

Factors That Affect Participation of Female Students in Volleyball Sport in Adola College of Teachers' Education (Ethiopia)

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Abstract: The main objective of this research paper was to identify factors affect the participation of female students in Volleyball sport. The populations of the study were all the female students of Adola College of Teachers' Education. The sample was selected by simple random sampling and purposive method. The sample was selected from second year and third year female students. The total participants of the research were 300 female students, 30 college teachers and 5 administrative staff of the college. Based on the data collected the general characteristics of the respondents of the study were analyzed and interpreted. The data were analyzed and interpreted through qualitative and quantitative method. According to the study, females' participation in Volleyball Sport is not implemented properly in the college by many factors viz. lack of facility, equipment and lack of man power and skill on volleyball sport; there was no training continuity; there was no continuous supervision and support from concerned body such as administrators; and no cooperative work with federations and the major findings of the study were shows the participation of female students was low when compared to male counterpart that cover 90%, the second was the period of menstrual cycle which hindering participation of female students in volleyball sport and cover more than 83% as well as the third one was building class for clothe changing was the best solution to enhance the female students participation in volleyball sport and cover 80%. Even if the problems were vast and huge the researcher believed that if concerned bodies such as educational office, college administrators', parents as well as teachers and students give more emphasis and support, participation of female students in Volleyball sport can be implemented in better way and successfully in the College.

Keywords: sport, participation, factor, female students, volleyball

Introduction

Education plays a paramount role for the development of one country. No countries have achieved its development stage without education. Education is one of the main instruments of development for any country. It is an interpersonal transaction that takes place among human being in exchange of knowledge, skill, and attitude. The importance of education has been exhibited in improving the quality of human lives through various scientific and technological developments in the world. The evolution of physical education, along with other educational professions, reflected contemporary changes in society. Throughout the early twentieth century, into the 1950s, there was a steady growth of physical education in the public schools.

In addition the concept of volleyball game is as old as human kind. Throughout the history of mankind volleyball game has been considered an essential element of everyday life. Physical 2 fitness deterioration in adult across all genders, ages and racial/ethnic groups (Ichinoheet al. 2004).The negative effects of degraded volleyball sport on both the individual and society are serious and multi-dimensional. It can cause many risk factors to health including coronary heart disease, certain forms of cancer, diabetes, hypertension, stroke, gall bladder diseases, osteoarthritis, respiratory problems, and go out and is associated with increases in all cause mortality (Cataldo 1999). Low levels of physical activity and cardio-respiratory fitness are both associated with higher risk of all cause and disease specific mortality (Thune, I., Njolstad, M. L, Lochen. And O. H. Forde, 1998). Regular physical activity prevents or limits weight gain, and gain in body mass index (BMI) (Kyle et al. 2001)

Selection of Subjects

The data for this study were collected basically from primary source. The primary data sources were students, teachers and administrators.

The population of this study was all female students those attending their Education at Adola College of Teachers' Education. The college has 1200 female students in this year (2017).

The researcher was used random sampling technique to select sample size and the samples were selected randomly from female students learning in the college. The study was designed to find out the factors that affect the participation of female students in volleyball sport in Adola College of Teachers Education found in Adola town of Guji zone. For the present study the researcher was select 300 respondents from 2nd and 3 rd year female students found in the college by using the simple random sampling technique and using Slovin's formula to determine the representative sample size.

Before data collection was going on, pilot study of the instrument was used. Which means the questionnaires were distributed to 30 female students and 5 College teachers those are not included in the sample size, after pilot test administered the instruments were refined based on the comments and suggestions obtained. Hence, some necessary change on spelling errors, redundant words, difficult concept, ambiguous statements and flow of the questions were improved

Analysis of Data

Analysis and interpretation of the data gathered through questionnaire, interviews and observation. The data was obtained from 300 female students, 30 teachers and 5 college administrators those gave sufficient information about the participation of female students in volleyball sport in the college. For the sake of easy interpretation and clarity of understanding the data have been presenting in the following section. Analysis of background information of female students, analysis of questionnaire response of students, analysis of back ground information of teachers, analysis of questionnaire response of teachers, analysis of interview response of the college administrators respectively. Finally, interpretation and discussion of field observation. As mentioned already, 300 students and 30 teachers of the college had filled the questionnaire consisted of items age, work experience, volleyball materials, practice and challenges of female participation in volleyball game. The responses to the above item and other issues have been independently treated and the following results were obtained.

1. Distribution of sampled students' respondents by their sex and age group.

No	Variable	Characteristics	Number of Students
1	Sex	Male	0
		Female	300
		Total	300
2	Age	17-19	134
		20-22	131
		23-25	35
		Total	300

2. Parents support students by providing sport material & superiority of male students.

Do your parents support you by providing available volleyball sport material for you to participate in sport activities?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Yes	97	32.33
B. No	203	67.67
Total	300	100
Do male students show superiority in volleyball practical exercise?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Yes	201	67
B. No	62	20.67
C. I don't know	37	12.33
Total	300	100

3. Participation of female students at the time of menstrual & factors hindering

At the time of menstrual, do you think to participate in volleyball practical activities?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Yes	49	16.33
B. No	251	83.67
Total	300	100

What are the factors that hinder female Students not to achieve good results better than male students in volleyball sport?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. No unique hindrance to female students	32	10.67
B. Lack of ability compared to male counter parts	5	1.67
C. Low attitude and perception of male students towards female students	86	28.66
D. Lack of time because of House hold work to Participate in volleyball game	177	59
Total	300	100

4. Causes of cultural hindrance and the solutions rated

Cultural hindrance is more caused by		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Being seen by sport tights and shorts	200	66.67
B. Undermining of female students by male students	62	20.67
C. Low attention given to female students by teachers than male students	38	12.66
Total	300	100

Rate the solutions to be performed for female students to participate in volleyball sport		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Giving sex education	7	2.33
B. Changing the attitude of teachers towards female students	14	4.67
C. Sensitizing college administrators, teachers, male peers, family and the society at large about the importance of female education in general and towards of volleyball sport in particular	279	93
Total	300	100

5. Distribution of sampled teachers" respondents by their sex, age, educational level and work experience

No	Variable	Characteristics	Number of Teachers	%
1	Sex	Male	29	96.67
		Female	1	3.33
		Total	30	100
2	Age	24-26	4	13.33
		27-29	1	3.33
		30-32	14	46.67
		33-35	6	20
		36-38	5	16.67
		Total	30	100
3	Educational level	Diploma	2	6.67
		Degree	4	13.33
		Master	24	80
		Above	0	0
		Total	30	100
4	Work experience	3-7	4	13.33
		8-12	12	40
		13-17	13	43.34

		18-22	1	3.33
		Total	30	100

6. Extent of participation of female students & adequate materials

To what extent is the participation of female students compared with their male counter parts in volleyball sport?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. High	0	0
B. Medium	3	10
C. Low	27	90
Total	30	100
Are there adequate materials for female students to practicing in volleyball sports?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. yes	2	6.67
B. No	19	63.33
C. I don't know	9	30
Total	30	100

7. Degree of female students' participation in co-curricular activities and sport as well as reason

To what degree do female students participate in co-curricular activities and sport competitions?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. High	0	0
B. Medium	7	23.3
C. Low	20	66.7
D. Very low	3	10
Total	30	100
If your answer for question number "2.3" is low or very low, why do you think the reason was?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Lack of competitive experience	5	16.67
B. Easily give us	0	0
C. Shyness	11	36.67
D. Lack of self-confidence	7	23.33
Total	23	76.67

8. Design and organization of volleyball training program & problem in the college

Do you expect volleyball training program was designed and organized in the college properly?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Yes	8	26.67
B. No	20	66.67
C. I don't know	2	6.66
Total	30	100
If your answer to question "2.5" is no, which one of the following was the problem?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Not giving due attention to the sport	7	36.84
B. Instructional materials	10	52.63
C. Skilled manpower	2	10.53
Total	19	100

9. Perception given to volleyball sport & class used for clothe changing

Do you believe volleyball sport has equal perception as other sports by college administrators and college societies?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Yes	6	20
B. No	22	73.33

C. I don't know	2	6.67
Total	30	100
Do you believe that if the class that used for cloth changing is built in the college, then the participation of female students in volleyball sport activities will be enhanced?		
Responses	Number of respondents	%
A. Yes	24	80
B. No	2	6.67
C. I don't know	4	13.33
Total	30	100

10. Distribution of sampled administrators' respondents by their sex, age, educational level and work experience

No	Variable	Characteristics	Number of Administrators	%
1	Sex	Male	4	80
		Female	1	20
		Total	5	100
2	Age	24-26	0	0
		27-29	1	20
		30-32	0	0
		33-35	0	0
		36-38	4	80
		Total	5	100
3	Educational level	Diploma	0	0
		Degree	3	60
		Master	2	40
		Above	0	0
		Total	5	100
4	Work experience	3-7	0	0
		8-12	3	60
		13-17	0	0
		18-22	2	40
		Total	5	100

Conclusion

Based on the above summary of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

- At the time of menstrual cycle 83.67% of the female students were not participated in volleyball practical activities. This natural problem is the most factor that hindering the participation female students in this sport.
- As the result obtained from study, more than 86% of all respondents believed that sensitizing college administrators, teachers, male peers, family and the society at large about the importance of female education in general and towards of volleyball sport in particular as well as building the class for cloth changing were the best solution for the problem in the college.
- As the teachers' respondents forwarded, 73.33% of them believed that the perception given for volleyball sport in the college by college administrators and societies was not equal with other sport. This is also creating negative attitude in the mind of female students towards volleyball.
- From the study, it was revealed that 67.67% of the female students' parents were not providing available volleyball sport material for their students to participate in sport activities.

Recommendation

- Standard volleyball field, sport equipment's and facilities should be constructed and produced by the concerning body.
- The college administrators, teachers, male peers, family and the society and all concerned body should work together to improve the participation of female students in volleyball sport.

- The volleyball training program should be well designed and organized in the college.
- The female students should get care from the concerned body while they are practicing volleyball in the college
- Available volleyball sport materials should be provided by their parents and other supportive agents.
- In every college the female students should get equal chance with their male counter parts in the participation of volleyball.
- At the time of menstrual cycle all female students should get motivation and support from all concerned body to come to sport activities.
- The parents should reduce the overload work in the house and give enough time for female students as well as initiating them to participate in volleyball sport.
- All the members of the communities should be tried to avoid the cultural factors that hindering the participation of female students in volleyball.
- At the last the perception given for volleyball sport should be equal always and everywhere with other sport

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