coaches' are males. This shows that football coaching of youth projects is dominated by male coaches. and from the age ranges of 13-15 were 10(8%),13-15 age of respondents were 115(92%) and . Regarding to grade level of trainees of 1-6 grade level 20(16%) , from 5-8 of respondents states that 45(36%) and 9-12 of the respondents that 60(48%). Whereas the marital status of trainee all respondents responded that 125(100%) were single. This data shows the majority of trainees are found at single marital. .

Table. 4.3. Availability Facility and equipment

No	Item related facility and equipment's	Respondents	Total	5 Strongly agree		4 Disagree		3 Un decided		2 agree		mean	Av. mean
				F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	2.48	2.49
1.	Is there fulfill football training equipment	Coaches	5	2	40	1	20	2	20				
		Trainees	125	53	42.4	55	44	17	13.6			2.5	
2	Is coaches using all training materials	Coaches	5	1	20	3	60			1	20	2.41	2.43
		Trainees	125	32	25.6	55	44	38	30.4			2.46	
3	Is training field playground comfortable	Coaches	5	3	60	2	40					2.34	2.4
		Trainees	125	62	49.6	28	22.4	32	25.6			2.41	
4	Is there shower service after training	Coaches	5	2	40	2	40	1	20			2.36	2.4
		Trainees	125	36	28.8	49	39.2	37	29.6			2.42	
5	Soccer ball (football) are adequately available	Coaches	5	3	60	1	20	1	20			2.57	2,41
		Trainees	125	57	45.6	48	38.4	20	16			2.46	
6	Using shin guard during training	Coaches	5			3	60	2	40			2.35	2.4
		Trainees	125	49	39.2	59	47.2	16	12.8			2.43	
7	using quick ladder during training session	Coaches	5	3	60			2	40			2.34	2.4
		Trainees	125	53	42.4	45	36	27	21.6			2.47	
8	Is there a locker to change sport wears	Coaches	5	2	40	3	60					2.36	2.41
		Trainees	125	46	36.8	47	37.6	32	25.6			2.43	
9	Is currently comfortable a playground /field	Coaches	5	1	20	2	40	2	40			2.38	2.42
		Trainees	125	59	47.2	43	34.4	21	16.8			2.47	
10	Are training equipment's scientifically	Coaches	5	4	80	1	20					2.34	2.41
		Trainees	125	56		44		23		2		2.44	
11	All trainees are fulfill sport wears	Coaches	5	2	40	3	60					2.39	2.42
		Trainees	125	50	40	47	47	28	28			2.45	

In item 1, of Availability of facilities and equipment's of table 4.2 coaches said that 2(20%)responded strongly disagree ,1(20%) of coaches responded disagree and 2(40 %) of coaches respondents were undecided. in addition to this 53(42.4 %) of trainees responded on availability of facilities and equipment's strongly disagree , 55(44 %) respondents of trainees states that disagree and 17(13.6 %) of the trainees of the respondents were undecided

.According to the mean result of 2.48 and 2.5 of both coaches and trainees showed that football training equipment's of project training center has been fulfilling football training equipment's in whereas training center.coches and trainees respondents indicated that coaches have involved in fulfilling facilities and equipment's with low with low mean value of 2.49

In item 2 of the table is coaches using all training materials, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 1(20 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 3(60 %) of stated disagree with the idea and 1(20%) of the respondents were undecided Whereas trainees respondents 32(25.6%) said disagree , 55(44%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree with the idea and 38(30.4) of respondents were un decided. As The result of mean 2.41 and 2.46

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 3 of the table is training field playground comfortable, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 3(60 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 2(40 %) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 62(49.6%) responded strongly disagree, 28(22.4% 0f the trainees respondents were disagree with the idea and 32(25.6%) of respondents said undecided. As The result of mean 2.34 and 2.47

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 4 of the table is there shower service after training, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 2(40 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 2(40 %) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 36(28.8%) said strongly disagree, 49 (39.2% 0f the trainees respondents were disagree with the idea and 37(29.6 %) of said undecided. As The result of mean 2.36 and 2.44

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 5 of the table soccer ball are adequately available, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus

3(60 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 1(20%) of stated disagree and 1(20%) with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 5745.6(%) said strongly disagree, 48(38.4% 0f the trainees respondents were disagree with the idea and 20(16%) of said undecided. As The result of mean 2.37 and 2.46

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with woreda sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 6 of the table coaches using shin guard during training and game trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 3(60%) of coaches said disagree and 2(40%) of stated undecided with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 49(39.2%) said strongly disagree, 59 47.2% 0f the trainees respondents were disagree --with the idea and   16(12.8%) responded undecided. As The result of mean 2.35 and 2.45

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field

In item 7 coaches use quick ladder during training session of the table coaches using all training materials ,the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 3(60 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 2(40 %) of stated undecided with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 53(42.3%) of the trainees respondents were strongly disagree with the idea and 45(36%) of said disagree and 27(21.6%) of the respondents requested undecided. As The result of mean 2.34 and 2.47

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 8. of the table is there locker to change sport wear ,the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 2(40 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 3(60 %) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 46 (36.8%) 47(37.6%) 0f the trainees respondents were strongly disagree with the idea and 32(25.6) of respondents were strongly disagree. As The result of mean 2.36 and 2.46

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with woreda sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 9. of the table currently are there comfortable playground ,the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 1(20%) of coaches said strongly disagree, 2(40%) and 2 (40 %) of stated undecided with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 59(%) 0f the trainees respondents were strongly disagree   43 (%) 0f the trainees respondents were strongly disagree .with the idea of 21(%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree and 2(16.1%) of the respondents were agree. As The result of mean 2.38 and 2.47

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 10. Of the table, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 4(80%) of coaches said strongly disagree and 1(20 %) of stated strongly disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 5644.8(%)0f the trainees respondents were strongly disagree ,44 (35,2%)%   0f the trainees respondents were disagree   , 23(18.4%) 0f the trainees respondents were undecided and 2(1.6%) 0f the trainees respondents were agree. As The result of mean 2.34 and 2.45

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

In item 11.of the table coach use training equipment scientifically, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 2(40%) of coaches said strongly disagree and 3(60 %) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 50(40%) 0f the trainees respondents were strongly disagree and, 47(%37.6) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree and with the idea and 28 (22.4%) 0f the trainees respondents were undecided. As The result of mean   2.39 and 2.45

Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field.

This indicates that there is a great problem to get the necessary equipment and facilities   to conduct the competition. Thus, the stakeholders need to support the male football player development by facilitating the necessary material. From the table it is observable that training materials and training field are decisive in male football. However, the majority (60% and 80%) of the respondents do not

have an access to get materials and conducive training fields. This in turn, delayed the system of coaching male football development. So coaches, club officers and other stake-holders are expected to work cooperatively in order to solve these c ore problem. So this core problem should be solved as soon as possible.

Table. 4.4. Factors that affect the development of football projects

No	Item related trainees factors that affect the development of football projects	Respondents	Total No	5 strongly agree		4 disagree		3 undecided		2 agree		mean	Av. mean
				F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1.	Lack of facilities and equipment	Coaches	5	1	20	4	80					2.36	2.42
		Trainees	125	53	42.4	52	41.6	17	13.6	3	2.4	2.47	
2	Equipment coaches approach/methods	Coaches	5	2	40	3	60					2.34	2.4
		Trainees	125	40		55		26		4		2.46	
3	Coaches knowledge	Coaches	5	3	60			2	40			2.35	2.42
		Trainees	125	54		34		29		8		2.49	
4	Lack per follow up (supervision)	Coaches	5	3	60	2	40					2.33	2.4
		Trainees	125	47		49		26		3		2.48	
5	Age difference of trainee	Coaches	5	2	40	2	40	1	20			2.38	2.43
		Trainees	125	47		53		25				2.48	
6	Regular of training according to the age of trainees	Coaches	5	1	20	4	80					2.34	2.4
		Trainees	125	50		41		32		2		2.47	
7	Lack of training manual that are scientifically prepared	Coaches	5	2	40	2	40	1	20			2.38	2.41
		Trainees	125	64		40		20		1		2.44	
8	Problems of selection of trainees which is based	Coaches	5	2	40	1	20	3	60			2.35	2.41
		Trainees	125	39		59		22		5		2.47	
9	Missing regular training	Coaches	5	1	20	2	40	2	40			2.38	2.42
		Trainees	125	58		40		23		4		2.46	

In item 1. Of table 4.2. Lack of facilities and equipment's. Coaches responded 1(20 %) said strongly disagree and 4(80 %) of them are responded disagree. Regarding to trainees of respondents of trainees idea the remained respondent stated that 53(42.4 %) mentioned strongly disagree ,52 41.6(%) respondents trainees were disagree 17 (13.6)) trainees respondents were undecided and 3 (2.4%) of the respondents of trainees requested agree.

Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.36 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.47

Item 2.The coaches approach/ method:- coaches and trainees respondents were requested , from the above table we can understand 2(40 %) coaches responded strongly disagree 3(60 %) of respondent of coaches were   disagree. Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained respondent stated that 40(32%) mentioned strongly disagree ,55 (44%) respondents trainees were disagree ,26(20.8%) of trainees respondents were undecided and (3.2 %) of the respondents of trainees requested agree.

Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.34 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.46

. In item 3. Of table coaches knowledge. Coaches responded 3(60 %) said strongly disagree-and 2(40 %) of them are responded undecided. Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained respondent stated that 54(43.2%) of trainees respondents were strongly disagree, 34(27.2%) respondents trainees were disagree 29(23.2 %) trainees respondents were undecided and 8 (6.4%) of the respondents of trainees requested agree.

Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.35 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.49

 Item 4. The lack of follow up:- coaches and trainees respondents were requested , from the above table we can understand 3(60 %) coaches responded that strongly disagree and 2(40 %) of respondent of coaches were disagree. Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained respondent stated that 47(37.6 %) of the respondents of trainees requested strongly disagree ,49 (39.2%) respondents trainees w ere disagree 26(20.8 %) trainees respondents undecided and 3(2.4%) of the respondents of trainees requested agree.

Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.33 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.48

In item 5.of table age difference of trainees. Coaches responded   2(40 %) said strongly disagree, 2(40 %) of them are responded disagree and 1(20) of the respondents were undecided. Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained respondent stated that strongly disagree 47(37.6 %) respondents trainees were strongly disagree ,53(42.4%) respondents trainees were disagree 25(20 %) trainees respondents were undecided.

Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.38 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.48

 Item6. Regular of training according to age of trainees: - coaches and trainees respondents were requested, from the above table we can understand 1(20 %) coaches responded as strongly disagree and 4(80%) of respondent of coaches were disagree . Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained respondent stated that 50(40%) trainees of respondents of the requested strongly disagree ,41(32.8%) respondents trainees were disagree ,32(25.6%) trainees respondents were undecided and 2(1.6 %) of the respondents of trainees requested agree.

Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.34 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.47

In item 7. Of table lack of training manual that scientifically prepared. Coaches responded 2(40 %) said strongly disagree, 2(40 %) of them are responded undecided and 1(20%) respondents answered undecided. Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained respondent stated that 64(51.2 %) respondents of trains responded that strongly disagree ,40 (32%) respondents trainees were disagree ,20(16 %) trainees respondents were undecided and 1(0.8 %) of the respondents of trainees requested agree . Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.38 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.44

Item 8. Selection problems of trainees:- coaches and trainees respondents were requested , from the above table we can understand 1(20 %) coaches responded strongly disagree , 1(20%) of coaches respondents were disagree and 3(60 %) of respondent of coaches were undecided. Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained (%) mentioned 39(31.2%) respondents trainees were strongly disagree ,59(47.2 %) trainees respondents were disagree , 22 (17.6 %) of the respondents of trainees requested undecided and 5(4%) of the respondents were agree-. Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.35 (%) and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.47

In item 9. Of table missing regular training. Coaches responded 1(20 %) of respondents said strongly disagree, 2(40%) of the respondents requested that disagree and 2(40 %) of them are responded undecided. Regarding to trainees of respondents of the requested idea the remained respondent stated that 58(46.4 %) mentioned said strongly disagree, 40(32%) respondents trainees were disagree 23-(8.4 %) trainees respondents were undecided and 4(3.2 %) of the respondents of trainees requested agree. Accordingly the mean result of coaches 2.38 and the mean result of trainees revealed that coaches and trainees 2.4

Table 4.1; show that 3(40%) of the respondents think that the training facilities and equipment's are not sufficient to use successfully and mostly respondents said that strongly disagree. 2(40%) of the respondents were responded disagree and 1(20%) of the respondents were undecided. this implies that most of the coaches are no using training facilities and equipment's. Regarding to coach using all training materials 1(20%) of respondents were strongly disagree, 3(60%) the respondents are decided, this indicates there is no sufficient training materials and 1(20) of the

respondents were agree. According to training field playground. 3(60%) of coaches respondents were strongly disagree and 2(40%) of the respondents were disagree. Taking shower after training period 2 (40%) of the respondents are responded strongly disagree, 2(40%) of the respondent were undecided and 1(20%) of the respondents were agree. This implies there is no shower area to use after training time. Regarding to adequately availability of coach 3(60%) was responded that strongly dis agree, 1(20%) of the respondents were disagree and 1(20%) of the. the respondents were un decided. This shows that there is no available coach in the study area. Coach using shin guard during training time 3 (60%) of the respondents were responded disagree and 2(40) of the respondents were undecided .This indicates most of the coaches have no shin guard in training session. Using ladder during training time 3(60%) of the respondents pointed out and 2(40%) of the respondents were disagree. that there are no adequate ladder for the training. As coach use the locker to change sport wear 2(40%) of the respondents were said strongly disagree, and 3(60%) of the respondents point out disagree. it shows there are locker material to change sport wear. regarding to using currently comfortable playground 1(20%) were responds as strongly disagree, 2(40%) of the respondents were disagree and 2(40%) of the respondents were undecided .this indicates no comfortable ground to train the projects and it is not structured. Coach use the training equipment scientifically 4(80%) of the respondents were strongly disagree, and 1(20%) of the respondents were disagree. This shows coaches are not using scientific training equipment's at all. On the other hand all trained are fulfill training wear 2 (40%) were strongly disagree and 3(60) of the respondents were disagree. It stated that the sportswear is not enough to use in training time. This indicates that there is a great problem to get the necessary equipment and facilities to conduct the competition. Thus, the stakeholders need to support the male football player development by facilitating the necessary material. From the table it is observable that training materials and training field are decisive in male football. However, the majority (60% and 80%) of the respondents do not have an access to get materials and conducive training fields. This in turn, delayed the system of coaching male football development. So coaches, club officers and other stake-holders are expected to work cooperatively in order to solve these c ore problem. So this core problem should be solved as soon as possible.

Table. 4.5. Trainees selection criteria

No	Item related to trainees selection criteria	Respondents	Total No	5 strongly disagree F	%	4 disagree F	%	3 undecided F	%	2 agree F	%	mean	Av.mean
1.	Coach Use Checkup	Coaches	5	2	40	3	60					2.34	2.4
		Trainees	125	57	45.6	45	36	21	16.8	2	1.6	2.46	
2	Coach Use counting Number of teeth	Coaches	5	3	60	1	20	1	20			2.35	2.41
		Trainees	125	30	24	63	50.4	29	23.2	3	2.4	2.47	
3	Coach Use secondary sexual characteristic symptoms of the players	Coaches	5	2	40	2	40	1	20			2.35	2.4
		Trainees	125	46		34		36		9		2.46	
4	Coach Use birthday certification	Coaches	5	3	60	2	40					2.34	2.4
		Trainees	125	52	41.6	50	40	22	17.6	1	0.8	2.4	
5	Coach Use plovers Wight & height	Coaches	5	4	80	1	20					2.35	2.4
		Trainees	125	41	32.8	53	42.4	33	24	2	0.8	2.46	
6	Coach Use hearth experts/doctors age approval documents	Coaches	5	1	20	3	60	1	20			2.38	2.42
		Trainees	125	53	42.4	37	29.6	33	26.4	2	1.6	2.47	
7	Coach Use players academicals report card	Coaches	5	1	20	4	80					2.39	2.4
		Trainees	125	49	39.2	56	44.8	20	16			2.42	
8	Coach Use players fitness	Coaches	5	3	60	1	20	1	20			2.34	2.4
		Trainees	125	59	47.2	39	31.2	27	21.6			2.46	
9	CoacUse players big muscles observation	Coaches	5	3	60	1	20	1	20			2.35	2.41
		Trainees	125	47	37.6	56	44.8	21	16.8	1	0.8	2.47	
10	Coach use Asking players parents	Coaches	5	2	40	2	40	1	20			2.36	2.4
		Trainees	125	48	38.4	43	34.4	23	18.4	11	8.8	2.45	

In item 1.coaches use checkup, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 2(% 40) of coaches said Strongly disagree and 3(%) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 57, (45.6%) of the trainees respondents requested strongly disagree, 45(3%6) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree 21(16.2%) of the respondents were undecided, 2(1.6%) of respondents of trains were agree. As The result of mean 2.34 and 2.46

In item 2. Coached use counting number of teeth .the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 3(60 %) of coaches said strongly disagree1 (20%) of stated disagree

With the idea and 1(20) of the respondents were undecided. Whereas trainees respondents30 ,(%) trainees respondents Strongly disagree said , 63(50.4%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree with the idea ,29(23.2%) trainees respondents of said undecided , and 3(2.4%) trainees respondents were agree . As The result of mean 2.35 and 2.47

In item 3.coaches use secondary sexual characteristics of players, the coaches and trainers and trainee's respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 2(40 %) of coaches said strongly disagree 2(40 %) of stated disagree with the idea and 1(20%) of the respondents were undecided. Whereas trainees respondents of 46(36.8%) of the respondents were strongly disagree, 34(27.2%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree 36(28.8%) 0f the trainees respondents were undecided with the idea and 9(7.2%) 0f the trainees respondents were agree. As The result of mean 2.35 and 2.46 In item 4. Coaches use birth day certification, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 3(60 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 2(40%) of the respondents stated undecided with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 52(41.6%) of the respondents strongly disagree, 50 (40%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree, 22(17.6%) of the respondents and 1(0.8%) of the respondents. As The result of mean 2.34 and 2.4. In item 5. Coaches use weight and height. The coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 2(40 %) of coaches said strongly disagree and 3(60%) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 41(32.8%) strongly disagree, 53 (42.4%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree, 30(24%) of said undecided and 1(0.8%). As The result of mean 2.35 and 2.4

In item 6. Coaches use health expert/ doctors age approval. The coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus

4(%) respondents of coaches said strongly disagree and 1(20 %) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 53(42.4%) of the respondents were strongly disagree 37 (29.6%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree with the idea and 33(26.4%) of said undecided 2(1.6%). As The result of mean 2.38 and 2.47

In item 7 coaches use player academicals report, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 1(20 %) of coaches said strongly disagree-and 4(80%) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 49(39.2%) 0f the trainees respondents were strongly disagree, 56(44.8%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree and   20(16%). 0f the trainees respondents were undecided. As The result of mean 2.39 and 2.42

In item 8. Coaches use players fitness, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 3(60%) of caches responded that strongly disagree and 2(40%) of stated disagree with the idea. Whereas trainees respondents 59(47.2%) 0f the trainees respondents were strongly disagree   , 39(31.2%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree with the idea and 27(21.6%) 0f the trainees respondents were of undecided. As The result of mean 2.34 and 2.42

In item9.Coaches use players big muscle, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 3(%) of coaches said strongly disagree, 1(20 %) of stated disagree with the idea and 1(20%) of the respondents were undecided. Whereas trainees respondents 47(37.6%) were strongly disagree, 56 (44.8%) of the respondents are responded disagree, 21(16.8%) 0f the trainees respondents were undecided and 1(0.8%) of the respondents requested that agree. As the result of mean 2.36 and 2.45.

In item 10, coach's use asking players parents, the coaches and trainers and trainees respondents were requested to give their opinion the coaches involves with Woreda sport office. Thus 2(40 %) of coaches said strongly disagree, 2 (40%) of stated disagree and 1(20%) of the coaches respondents were undecided. Whereas trainees respondents 48(38.4%)   were strongly disagree, 43(34.4%) 0f the trainees respondents were disagree, 23(18.4%) respondents were undecided and 11(8.8%) responded as agree.

As the result of mean 2.36and 2.4. All Respondent's response selection of new players is conducted by coaches. 3 (75%) of the respondents have no selection criteria and 1 (25%) of the respondents have selection criteria for new players from the respondents answers their selection, criteria. Criteria are drawn by simply the coaches 'personal observation such as controlling, dribbling, passing and physical aspect of the players. From the above table we can see that player selection is by the will of the coaches and some set their own criteria and some do not have selection criteria at all. This clearly indicates us that the coaching system is prone to be unscientific and result in personal bias. The respondents who are engaged in selected new players simply based on trainee's visible football skills, without having a clear set criterion adjust themselves to join other coaches who apply their own selection criteria by sharing their experience

Findings during Interview

1. *How management skills affects U-17 male football player?*
2. *Why coaching style affect football projects?*
3. *How strategic and unit training plan affect football development?*
4. *Why scientific criteria affect male football projects selection?*

❖ *Question raised from how management skills affect U-17 male football projects?*

- *Lack of integration. Lack of communication among the three managers and Lack of technical skills.*

   "-According to the sport office administration data from qualitative results most of the respondents responses were lack of integration was the main impacts on the male football development" .Because when the top managers are not followed with the middle and first level mangers it would makes disconnection or gaps .so if the top level managers are not connected with the others there must occur a great gaps on the development of male football development. This finding is contradicted to .Gulledge, T. (2006). Integration is the ways of making discussing with others managerial skills.

❖ *Question raised from how coaching style affect football development?*

- *Lack of democratic coaching style. Autocratic coaching style Laize-sfaire coaching style. "-According to sport head office administration responses lack of democratic coaching style were the main impacts of male football project". Because if there is democratic coaching style of trainees it increase the development of male football players. If no it would decrease the football development. These results supported to Gebrie (2017).*

❖ *Questions raised from why Strategic and session training plan affect male football projects?*

   -lack of planning (Annual, monthly, weekly and daily plan). "- According to the head office Administration responses results were most of the respondents responded that Lack of annual plan/one year plan/ it has high impacts on male football projects". This results are not supported to FIFA coaching manual (2004:2) annual training plan (one year) is on the basis for all scheduled training activity, the coach's first task is to draw up this plan before a new season gets underway.

❖ *Question raised from why scientific criteria affect male football projects selection?*

- *Lack of technical skills, lack of tactical skill, lack of physical fitness and lack of mental/ emotional/ skills. "According to sport office head administration responses that most of the respondents were responded that lack of mental/ emotional/ skill affects selection of player's selection criteria". These findings were supported with De Meuse, K. P., Dai, G., & Lee, R. J. (2009). Criteria are drawn by simply the coaches 'personal observation such as controlling, dribbling, passing and physical aspect of the players.*

N<u>o</u>	Good coach practice	excellent 1	Very good 2	good 3	satisfact ory 4	poor 5
1	Good observation					✓
2	Coach is aware of safety				✓	
3	Clear instruction					✓
4	Excellent plan preparation					✓
5	Communication coach is aware of individuals				✓	
6	Good change of pace and intensity					✓
7	Well organized					✓
8	The coach in control				✓	

Observation Findings

In order to obtain information about availability of facilities and equipment, principles of training applied by the coaches, observation has been used by the researcher. Hence, the investigator has observed some playing fields are not comfortable to apply tactics and techniques of the training .even if among the six (6) clubs two of them are performing their training in the school compound. As stated by concerned parties the reason why they use the schools field is because they have no their own plying fields. Regarding sport facilities and equipment's like sport wears it is observed that majority of players

were attending their training with different colorant some they are without sport shoe (on foot). Even many of players with this sportswear got supplied from their family. But sometimes the players are given sportswear from their clubs only for the purpose of competition. Another problem observed from the training was lack of facilities like, balls cones. Regarding balls, from 25 trainers only three to four balls are given for the players. Due to this scarcity of balls most of the trainers are wasting their time by watching others rather than actively participating on the task, training. It is also observed that almost all of the clubs are performing their training without cones.

This implies that the trainers are not improving their physical fitness like as flexibility, agility coordination and so on which they would get because of training on cones. The other problem which the investigator has observed is during warm up and cooling down session. That is most of the coaches are not leading, following and evaluating their trainers. But occasionally the coaches were following them at the maintaining season, even though, they have no not books which is uses to write the weakness and strong side of the trainees and to re-evaluate their performance. General speaking, from observation, the investigator understood that in the training area, coaches did not lead and follow the warm-up phase appropriately. As a result players were not warming-up properly but merely they stretch without properly jogging and rushing to the balls. But a finding by John, Michael and Helen (2000:224) suggest that warm-up should start with jogging to gently raise the pulse rate. And this is followed by stretching by giving particular attention to joints and muscles that will be most active. Therefore, coaches should follow and guide while players warming-up and create awareness about the advantage of proper warm-up or limbering-up exercise .the other problem observed is after the end of the training session the majority of players were started to stretch before simple jogging. This implies that players could easily susceptible to dizziness and muscle damage. In line with this idea, John, Michael and 51 Helen (2000:226) states that if muscle action stops suddenly the amount of blood returning from skeletal muscle to the heart drops dramatically. This intern reduces the stroke volume and causes a drop in blood pressure, making in the athlete dizzy and light headed. To sum up the following problems are seen during the observation; with Uncomfortable of playing field with Low supply and accessibility of players sportswear for training session with Lack of appropriate warming-up at the beginning and cooling-down at the end shortage of football facilities like balls, cones Lack of leading and follow up from the coach at the beginning and end of training session.

4.6. DISCCUSIONS

According to the implication of the respondents this result shows coaches and administration office does not promote its effectiveness. It is true to say that they were not working more on this direction as it is essential for good result of project. As the respondent result revealed that the coach and administration office relating to incentive working sprite, for the benefit of the football project and analyzing the major problem as well as promoting consistence relation of public needs improvement. Giordano, L., Federica & D'Elia (2019) suggest that: every player must have a ball to use at every practice. So much more can be accomplished if everyone can be engaged in play at the same time. Learning and mastering football /soccer technique requires repetition, which requires touching the ball. In contrast to researcher states that training facilities and equipment's are not in the expected level for the trainees and coaches. Different pieces of equipment's are needed during football training. In line with idea,Gedikli & Lames, M. (2009)states that "you may find it convenient to own your equipment's regardless of your situation basic source of equipment will make teaching and coaching easier " therefore, to make the training session effective through the application of different technical. Soccer ball (football) In contrast to (Scott, 2015) state as management skills is the framework that outlines how tasks are divided, grouped and coordinated within an organization. Based on the respondent presented by the sampled population, each project has a problem with financial support and they responded that up to now there is no designed straightly to improve it. In contrast to (Brewer, 2000) defined management as the coordinated and integrated process of utilizing organizations resources (e.g. human, financial, physical technical) to achieve specific objective that is for improving football team performance through the function of planning, organizing, leading and controlling. Resource-based logic suggests that organization should look inward, discover their own valuable, rare and costly to imitate resources. Beside the respondent presented by most of sampled Effective coaches are approachable. Gray & Goregaokar (2010) states that coach-player relationships built on honest, disclosure of feelings, and support can be healthy with limits. respondent indicated that time allocated for each training session is not enough to prepare and improve the physical strength, psychological preparation of the player in coach sampled projects therefore it is necessary to increase the training session for the benefit of players performance. It is contrast to Coaches had acknowledge gab and misconception about planning (beginning from session planning to annual planning and most coaches lack leadership quality of football project team. In contrast According to (Bompa & Buzzichelli, 2018) model training method is the fundamental system for practical influence through the use of specific play exercises to which the circumstances of play are introduced on planned basis to the preparation to the player. It is

contrast to Coaches were not a role model for their player instead of timing, dressing, and commitment to support the player. There was communication gap between coaches and responsible body. To improve player's performance, the coach or manager must be emphasize his players in training session. More over the respondent presented by most of sampled players and sport office managers revealed that the experience of coaches, to mobilized fans as supporter, with communicating skill and knowledge of coaching are not satisfied beside the coach has no plan and coach motive guide performance, which also require attention to improve for the benefit of better coaching.   In contrast to the coach of a football team also has to fulfill various functions:-In the first place, a coach is responsible for the team in its day-to-day business. He is in charge of coaching, guiding, motivating the team and deciding about the starting formation each match day. How well these activities and decisions are made, determines the implementation and management skills of projects on the field (Kazman & Klein, 2003)The coaches" influence on the football projects performance depends mainly on the coaches" ability to combine the stock of players effectively, through player selection as well as choice of strategy to produce positive game outcomes. For these staffing decisions to make, a coach must have an understanding of the game, the qualification to monitor and evaluate player's performance in a variety of situations and knowledge of the player's strengths and weaknesses. Moreover, the coach has also an important management impact on football project performance, through the strategic player composite

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5. Summary

The purpose of the study is to identify implementation and management skills of male football projects in Benishangul Gumuz region. In case of the population total 125 players, 5 coaches, 5 sport officers/administrative bodies the required data were gathered through questionnaire, interview, and observation well as questionnaires plays significant role to get lots of information in the other hand semi structured interview were administered for Assosa zone youth football project sport officers. To assess the implementation and management skills of male football projects, to this end, the study tried to answer the following leading questions.

1. What are the availability of facility and equipment's of projects?

2. What are the major factors that affect the developments of male football projects?

3. What are the scientific criteria that coaches used to select a project?

➤ The research reveals that training facilities and equipment's are not in the expected level for the trainees and coaches. As the response from the interview testifies, coaches use their personal tools for the projects and they use what is available only. Respect for both coaches and trainees showed the coaches were involved with whereas sport office stalk holders .but from the above result there was gap to in using training materials on the field. This indicates that there is a great problem to get the necessary equipment and facilities to conduct the competition. Thus, the stakeholders need to support the male football player development by facilitating the necessary material. This in turn, delayed the system of coaching male football development. So coaches, club officers and other stake-holders are expected to work cooperatively in order to solve these c ore problem. So this core problem should be solved as soon as possible.

- Factors that affect the development of football projects:-football project are sport organizations, they need to have goals achieved with a consciously structured activities. A football project which has well organized by resource, human, finance, material, and others organizational factors has a capability to bring observable change on team performance. Male football development is the most important program in which players acquire different skills and knowledge that facilitate the development of player's performance. This can be achieved through a well-organized and structured youth football projects development program. So coaches, club officers and other stake-holders are expected to work cooperatively in order to solve these c ore problem. So this core problem should be solved as soon as possible.

- Scientific selection criteria of male football projects Criteria. Criteria are drawn by simply the coaches 'personal observation such as controlling, dribbling, passing and physical aspect of the players. From the above table we can see that player selection is by the will of the coaches and some set their own criteria and some do not have selection criteria at all. This clearly indicates us that the coaching system is prone to be unscientific and result in personal bias. The respondents who are engaged in selected new players simply based on trainee's visible football skills, without having a clear set criterion adjust themselves to join other coaches who apply their own selection criteria by sharing their experience. The football federation should prepare workshops and training session to such coaches regarding player's selection criteria. That's why it helps them to cultivate wonderful players who are selected and trained in a formal ways free from any personal discrimination and selection bias according to (rangier ,salmela and Russell,1993) criteria's selecting the players talent identification it entails predicting performance over various periods of time by measuring physical ,physiological ,psychological and sociological.

5.1. Conclusion

➢ The availability of sport facilities and equipment's has a tremendous effect on the development of a given sport. If facilities and equipment are available in sufficient manner it is too easy to produce a number of remaining athletes who can show highest performance at national of international level.

➢ Effective youth football development program should be giving more emphasis and it is mandatory to run a well- organized and modern training program. Football development affects the development off male football projects are, poor management skills, coach approach, less experience of coaches, un scientific method of training, not regular skill development courses for coaches, less supply of firs aid service, less effort was made for project players to involved in main club, and less interest of coaches to participate in training.

➢ Scientific selection criteria of male football projects Criteria an important mechanisms to improve the project achievement.scientic selection criteria's are affect the development of football change.

5.2.Recommendations

In data gathered from this study, the following objective recommendations are forwarded:-

➢ The availability of facilities and equipment's are not sufficient to perform training and completion .It layed the football development.

➢ The male football development could not be conducted systematically and scientifically .It lacked to be progressed as expected.

➢ The selection and evaluation system is traditional and needs to be modernized. The aptitude discovery and player selection needs to be designed and evaluated based on emprise research.

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APPENDIX-I
JIMMA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

FACALITY OF SPORT ACADEMY

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

Questionnaire to be filled by Coaches

Dear respondents:-

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data related to implementation and management skills on U-17 male football project in Assosa Zone in the case of some selected Woreda the information obtained through this questionnaire will be used only for research purpose. Your genuine concern and cooperation in providing relevant information are core determinants to accomplish this study successfully. Therefore, you are kindly requested to assist the study by responding according to the instruction given. No need of writing your name your response will be kept strictly confidential Tank you in advance! General direction please use "√" mark on the space provided for the table form items personal information

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.

1. Age group: - 20-25 ☐   26-30 ☐ 31-35 ☐36-45 ☐

2. Sex   male ☐   A. basic education   female ☐

3.   Coach level :   A. basic education   B. Certificate☐ c. ☐ C. License ☐ D.B license

6. Marital status: - A. married ☐ B. single☐   C. widowed☐   D. divorced☐

No	Facilities and equipment's	Strongly disagree 5	Disagree 4	Undecided 3	Agree 2	Strongly agree 1
1.	Is there fulfill football training equipment					
2	Are coaches using all training materials					
3	Is training field playground comfortable					
4	Is there shower service after training					
5	Soccer ball (football) are adequately available					
6	Using shin guard during competition					
7	Using quick ladder during training session					
8	Is there a locker to change sport wears					
9	Is currently comfortable a playground /field					
10	Are training equipment's scientifically used					
11	All trainees are fulfill sport wears					

Factors that affect the development of football players

No	Factor Affecting development of football projects	Strongly disagree 5	Disagree 4	Undecided 3	Agree 2	Strongly agree 1
1.	Lack of facilities and equipment					
2	Equipment coaches approach/methods					
3	Coaches knowledge					
4	Lack per follow- up (supervision)					
5	Age difference of trainee					
6	Regular of training according to the age of trainees					
7	Lack of training manual that are scientifically prepared					
8	Problems of selection of trainees which is based					

Training selection criteria of trainees

No	Trainers selection criteria	Strongly disagree 5	Disagree 4	Undecided 3	Agree2	Strongly agree 1
1	Coach Use Checkup					
2	Coach Use counting Number of teeth					
3	Coach Use secondary sexual characteristic symptoms of the players					
4	Coach Use birthday certification					
5	Coach Use plovers Wight & height					
6	Coach Use hearth experts/doctors age approval documents					
7	Coach Use players academicals report card					
8	Coach Use players fitness					
9	Coach Use players big muscles observation					
10	Coach use Asking players parents					

APPENDIX-II
JIMMA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS
FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT ACADEMY

Questionnaire to be filled by projects

Dear respondents : The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data related to "challenges of implementation and management skills of U- 17 male football projects in Benshangul gumuz region in the case of Assosa Zone the information obtained through this questionnaire will be used only for research purpose. Your genuine concern and cooperation in providing relevant information are core determinants to accomplish this study successfully. Therefore, you are kindly requested to assist the study by responding according to the instruction given. No need of writing your name your response will be kept strictly confidential Tank you in advance! General direction please use "√" mark on the space provided for the table form items personal information Instruction**: -** 1 write your own back ground information of the space provide

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.

General Direction

1. No need to write your name

Name of the project Zone ------------Woreda ------------Town----------

1. sex   A. Male ☐   B. Female ☐
2. Age. A. 8-13 ☐ B. 13-15 ☐ C. 15-17☐
3. Grade level   A. 1-6 ☐ B. 5-8 ☐ C. 9-12 ☐
4. Marital status   A. married ☐ B. single ☐ C. widowed ☐ E. divorce ☐

No	Facility and equipment	Strongly disagree 5	Disagree 4	Undecided 3	Agree 2	Strongly agree 1
1.	Is there fulfill football training equipment					
2	Is coaches using all training materials					
3	Is training field playground comfortable					
4	Is there shower service after training					
5	Soccer ball (football) are adequately available					
6	Using shin guard during training					
7	Using quick ladder during training session					
8	Is there a locker to change sport wears					
9	Is currently comfortable a playground /field					
10	Are training equipment's scientifically					
11	All trainees are fulfill sport wears					

Factors that affect the developments of football projects

No	Factor Affecting development of football projects	Strongly disagreed 5	Disagree 4	Undecided 3	Agree 2	Strongly agree 1
1.	Lack of facilities and equipment					
2	Equipment coaches approach/methods					
3	Coaches knowledge					
4	Lack per follow up (supervision)					
5	Age difference of trainee					
6	Regular of training according to the age of trainees					
7	Lack of training manual that are scientifically prepared					
8	Problems of selection of trainees which is based					

No	Trainers selection criteria	Strongly disagree 5	Disagree 4	Undecided 3	Agree 2	Strongly agree 1
1	Coach Use Checkup					
2	Coach Use counting Number of teeth					
3	Coach Use secondary sexual characteristic symptoms of the players					
4	Coach Use birthday certification					
5	Coach Use plovers Wight & height					
6	Coach Use hearth experts/doctors age approval documents					
7	Coach Use players academicals report card					
8	Coach Use players fitness					
9	Coach Use players big muscles observation					
10	Coach use Asking players parents					

APPENDIX-III
JIMMA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS
FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE
OBSERVATION CHECK LIST

Name of observer _____Date_____

Name of Training center_____ Time_____ sign of observer _____

No	Good coach practice	excellent 1	Very good 2	good 3	satisfactory 4	poor 5
1	Good observation					
2	Coach is aware of safety					
3	Clear instruction					
4	Excellent plan preparation					
5	Communication coach is aware of individuals					
6	Good change of pace and intensity					
7	Well organized					
8	The coach in control					

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE INTERVIEW QUESTION

Part I

Personal detail

IDENTIFICATION

Name of the office_____ (Use code below)

Please indicate your position in the offices

      1.Coach   ☐

    Experts☐
     1.

    3. sport administrator ☐

1. Sex A/male   ☐   B/female ☐

2. Age

          A.
          A below 20
          B / 21-28 ☐
          C/ 29- 35☐
          D/ above 36 ☐

3. Marital status
    A/single   ☐
    B. Married   ☐
    C. Widowed   ☐
    D. Divorce   ☐

If other, specify_____

5. Work experience

A/In the current post,_____years B/in other posts (related)_years
If other, specify_____

6. What are the main problem and implementation of management skills of u-17 male football player?

7. How much different coaching styles can be correlated to the player's satisfaction?

8. Do you thin coaches have a strategic and unit training plan?

9. What are scientific criteria of selecting male football projects?