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Criteria of detecting and selecting young talents in Football (U15)

معايير اكتشاف و انتقاء المواهب الشابة للاعبي كرة القدم فئة (U15)

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[2،1]مخبر علوم و ممارسات الأنشطة البدنية الرياضية و الفنية SPAPSA ، [3]مخبر القياس و التقويم في النشاطات الرياضية

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Abstract: In this study the researchers went through the subject of using some criteria for detecting and selecting young talents for U15 category in football, to find out if the Chlef state's coaches rely on them to direct those talented young elements to the discipline that suits their desires and physical abilities, and to improve selection methods in the future. The sample consisted of Chlef league's football clubs, 16 among which were intentionally picked. The researcher used the descriptive approach (survey method) for it suits this study. To analyze the results, the SPSS V25 statistical program was used to calculate the $\chi 2$ values.

Keywords: Detection - Selection - Talents - Football - U15

الملخص: تم في هذه الدراسة التطرق إلى موضوع استخدام بعض معايير اكتشاف وانتقاء المواهب الشابة للاعبي كرة القدم فئة U15، بهدف معرفة ما إن كان المدربون يعتمدون عليها بولاية الشلف، وذلك بغية توجيه هؤلاء الموهوبين للرياضة المناسبة لرغباتهم و قدراتهم البدنية، ومحاولة تحسين أساليب الانتقاء في المستقبل، و شملت عينة الدراسة فرق رابطة الشلف لكرة القدم حيث تم اختيارها قصديا وتمثلت في 16 فريقا، كما استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي بأسلوب مسحي لملائمته طبيعة الدراسة، ومن أجل تحليل نتائج الدراسة تم الاعتماد على البرنامج الإحصائي SPSS V25 من اجل حساب كا2.

- **الكلمات المفتاحية :** الاكتشاف - الانتقاء - المواهب - كرة القدم - U 15

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Theoretical chapter:

Introduction:

There is no doubt that Football has become one of the most popular sports which has a great turnout from all segments of society (children, youth, females and males), regardless of its relatively short history compared to other sports, it has been able to jump to the forefront of interest in societies, especially after the development of the means and techniques related to it, which contributed to its spread as a sport and recreational activity the worldwide. This improvement is due to the scientific development in terms of methods of training, planification and preparation of players, which is based on the scientific facts that the coach benefits from in order to develop his athletes physical, skill, tactical and technical abilities. And the fact that football is a team sport that has a large fan base has made officials in developed countries intensify their efforts regarding it by establishing specialized institutes in the search for scientific modern training methods in order to develop the physical and skill characteristics of players during the season. In modern football, basic skills are a very important element for good performance, as they play an essential role and represent a key to the track of the results of the player and his team, and directly affect the process of mastering and the success of the way he plays, leading to confusion of the opponent and his inability to control the course of play and performance, and thus a team with field domination, thanks to the high skills of its members, can always take the initiative by being in good positions that facilitate the ability to attack, reach the opponent's goal and win. Selection in sports in general is a continuous process through which the comparison is made between players through a large number of them according to certain parameters (Mufti Ibrahim Hammad, 2001, p. 303). The selection process for the athlete in general aims at early detection of athletic talents or kinetic, emotional, biological and morphological characteristics that can be predicted in the future in light of the characteristics of each sport, so that the child can be directed to the appropriate type of sport based on those specifications, his preferences and aptitudes in order to reach a high level of achievement in the future (Amar Allah Ahmad Al-Basati, 1998, p. 10-11). And this is based above all on the process of selecting competent players who have the ability to serve the goals of the team, as this process must be based on modern scientific foundations to facilitate the work of the coach, which is the scientific method and thoughtful planning to reach the best materials promising future success, whatever the available material and human

capabilities, it will not be of any use unless it's directed through human elements promising success. Based on the above, the researchers felt the necessity of answering the following questions:

2. General question:

Can the criteria for young talent detection and selection be used for U15 Category footballers?

2. 1. Partial questions:

- Can the young talent detection criteria be used for U15 category footballers?

- Can the young talent selection criteria be used for U15 category footballers?

3. General hypothesis:

- Young talent detection and selection criteria can be used for U15 Category footballers.

3. 1. Partial hypotheses:

- Young talent detection criteria can be used for U15 category footballers.

- Young talent selection criteria can be used for U15 category footballers.

4- Importance of the study:

- The role of detection in building Football teams.

- The importance of young talents selection in the field of football.

5- Study objectives:

- Knowing the importance of detecting and selecting young talents in football.
- Knowing some rules in the player selection process.
- Realizing the efficacy of detecting and selecting young talents on team results.

6- The theoretical aspect:

6-1- Defining terms:

Detection: The act of detecting, of spotting an unusual skill in a person.

Selection: The process of selecting the most appropriate elements from among athletes who have special aptitudes and abilities consistent with the requirements of the type of sport, i.e., choosing those who have the competence and can be predicted to excel in that sport (Imad Lotfi Taha, 2002, p.13).

Talents: An individual or a youngster who has the elements of a football player in light of his aptitudes and his innate and acquired abilities.

football: Football is a team sport that is practiced by all people, as indicated by Romy Jamil. Football is above all a team sport with which all types of society adapt" (Rumi Jamil, 1986, pp. 50-52). Gustatise added in 1969 that football is a sport played between two teams, each team consisting of eleven players using an inflatable ball on a rectangular ground.

Similar studies:

-Bouhaj Meziane study (2012): "A battery of tests to evaluate some physical and skillful abilities during the selection of mid-17-19 year-old football players." The importance of the topic lies in the fact that it will show the real methods that must be relied on during the selection process, represented by the use of a battery of physical and skill evaluation tests, which are one of the most important criteria that the coach must rely on in the selection process, which enables him to choose suitable players with abilities compatible with the practiced sport, and to move from the side of chance to the scientific one by relying on battery of tests as a basis for selecting football players.

-Brahimi Issa et al. (2017) study "Building a battery of tests to evaluate the physical characteristics of handball players (15-17) years: The study aimed to extract a battery of physical tests according to the degree of importance to evaluate the physical characteristics, and to achieve this, the analytical descriptive method of research was used, by applying 10 tests on a sample of (237) U17 category players who are active in Algerian Handball middle region league teams for the 2016/2017 season. After the statistical analysis of the data using descriptive statistics and the exploratory factor analysis using the basic components method,

a battery of tests was extracted to evaluate the physical characteristics of handball players. It included (5) tests that represent (03) physical characteristics, namely: The first factor: Speed and coordination. The second factor: Flexibility and explosive force. The third factor: Endurance.

-**Ezzedine Rami and Bouch Khaled's study (2017) "The importance of using physical and skill tests in selecting U17 football players:** The study aimed to highlight the importance of using physical and skill tests to select U17 football players, as the researcher conducted his study on a sample of (09) coaches of Bouira teams participating in the regional league and selected in an intentional way, and three club presidents who were chosen by the simple random method, and the descriptive approach was used by distributing questionnaires to the coaches, and interviewing the club presidents, in order to enrich the topic and strengthen it further, and the Percentage method (%) was used in addition to the X^2 test. At the end, the researcher reached the validity of the proposed hypotheses, confirming that most of coaches use bare observation and competitive matches during the selection process, neglecting the use of a test battery despite their awarness of its importance, as well as revealing the fact that the use of physical and skill tests contributes to the success of the "U17" Footballers selection process, and accordingly the researcher recommended the necessity of raising the cognitive abilities of coaches in the field of sports training in a scientific manner by contributing to scientific seminars, coaching courses and school days under the supervision of specialized formers, in addition to adapting standardized physical and skill test batteries according to the abilities of players.

Tawfiq Qaqaa's study (2017) "Determining standard levels of some physical fitness tests selected from the Euro Fit battery for U17 handball players of IRBM. In order to determine some standard levels of physical fitness, the researcher selected some tests from the Euro fit battery and ran them on handball players in the state of Umm Al-Bouaghi. The research population was handball players of the Sports Union team of the municipality of Maskiana, which consisted of 26 players. As for the research sample, it included (22) players from the active IRBM team in the amateur section, and (4) players who were excluded after the exploratory research, they were chosen by the deliberate method. The researcher approved three tests to measure physical fitness, selected by a committee of arbitrators and experts, and they were respectively: Stand and reach (lower back flexibility and muscle

tendons), standing broad jump test (the muscular capacity of the legs), Shuttle running test 5 x 10 m (Speed and agility), and the most important conclusions were to define standard levels for all proposed tests divided into six levels. As for the distribution of the sample, it was very close to the normal distribution. The researcher used the descriptive approach in the survey method for its suitability to the nature and objectives of the study. Data was processed statistically using the (SPSS) program. The researcher recommended the following: Conducting a similar study on other age groups for both genders, conducting future studies according to the determinants that the study did not address and the need to benefit one of the standardized tests that were used as an objective evaluation method for measuring special physical fitness.

The practical chapter:

1- Followed methodologies:

The researchers used the descriptive approach in the survey method as it is appropriate for the nature of the study. The descriptive approach is defined as one of the methods of analyzing and explaining in an organized scientific manner in order to reach specific goals in relation to a social problem. The descriptive approach is considered a way to describe the studied phenomenon and quantify it by collecting verified information about the problem, classifying it, analyzing it and subjecting it to study. (Kamal Ait Mansour, Rabeh Taher, 2003, p. 18).

Research population and Sample:

The population and sample of our research were represented in teams active in the Chlef State Association, which consisted of 16 teams of the U15 category.

Fields of study:

Spatial domain: Chlef State Association.

Temporal domain: The researchers conducted an exploratory experiment from 15 November 2018 to 15 December 2018, during which a questionnaire was distributed to the coaches of the clubs belonging to the Chlef State League, and then analyzed the obtained results using appropriate statistical methods.

Exploratory study: The researchers contacted the president of the Chlef State Football Association to obtain sufficient information about the number of teams, the number of team

players and the number of players participating in the selection process at the beginning of the season, then were informed of the time and place of the selection process.

They also made several visits to some clubs to conduct their research and to deal with the research sample, the appropriate research tool and the means, in addition to determining the estimated time of the study.

Study tool: The questionnaire is among the tools frequently used in the psychological, social and sport sciences, where the researchers set a questionnaire form in a way that the drawn objectives were shown clearly in understandable lines, as they used two axes in the research, and each axis was divided into several items, the first axis which stated according to the first hypothesis, that there are physical characteristics that are required for a footballer to be characterized during the selection process for a group of U15 players. It was divided into five items that serve the first hypothesis, and the second axis, which stated, according to the second hypothesis, that there are criteria for physical characteristics through which the selection process of U15 players is adopted, as well as divided into four items.

Field application procedure:

After approving the questionnaire, the researchers went directly to the field where the selection process took place. It was distributed to 16 coaches in the presence of the researchers sometimes, in order to give the research some kind of clarity and to explain the vague questions regarding the questionnaire.

Internal consistency: Internal consistency of the questionnaire items was estimated, so that the internal consistency coefficient is the correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the scores of each item and the total score of the axis, using the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Internal consistency of the first axis items:

Table No. (01): Shows the internal consistency of the first axis items.

Question number	correlation coefficient (Pearson) *r*
01	0.72
02	0.50
03	0.80
04	0.85
05	0.66

-The correlations between the score of each item and the total score of the first axis of the questionnaire were calculated using the Pearson correlation coefficient, as they were all statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), so they were estimated according to the order of items (01) to (05) as follows: (0.72, 0.50, 0.80, 0.85, 0.66) (Table No. 01). Thus, it can be said that the first axis of the questionnaire has a high degree of validity.

Internal consistency of the second axis items:

Table No. (02): Shows the internal consistency of the second axis items.

Question number	correlation coefficient (Pearson) *r*
06	**0.75**
07	**0.62**
08	**0.47**
09	**0.81**
10	**0.55**
11	**0.91**

-The correlations between the score of each item and the total score of the second axis of the questionnaire were also calculated using the Pearson correlation coefficient, as they were all statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), so they were estimated according to the order of items (06) to (11) as follows: (0.75, 0.62, 0.47, 0.81, 0.55, 0.91) (Table No. 02). Thus, we can say that the second axis of the questionnaire has also a high degree of validity.

Construct validity: It's one of the measures of the study tool validity, it's the degree to which a test measures what it claims, or purports, to be measuring, as it shows the extent to which each axis is related to the overall score of the questionnaire items.

Correlation between the axes and the overall score of the questionnaire as a whole:

Table No. (03): Construct validity of the questionnaire axes

Questionnaire axes	correlation coefficient (Pearson) *r*
First axis	0.70
Second axis	0.68

The correlation between the total scores of the axes with the total score of the questionnaire as a whole was calculated, as they were all statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), where the correlation of the total score of the first axis with the questionnaire total score as a whole was (0.70), and the correlation of the total score for the second axis with

the questionnaire total score as a whole reached (0.68), which means that the questionnaire axes are valid and consistent. (Table No. 03).

Reliability of the questionnaire: Reliability is an extent to which a questionnaire, test, observation or any measurement procedure produces the same results on repeated trials. In short, it is the stability or consistency of scores over time or across raters. The researchers checked the reliability using the Cronbach alpha coefficient, based on calculating correlations between the questionnaire items as a whole that reached (0.68). It was found that the axes also came with nearly the same values, as it reached in the first axis (0.81), and in the second axis (0.87), and since the value of Cronbach's alpha was estimated at (0.86), it is considered an acceptable reliability coefficient. The researchers did not delete any item because the coefficient of discrimination was positive and greater than (0.19), therefore, we can say that this questionnaire has a high degree of reliability.

2-1- Presentation and analysis of the first hypothesis results:

The youth talent detection criteria can be used for 15U Category footballers.

Table No. (01): Explains how the players are detected.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Scientific basics	03	18.75	5.99	06.11	02	0.05	Statistical significance
Personal experience	10	62.5					
Observation	03	18.75					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (01) regarding question No. (01) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $X2$ value was (6.11) greater

than the tabular X2 value (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 2, therefore we conclude that There are statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who chose "scientific basics" was 18.75%, while the percentage of those who chose "personal experience" was 62.5%, and the percentage of those who chose "observation" was 18.75%. This represents that the majority of coaches depend on personal experience or what we can call "subjective evaluation" during the detection process, as well as their reliance on the observation aspect, and the most important element remains neglected by the coaches, which is the scientific basics, which is considered an objective factor during the selection process.

Table No. (02): Illustrates the detection factors of talented football players.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Genetic factors	10	62.5	3.84	01	01	0.05	No statistical significance
Acquired factors	06	37.5					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (02) regarding question No. (02) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (01) less than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and with the degree of freedom 01, therefore we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences between the results, it is clear that the percentage of those who chose "the genetic factors" was 62.5%, and the percentage of those who chose "the acquired factors" was 37.5%, so the genetic factor is a very important factor in the detection process.

Table No. (03): Indicates whether coaches monitor talented football players before selection.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Yes	04	25	5.99	0.49	02	0.05	No statistical significance
No	06	37.5					
Sometimes	06	37.5					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (03) regarding question No. (03) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (0.49) less than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 2, so we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who answered "yes" was 25%, while the percentage of those who answered "no" was 37.5%, and the percentage of those who answered "sometimes" 37.5%. As coaches do not rely on monitoring in the selection process for talented football players.

Table No. (04): Indicates whether the coaches allow the players to choose their own position.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Yes	10	62.5	5.99	6.50	02	0.05	Statistical significance
No	02	12.5					
Sometimes	04	25					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (04) regarding question No. (04) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (6.50) greater than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 2, so we conclude that there are statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who answered "yes" was 62.5%, while the percentage of those who answered "no" was 12.5%, and the percentage of those who answered "sometimes" 25%, which means that the coaches do allow the players to choose their desired position.

Table No. (05): Indicates if the detection process is based upon player positions.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular $\chi 2$	Calculated $\chi 2$	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Yes	12	75	3.84	4	01	0.05	Statistical significance
No	04	25					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (05) regarding question No. (05) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (4) greater than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 1, so we conclude that there are statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who answered "yes" was 75%, while the percentage of those who answered "no" was 25%, which means that the coaches do consider the player positions in their detection.

2-2- Presentation and analysis of the second hypothesis results:

Young talent selection criteria can be used for U15 category footballers .

Table No. (06): Shows the aspects that coaches depend on in the selection of young football talents.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Physical aspect	03	18.75	5.99	6.11	02	0.05	Statistical significance
Technical aspect	10	62.5					
Psychological aspect	03	18.75					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (06) regarding question No. (06) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (6.11) greater than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 2, so we conclude that there are statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who chose "physical aspect" was 18.75%, while the percentage of those who chose "technical aspect" was 62.5% and the percentage of those who chose "psychological aspect" was 18.75%. We can see that the most of them chose the technical aspect over the psychological and the physical aspects which are considered as important factors in the selection process.

Table No. (07): indicates the suitable for selecting young talents.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
6 to 9 years	02	12.5	5.99	6.50	2	0.05	Statistical significance
9 to 12 years	10	62.5					
12 to 15 years	04	25					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (07) regarding question No. (07) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (6.50) greater than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 2, so we conclude that there are statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who chose "6 to 9 years" was 12.5%, while the percentage of those who chose "9 to 12 years" was 62.5% and the percentage of those who chose "12 to 15 years" was 25%. We note from the table that the ideal age for selecting U15 talented players is from 09 to 12 years.

Table No. (08): Shows the extent to which coaches apply the tests for selecting talented players.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Yes	11	68.75	3.84	2.24	01	0.05	No statistical significance
No	05	31.25					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (08) regarding question No. (08) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (2.24) less than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 2, so we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who answered "yes" was 68.75%, while the percentage of those who answered "no" was 31.25%. We can see that most of the coaches have shown that the selection tests are not being applied on the field.

Table No. (09): Shows the most important physical qualities that should be in a football player during selection.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Endurance	02	12.5	9.49	7.12	4	0.05	No statistical significance
Agility	02	12.5					
Speed	07	43.75					
Force	04	25					
Flexibility	01	6.25					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (09) regarding question No. (09) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (7.12) less than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (9.49) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 4, so we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who chose "endurance" was 12.5%, while the percentage of those who chose "agility" was 12.5% the percentage of those who chose "speed" was 43.75%, the percentage of those who chose "force" was 25%, the percentage of those who chose

"flexibility" was 6.25 We note that both speed and strength are among the most important requirements of talented football players, next comes endurance, agility and finally flexibility.

Table No. (10): Shows the extent of using modern equipment in the selection process.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Yes	04	25	3.84	4	01	0.05	Statistical significance
No	12	75					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (10) regarding question No. (10) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (4) greater than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 1, so we conclude that there are statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who answered "yes" was 25%, while the percentage of those who answered "no" was 75%. It appears from the answers that most of the coaches do not attach importance to the use of modern equipment in the selection process.

Table No. (11): Indicates whether there are criteria specified by the League in the selection process for players.

Suggestions	Reps	Percentage %	Tabular χ^2	Calculated χ^2	Degree of freedom	Significance level	Statistical index
Yes	03	18.75	5.99	6.11	2	0.05	Statistical significance
No	10	62.5					
Sometimes	03	18.75					
Total	16	100					

Through the results obtained in Table No. (11) regarding question No. (11) above and confirmed by the Chi squared test, we note that the calculated $\chi 2$ value was (6.11) greater than the tabular $\chi 2$ value (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and with a degree of freedom 2, so we conclude that there are statistically significant differences between the results, and it is also clear that the percentage of those who answered "yes" was 18.75%, while the percentage of those who answered "no" was 62.5% and the percentage of those who answered "sometimes" 18.75%. It appears to us that the majority of coaches do not know that there are standard levels for selecting players in football, which confirms that there is no clear and systematic work to make the selection process successful.

3- Discussion of results with hypotheses:

3-1 First hypothesis: - Young talent detection criteria can be used for U15 category footballers.

- Through each of the questions (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) it becomes clear to us that the personal experience of coaches is predominant in the process of detecting players, and this is considered an obstacle that contributes to the loss of many talents in Football, in addition to self-based evaluation, decision-making and judgment based on subjective criteria, which are quick decisions, express subconscious opinions(this evaluation is called self-centered evaluation) (Mowafak Asaad Mahmoud, pp. 86, 2011). In addition to that, physical tests show the real value of talented players which makes it easier to detect them according to the study of Youssef bin Sheikh, which was about criteria of detecting and selecting young talents for the 10–12 years old category. So, we can say that the first hypothesis has been fulfilled.

3-2 Second hypothesis: - Young talent selection criteria can be used for U15 category footballers.

Through each of the questions (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11) it becomes clear to us that most of the coaches rely on the skill aspect, not the physical or psychological aspect, however, The physical aspect has a great role in the selection process, and this is confirmed by (Muwafaq Asaad Mahmoud, 2011, p. 86) due to the multiplicity of modern playing methods and their dependence on strength and speed in performance, and this is due to the coaches following the scientific formulas in their training programs, as the requirements for reaching high levels increased, according to the nature of the practiced sport. As for the appropriate age for the selection process according to the opinions and answers of the coaches, they focus on the 9-

12 years old category in a big way in order to provide the player with more coordination and balance, and this is confirmed by (Bernard Turpin, 2008, p. 69), It is better to work on coordination and flexibility among youth groups, but this should be within the framework of comprehensive learning about Football in general and not for the sake of physical preparation. As for the application of physical tests during the selection process of players, most coaches consider them very necessary in order to give everyone his right and not to rely on subjectivity or bare observation. Likewise, most of the coaches select according to the needs of the playing positions as they are a distinctive feature of each row of the team bloc, and each player has its specificities that are appropriate to occupy the best position to play, and this is confirmed by (Raysan Kharbit Majeed, Abdul Rahman Mustafa Al-Ansari, 2001, p. 140). We also see that the majority of coaches do not use modern equipment in the selection process, which affects negatively it in light of this tremendous progress in the field of information technology and the means of dealing with it in this era characterized by informatics, and with the emergence of the Internet, coaching is facing a number of challenges that require providing coaches with the necessary skills to keep up. With regard to the criteria set by the League in the selection process and the question of whether coaches are aware of them, if any, most coaches answered that there are no criteria adopted by the League, which explains why most of them rely on self-based methods for selecting players.

In light of the sayings of specialists, we can say that the second hypothesis has been fulfilled.

General conclusion and recommendations:

With regard to the general hypothesis of the study, which stipulated that Young talent detection and selection criteria can be used for U15 category footballers, it has been evident through the results obtained that the use of these criteria has an effective and important role in refining and forming youth teams, and thus we say that the general hypothesis of our study has been fulfilled.

As the researchers set the following recommendations:

- Shedding light on modern methods of detection and selection of talents.
- Taking care of the talented category and directing them to their appropriate sport.
- Paying attention to the age aspect of the talents in Football.
- Keeping away from subjectivity in the selection process and relying on objectivity.
- The use of modern equipment in physical tests.

- Planning seminars and courses for the coaches about modern methods of training.

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