



What factors are affecting of the ethiopian national football team player?

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Abstract

This study has conducted to find out the causal Factors are affecting of the Ethiopian Men's National Football Team Player? For this study 296 (Two hundred ninety six) individuals were selected through purposive sampling methods using participated in 2014/15 and the current Ethiopian national team, Club captains and vice-captains, of Sport, postgraduate Sport Science students, former and current national team players and highly experienced experts. This study used quantitative method approaches and data were collected by eight trained Sport Science experts who have a basic knowledge about sport science, particularly football. The data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 20.0) for quantitative data. based on the findings of the study, the failure of the Ethiopian National Football team, was due to inconsistent training principle, impracticality of talent scouting procedure, lack of appropriate support from the concerned bodies, absence of training plan, lack of professional knowledge of periodization, absence of training aids, lack of facilities and equipment's, lack of training manuals etc. Moreover, The system of EFF for the strengthening of the Ethiopian national football team is not that much strong, because there is no means of evaluating a day to day performance of the team, strong integration between the sport ministry and EFF, controlling mechanisms of coaches and of proper follow-up of the team. These situations contribute to the decline of the National football team. In the contrary the main reasons of the rise of Ethiopian National football team was commitment, strong national feeling and their team dynamics.

Keywords: affecting, factors, federation, football, national team

1. Introduction

Football is the most popular team sport world-wide, at least since the late nineteenth century and its international diffusion by the British. Soccer is the world's most popular sport: approximately 265 million players and 5 million referees and officials are actively involved, or 4% of the world population, according to FIFA, the Federation International de Football Associations. The game is intermittent in nature and involves multiple motor skills, such as running, dribbling, kicking, jumping and tackling (Haugen & Seiler, 2015; Alghannam, 2013) [2,11]

In recent decades, football has become a multi-billion dollar global industry and has been generating substantial revenues for individuals and clubs, as well as national and international organizations. The football industry generates about 3% of world trade. Around 1.4 billion have an interest in the game and football's flagship tournament, the World Cup Finals, attracts a cumulative global television audience of 33.4 billion. Only relatively recently has the game's unparalleled cross-cultural appeal been realized financially (Giulianotti & Robertson, 2004; Halicioglu, 2011) [9,10]

In the 19th century, modern football was developed in some British countries, which become increasingly international nowadays. As the first step, the creation of the Football Association in Freemason's Tavern (Hargrave) on 23 October of 1863 made the football more popular. Until the foundation of the association, the football was only practiced in Great Britain but some years later it opened out from the British Isles (Meckel et al., 2008) [16].

Like all inhabitants of the earth, Africans have also participated in sport for as long as they have. For instance, the ancient Egyptians played a form of baseball as early as 2400 B.C., the Nubians began wrestling as early as 1410 B.C. The Europeans were introduced football to Africa as a colonial tool and as a Catholic missionary that was considered as a modern day addition to the African sports landscape. Beside the entertainment and social gatherings situation of football, the Africans discovered they could turn the social gatherings into their advantage in struggling with colonialism. Right from the start, native Africans organized their own football clubs and used the sanctuary of matches to recruit people willing to resist colonialism (Abere, 2014) [1]. The best way to understand the success and failure of

the sport is to examine football's development in specific localities. The rise and fall of the Falcos serves as a representative case explaining both the success and the failure of football in the United States before 1940. During the first half of the twentieth century, the city of Holyoke and surrounding communities had a strong tradition of playing the game, so much so that one club was convinced to try and make it in the country's first major professional league. The experiment failed mainly due to economic reasons brought on by an inability to draw fans to watch the team while playing. In larger cities like Chicago, New York, and Boston; the sport quickly moved beyond its roots in communities from the British Isles and incorporated immigrant groups from a variety of nations as well as native-born Americans (Bunk, 2011) [5]

The aim of analyse the financial performance of the football clubs participating within the first division of the Greek football league for a period of 14 years (1993 - 2006) and to propose specific actions that need to be taken by both managers and regulators in order to improve the financial stability of the clubs. We perform financial analysis of key accounting ratios extracted from the football club's annual financial statements in order to explain the particular causes of the recent financial crisis which characterizes the Greek professional football league (Dimitropoulos, 2010) [7]

Football was among the newly acquired "pastimes" in twentieth century in Ethiopia. Unlike the rest of Africa where football was imposed with colonial rule, the history of football in Ethiopia is different, which was related to the victory of Emperor Menelik II (1889-1913) against the Italian invaders at Adwa in 1896 that brought football into Ethiopia. The Europeans send representatives to Ethiopia as a diplomat acknowledging its dependence and these diplomats and their dependents were introduced football into Ethiopia. The first football game was held between these foreigners in Addis Ababa in 1924. In 1935, an Ethiopian football club, St. George was established with Yidnekachew Tessema, as one of the founding members, who is regarded as the father of Ethiopian football. Ethiopia established the Ethiopian Football Federation in 1943. With the establishment of the African Nations Cup in 1957, Ethiopia won the African Nations Cup that was held in Addis Ababa in the 1962 by beating Egypt 4-2. Since then, though Ethiopia had never won an African Nations Cup, football

evolved into one of the most popular pastimes in Ethiopia particularly through an educational establishment such as a university, college or high school and even at Ethiopian military bases. In this regard, the Imperial Ethiopian Armed Forces and Ministry of Education and Fine Arts played a dominant and pioneering role in the development of football in Ethiopia. Any football match between the Ethiopian national team and another country, whether the national team wins or not, the public supports the team (Getahun, 2002)^[8].

Ethiopia is well known as a sporting nation across the world, especially due to its achievements in athletics. However, as is the case with many developing countries, football is the foremost participation and spectator sport. Rich and poor alike can play the game as it requires little equipment and can be played anywhere. Unfortunately, football in Ethiopia has suffered through a great challenge in terms of managing the sport using modern methods that boost the game for many years and this might be one of the contributing factors for the country's national team failure in terms of making any significant impact in regional, continental or global competitions. The mission of Ethiopian Football Federation are; to utilize football as a vehicle to help develop Ethiopia; to partner with the private & public sectors to improve the quality of football at all levels; to improve the football experience for the fans; to build football into a viable business for all involved (owners, players, media, & officials); to re-build the EFF brand, to improve, promote and to protect the game so that football can continue to be the number one sport in Ethiopia. Likewise, the value of the federation are; To partner with the private & public sectors to improve the quality of football at all levels; To improve the football experience for the fans by improving facilities and entertainment value; To build football into a viable business for all involved (owners, players, media, & officials); Increase membership; To improve the Federations sustainability by increase game attendance; To improve the value sponsors get when they invest in any program; To build on the current advantage over competing sports by increase participation in the sport; To re-build the EFF brand by implementing the necessary checks and balances that will improve accountability and transparency. Moreover, the EFF is working in principle for the attainment of the following objectives; To organize competition in all their forms at the national and international levels that will allow for more fans to be attracted to the game; To develop football in Ethiopia by implementing the necessary program structures (technical direction); To administer football in Ethiopia (financing & management), especially the Premier League of Ethiopia. Regarding the structure and responsibilities, they are similar with FIFA. But, due to different reasons the practicality is not functional. In order to alleviate this and other problems and assess the rise and faille of Ethiopian National football team this study conducted,

2. Research methodologies

2.1 Setting

The study was conducted at Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, on men's national football team players.

2.2 Subjects/participants

This study was conducted on current Ethiopian national team and all premier league of Ethiopia (Anagnostopoulos, 2011) coaches, club captains and vice-captains, managers from Ethiopian football federation (EFF), higher officials from the ministry of Sport, postgraduate sport science students, former national coaches, former national players and highly experienced experts

2.3 Sampling

There were 14 clubs participating in the year of 2014/15 in the premier league. A total of 296 study participants from different sectors were selected based on their willingness to participate in the study. Participants were selected using convenience and purposive sampling method. Convenience sampling technique was used to find participants that are willing to participate and fit the criteria and the researcher use random sampling to select the players. The source population was composed of experts in the field 20 (Davis & End, 2010)^[6], coaches current 30 individual, players (captain and v/captain of a national team and clubs (150 individuals), sport science students 20 individual, Sport Journalists 24, managers of the 12 EFF, former national team coaches 16 (Pearson et al., 2006), former national team players (20 individuals), and concerned higher officials (4 individuals). A two

steps process was used in order to identify experts. In the first step, the researcher identified those Universities that deliver Sport Science for postgraduate students and then identify the expertise with at least 10 years of experience in the field. Then, in the second step; the researcher select 20 expertise based on their experience and willingness to participate in the study. For all individuals who were willing to participate, the purpose of the study was explained. The researcher organized a panel (O'Connor et al., 2010) and issues were discussed about the Ethiopian men's National Football team and the discussion was tape-recorded. On the other hand, a quantitative questionnaire was also used.

2.4.1. Interview

Interview is a process of communication or interaction in which the subject gives the needed information verbally in face to face situation. This particular data collection method was used to understand the coaches' leadership style that suite the player's satisfaction and the style that can enhance players' performance from the interview mind. The most appropriate language selected for the purpose was "Amharic" because it facilitates communication between interviewer and interviews. Unstructured interview was used because of its advantages like it can be carried out in an open situation with greater flexibility and freedom. For the sake of obtaining information through interview 18 questions were prepared and conducted (Appendix-F).

2.4.2. Questionnaire

The researcher was selected questionnaire as data gathering tool because of its suitability for survey research. The instrument was three types, the first one for coaches and this questionnaire contains 12 closed and 14 open ended questions and the second type of questionnaire was prepared for players, and comprises 7 closed and 7 open ended questions and the third type was prepared for office administrators and experts, this questionnaire contain 12 closed and 14 open ended questions (Appendix-C, D & E). The questioner was first prepared in "English" and later was translated in to "Amharic" by two linguistic teachers for the purpose of its clarity and convenience. The questionnaire was administered to sample players, to collect data about the coach's leadership style of their coaches and their satisfaction in the actual style of existing situation in their project. Before the preparation of the main questioner, a draft questioner was developed to conduct pilot study to find out some ambiguity and unclear statements that may follow problems during response.

2.5 Piloting

The questionnaires were piloted with similar groups of people, and were not the part of the study as the actual study participants to validate and comprehend the questionnaires and appropriate measure was taken to remove ambiguity and other issues. Comments were also taken into consideration during the pilot study.

2.6 Data collection procedures

Data was collected by eight trained sport science individuals and knowledgeable about sport science, particularly football. The data were collected through questionnaire and interview questions. The questionnaire have prepared by reviewing different literature and dispatched to national team coaches (former and current), players (former and current), and higher officials and EFF management staff and the approach were self-administered. The other means of data collecting instrument were interview questions, there were 17 questions, sport journalists, postgrad sport science students and experts were interviewed by the researcher.

2.7 Data quality management

To ensure data quality, the data collectors and supervisors was trained by the principal investigator for three days. The English version of the questionnaire was translated to Amharic (local language) and then back to English to maintain its consistency for actual data collection purpose. The instruments were also pretested. The principal investigator and supervisors made frequent check-ups on the data collection process. Any error made during the process of pre-test was corrected and modification was also made on the final questionnaire. The collected data was checked for inconsistencies and missing values manually and was entered into a computer.

2.8 Ethical consideration

The research obtained formal letter from Institutional Review Board of University of KwaZulu-Natal, School of Health Sciences with Protocol reference number HSS/0499/015D and written consent to the study participants was secured before conducting the interview and disseminating the questionnaires and the issue of confidentiality, risk and benefits, the purpose of the study, accountability and academic honesty was maintained throughout the study. We assured that the information they provided was kept confidential. In addition to these, participants were informed as they have a full right to refuse or discontinue participating in the study and all the participants were volunteered to take part in the study. After conclusion of the study analysis, the collected data, particularly (video tapes or audio tapes) was destroyed but the raw data on which the result of the study depend was reserved in department of sport science in Madda Walabu University while the researcher was in Ethiopia and the researcher together with the supervisor agreement the data was deposited /stored/in the supervisor office at University of KwaZulu-Natal under

locked cabinet for five years and then after it will be destroyed according to the University of KwaZulu-Natal research policy.

2.9 Data analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 20.0) was used to compute the data. Statistical analysis was done using descriptive statistics methods including percentages, frequencies and chi-squared analysis that were displayed in tables. Qualitative data (interview and open ended questions) was triangulated by investigator to observe the similarity of the idea between respondents who involved in closed ended questionnaires and interview also summarise in tree diagram.

3. Results summary, conclusions, and recommendations

Player responses

3.1 Football career and experience

Players' responses regarding their careers and experiences are shown in Table I.

Table I: Current (n=150) and Former (n=20) Players Responses on their Career and Experience

Variables	Responses	Player Experience		Total N (%)	p value Overall ⁺⁺ Current vs. Former ⁺
		Current player n (%)	Former player (%)		
Do you have information about the talent scouting process and selection criteria?	Yes	30 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (17.6)	0.0001 ⁺⁺
	No	120 (80.0)	20 (100.0)	140 (82.4)	0.028 ⁺
Have you been identified as a "Talented" footballer and get training in the academy?	Yes	31 (20.7)	0 (0.0)	31 (18.2)	0.0001 ⁺⁺
	No	119 (79.3)	20 (100.0)	139 (81.8)	0.025 ⁺
Does your coach motivate you to keep on training and improve your performances?	Yes	113 (75.3)	19 (95.0)	132 (77.6)	0.0001 ⁺⁺
	No	37 (24.7)	1 (5.0)	38 (22.4)	0.047 ⁺
Are you interested by the training/coaching style of your coach?	Yes	80 (53.3)	4 (20.0)	84 (49.4)	0.87 ⁺⁺
	No	70 (46.7)	16 (80.0)	86 (50.6)	0.005 ⁺
Do you train 3-5 times per week during pre-training session?	Yes	117 (78.0)	4 (20.0)	121 (71.2)	0.0001 ⁺⁺
	No	33 (22.0)	16 (80.0)	49 (28.8)	0.0001 ⁺
Do the EFF provide you appropriate coaching training uniform?	Yes	18 (12.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (10.6)	0.0001 ⁺⁺
	No	132 (88.0)	20 (100.0)	152 (89.4)	0.101 ⁺
Do you get appropriate balanced diet after training to replace energy lost during practice?	Yes	62 (41.3)	3 (15.0)	65 (38.2)	0.002 ⁺⁺
	No	88 (8.7)	17 (85.0)	105 (61.8)	0.023 ⁺
Do you drink adequate water during training?	Yes	81 (54.0)	1 (5.0)	82 (48.2)	0.64 ⁺⁺
	No	69 (46.0)	19 (95.0)	88 (51.8)	0.0001 ⁺
Have you ever got the opportunities to play at an international level?	Yes	47 (31.3)	14 (70.0)	61 (35.9)	0.0002 ⁺⁺
	No	103 (68.7)	6 (30.0)	109 (64.1)	0.001 ⁺
Do you have any Recommended resources to share (books, seminars, and websites)?	Yes	31 (20.7)	3 (15.0)	34 (20.0)	0.0001 ⁺⁺
	No	119 (79.3)	17 (85.0)	136 (80.0)	0.552 ⁺

Results in Table I illustrate that the majority of players - 82.4 % ($p \leq 0.0001$) did not have information about the talent scouting process. However, although still in the minority, significantly more current (20%) than former players (0%; $p \leq 0.05$) did have information about the talent scouting process. This result indicates that there is no official trend within the country in selecting a player by scouting.

Even though talent identification is considered as a significant task for soccer coaches not all coaches have given consideration to the criteria used to recognize soccer talent (Sæther, 2014) [20], and this is reflected in the lack of insight that both former versus current player have regarding the operation of talent scouting procedures. Players have to have know-how about the selection process and criteria too. Professional soccer clubs trust in the evaluation of scouts and/or coaches to recognize talented players for their developmental program in which the method of talent identification is mostly derived from instinctive knowledge of the coach (Meylan et al., 2010) [17].

In terms of, a chance of being included into training academy, 81.8% ($p \leq 0.0001$) players replied that they had not had this opportunity. However, although still in the minority, significantly more current (20.7%) than former players (0%; $p \leq 0.05$) did have opportunity of being included in a training academy. Identifying soccer talent at a younger age is of importance in order to identify players based on their playing systems and/or desirable skills (Sæther, 2014) [20]. Based on selection criteria, young players have a chance to enter into a professional soccer academy and then grow in potential to be selected to national or regional representative squads. This is often considered as an essential juncture in the development of future professional

players for the national team of the country. This circumstance, i.e. identifying or scouting talented soccer player at a younger age, is considered as one of the problems in Ethiopian football situations that had a great impact on the improvement of football.

Concerning issues related to motivation (Table I); the majority, 77.6% ($p \leq 0.0001$), of the players responded that their coach did motivate them to keep them in training and improve their performances. Their performance the coaches were not providing motivation. (24.7%) current and (5%) Although still in the minority, significantly more current (24.7%) than former players (5%; $p \leq 0.05$) indicated that coaches did not provide such motivation. Knowledge about what motivates the player is clearly of enormous significance to managers and training staff because motivation is related to why individuals select a particular activity, and follow the direction that brings them to a certain level of performance and remain committed to their activity over time. Such situations make players ready for competition, and engaging in the fine-tuning of motivational intensity adds to their self-confidence (Reilly, 2003) [19]. Even if a lot of factors may impact players' intrinsic and self-determined extrinsic motivation, the coach-player relationship is one of the most significant influences on players' motivation and successful performance (Mageau & Vallerand, 2003) [14].

Resource dedication for national teams and/or professional clubs in the psychosocial domain, such as advice and counselling and improving players' mental skills as motivation, commitment, are prerequisites for exceptional and excellent performance (Verburgh et al., 2014; Burns 1996). On the other hand, in material aspects, the support of the

Ethiopian Football Federation to players aspiring to play for the national team also has an influence on whether the players would be motivated or not. In this regard, 89.4% ($p \leq 0.0001$) of players replied that the EFF didn't provide training uniforms. Similarly, a mere 12% current vs former players (0%; $p > 0.05$) indicated that they did receive a training uniform from the EFF. Therefore, the federation has to make a considerable effort to provide the necessary materials for each player so as to encourage them for greater performance. This indicates that football managers have to do a lot more to alleviate certain factors which may discourage talented players, among other factors, and provide them the necessary amendments.

Concerning taking 3-5 liter water during training (Table I), 71.2% ($p \leq 0.0001$) of players were taking fluid during pre-training sessions. Similarly, (78%) of current and (20%) of former players were taking fluid at the time of pre-training sessions. On the contrary, (22%) of current and (80%) of former players were not taking fluid during pre-training sessions. In comparison to former and current players significant difference was found ($p \leq 0.0001$).

Being interested in and stimulated by the training/coaching style of a coach is an important motivational factor. In this respect opinions were divided, with almost half of the player 1 respondents (49.4%), being interested and the remaining, 50.6% ($p > 0.05$) not being stimulated by the training or coaching style. On the other hand, significantly more ($p \leq 0.005$) of the current (53.3%) than former players (20%), were interested in their coaches' style. Although coaching leadership has an impact on the players' professional development, coaching styles play an important role towards stimulating the interest of players with respect to their football performance. Perhaps, there are three coaching styles: namely; autocratic (do as I say), democratic (involve the players in decision making) and (Martin, 2009). Therefore, in order to improve the interest of players into the respective coach style, every coach has to use various coaching styles, integrating autocratic, democratic and Laissez fair approaches, depending on the coaching circumstances (Martin, 2009) [15]. Such situations, i.e. coaching style, would be considered as one factor that affects negatively or positively the result of the national team and hence, coaches have to take an appropriate modification towards their coaching style accordingly. Besides coaching style, communication skills of the coach also influence on the players' interest towards the coaching style of the respective coach and hence, in order to apply the coaching role and skill, the coach has to improve the communication skill within the player's, to improve their relationship.

Nutrition can have a major impact on performance in soccer. And hence, it is an integral component of an athlete's training that needs priority (Smith et al., 2015; Kirkendall 2004; Iglesias-Gutiérrez, 2005) [21, 13, 12]; in addition, there is an inherent relationship between physical activity and nutrition and thus management of nutrition could improve training and competition performance (Alghannam, 2013) [2]. As such, soccer players have to eat a well-balanced diet which is high in carbohydrate and low in fat content that will help them to capitalize their energy levels and perform at their best possible levels (Iglesias-Gutiérrez, 2005) [12]. In this regard, the results in Table IV indicate that 61.8% ($p \leq 0.005$) of players reported not receiving an appropriately balanced diet after training. On the contrary, while still in the minority – significantly more ($p \leq 0.05$) current players (41.3%) than former players (15.0%) were exposed to an appropriately balanced diet after training to replace energy lost during practice. Regarding opportunities to play at international level, from the overall players 64% ($p \leq 0.0002$) were reported that they have not an opportunity to play at international level. In contrast, 70% of former and 31.3% of current players were played as professional player at international level, and there was significant difference between them ($p > 0.05$). In relation to the access of recommended resources like books, seminars, and websites to share, 80% ($p \leq 0.0001$) of the overall players were not agreed. Of these, 85% was former and 79.3 was current players. On the contrary, 20% of current and 15% of former players reported that they as they have recommended resources to share but there was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

It is obvious that nutrient supplement is crucial for soccer players so as to maintain consistency on their performance but if they didn't get appropriately balanced diet supplement, it will affect the performance of the team in general. Therefore, coaches and other coaching staff members, particularly the nutritionist, have to take the responsibility to manage such aspects. Hence, this situation might be another factor for the poor performances of the Ethiopian men's national football team.

In addition to the depletion of carbohydrate (muscle glycogen stores), dehydration is another main reason of fatigue for soccer players (Reilly, 2003) [19]. A mild degree of dehydration will impair skilled performance and affect strength, stamina, and speed of the player (Reilly, 2003) [19]. Body fluids are not only lost through the skin as sweat but also through the lungs when breathing and they can lose as much as 2.85 liter of fluid in a fast-paced game and in hot climates (Iglesias-Gutiérrez, 2005) [12]. Therefore, an adequate fluid intake, e.g. water at or around normal body temperature, is compulsory to compensate the effects of dehydration during halftime and if possible during the game, especially on hot days, and after the game as well (Reilly, 2003) [19]. In relation to drinking adequate water (3-5 liter) during training, almost an equal proportion of respondents reported that they do (48.2%) or do not (51.8%; ($p > 0.05$) taking sufficient water at the time of training. In comparison current and former players regarding taking of adequate water during training, current players the majority and significantly ($p \leq 0.0001$) more of the current players (54.0%) reported drinking sufficient water during training, compared to former players (5.0%). This circumstance might be due to the educational level of the current players or awareness of taking fluids which is important to the performance of the players during training and competition. This is a positive sign, but a continued effort has to be done by the coaching staff and the federation as well, to increase awareness of the players to take fluids, e.g. water, during training and competition, which, in turn, is important to improve their performance and being consistent throughout the game.

3.2. Summary

The main purpose of this study has to examine contributing what factors are affecting of the Ethiopian Men's National Football Team Player? The EFF has a standardized and scientific talent identification manual. due to unused of scouting procedures the national team has been failed. Majority of the players disagree and strongly disagree (58.8%) The EFF for supporting the national team has no well-planned and sustainable strategies, in terms of equipment's, and facilities. All the Ethiopian football clubs have not contributed players equally for the national team. In most cases, the players of the team represent only two or three clubs. Almost half of the players, (49.4%) were not interested on the training or coaching style. It is well understood that coaching style contributes an important role towards the interest of players with respect to their football performance and also impact in the players' professional development. Based on the comparative analysis, statistical difference was found ($p \leq 0.005$) conversely, majority of the players disagree and strongly disagree, (59.4%) suggested that the training and also the actual game field is not comfortable for making a game and training ($p \leq 0.001$). This circumstance could affect the initiative of the players and influence their performance. EFF didn't motivate players and support by materials. Thirteen, 81.2%, of the higher officials and the management bodies of EFF have responded that experts were not visiting the national football team in order to assess the level of the national football team performance ($p \leq 0.001$). As a result of lack of follow-up, the football governing bodies didn't know the problem of the team, which was reflected that the players didn't get much support from them. Majority of them responded, (87.5%) there is no regular program to discuss with players so as to evaluate or make a necessary action to the present performance level of the National football team According to the chi square analysis statistical difference was found ($p \leq 0.009$) besides almost there is were no adequate international friendly games. Hence, the problem persists for long period of time as no one was in a position to solve the problem the team timely has faced and this situation contributed a lot for the decline of the team performance from year to year. The system of EFF for the strengthening of the Ethiopian national football team is not that much strong, because there is no means of evaluating a day to day performance of the team, strong integration between the sport ministry and EFF, controlling mechanisms of coaches and of proper follow-up of the team. These situations contribute to the decline of the national football team and unavailability of solving the problem regarding the performance of the team on time.

3.3. Conclusions

Talent scouting procedure and mechanism is the foundation for having strong teammate's players that contribute their performance for the best result of their team and also for their individual football career.

Approach while selecting gifted players is highly subjective and can lead to repetitive misconceptions in talent evaluation due the fact that there is no official trend within the country in selecting a player by scouting. Therefore, the current coaches have to do much effort as they didn't follow the procedures as compared to other developing/developed countries football team coaches.

From the point of the respondent, generally, the main problem for the disappointing result of the national football team was described as there is no well organized youth academy in the country to scout talented players, lacks proper training system, i.e., it lacks quality training and not standardized, there is no joint collaboration and discussion between the federation and the expertise as well as the stakeholders to improve the quality of training and the performance of the national football team, and there is difficulty of getting schedule for the national team friendly games to evaluate their weakness. These situations might affect the motives of both the players and the coach as they follow different coaching principles since their manual didn't contain the common essential elements for coaching.

In conclusion, almost all parties, i.e. the players, coaches, the Ethiopian football governing bodies, expertise, journalists and postgraduate sport science students; believe that there is no homogeneous and basic kind of training, no talent scouting procedure, no appropriate support from the concerned bodies and lack of proper follow-up of the team. These situations contribute their part to the failure of the national football team and unavailability of solving the problem regarding the performance of the team on time.

3.4. Recommendations for players

Players should attend all the training sessions and actively perform the exercises given by the coaches.

3.5. Suggestions for further research

Further research can investigate the rise and fall of Ethiopian women's and youth's football teams.

As sport in general and football, in particular, is a known industry in Ethiopia research should be conducted on the failure and its strength of football at club level.

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