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Observation of the orientation process in algerian athletics among young athletes aged (12 -14) in Algeria

Abadia Belmiloud[1]; Ayoub Haceini[2]

[1,2] Mohamed Lamine Debaghine Setif 2 University, SPAPSA Laboratory, Algeria,
[1] belmiloud89abadia@hotmail.com ; [2] ayoub.haceini.mhs@hotmail.fr

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Corresponding author

Abadia Belmiloud
e-mail:

belmiloud89abadia@hotmail.com

Abstract

One of the biggest challenges that Sports training staff face is the process of talent detection, selection and orientation of young athletes, in different sport disciplines. In many cases, young athletes are misdirected subjectively which might have a disastrous impact on their future career such as dropping out of sports before reaching elite level. Therefore, well-Oriented young athletes based on objective determinants is imperative to achieve a high-level performance in the appropriate specialization in the future. The aim of this present study to investigate about the reality of the processes of sport orientation in the Athletics clubs of Algiers province, whether the coaches rely on objective criteria ; methods and tests in directing aspiring young athletes to the appropriate specialization. We adopted descriptive methodology using two questionnaires (for coaches and young athletes), our sample is composed of 30 trainers and 50 young runners in athletics clubs at Algiers center, we used pourcentages and khi 2 for the statistical analyse. The results showed that: the majority of coaches don't follow scientific ground in order to orient young athletes (ages 12-14) to the appropriate specialization. relying on subjective determinants, which negatively affects the young athletes leading them to abondon before reaching elite level. The current study showed that the majority of coaches do not apply a scientific procedure in orienting their athletes, some because of their scientific gap, others because of their negligence.

I. Introduction

Several specialists in the field of sports have been interested in the process of producing development methods of athletic achievement in order to reach high level and face most circumstances and control all variables by scientific and methodological methods, whether psychological, social, physical, mental or related to the health of athletes. These specialists have deliberately taken care of the young to become the main reservoir for the category of elders and trying to develop programs and methods appropriate to the characteristics of this class's development in order to form a solid base that ensures the sequence and the continuation of the athlete's development and the development of his own physical qualities, as say (Hammad, 1996, 47) "A weak base means a weak top.".

There is no doubt that the arrival of any athlete to the high levels must be selected players at the young age because the child at this age is considered as the base in which the future stars and heros grow and flourish, and the correct practice of football sport begins within their age stage and is based on it for this purpose, every coach must give a vision of the future, allowing every young athlete to have the maximum chance of success.

It is certain that success and brilliance in the sports field requires high abilities and competences on the part of the coach in order to select and prepare youngsters for the best levels of sports in light of their abilities, aptitudes and potentials, and deal with them in a scientific way.

This means that the planning process for the sports program for the selection and training process falls within the responsibilities of the coach who is the closest person to players, who knows the capabilities of each player, and what the institution or body responsible for the sports team provides, both in material and human terms, according to clear and well-studied goals, The training of young people in our country is often considered a trivial job, and some consider it an easy job that does not require much competence. That is why this task, i.e. training young people, is entrusted to newly formed and graduate trainers in the field of sports training.

While the junior coach in developed countries is considered the first official directly on the team's pillars in the future, he is responsible for the sports selection process for talented people with potentials, preparations and abilities to practice any sport, and any negligence in the selection process can exclude a youngster who may become a distinguished athlete and of great interest in the future.

Bengoua also believes that it is necessary to apply the tests at the beginning of the preparation period and to get acquainted with the level of athletes through standard schedules, which permit to coaches develop training plans and choose talented youngsters in any kind of sports. Better conditions for the conduct of educational work and contribute to deceiving the wrong difficulties in the wrong choice. Thus, the right choice is a crucial element in scoring good results of the top athletes (Bengoua, 2001, 13-14).

Among the most important problems and aspirations faced by the field of sports training in athletics in Algeria, is the process of selecting and orientiong young people with sporting talents, in various sports. Sports guidance based on objective determinants which are one of the most important factors for the success of young individual and his high-level achievement in the appropriate specialization in the future. hence, the researcher wanted through this study to ascertain the reality of the sports guidance processes in athletic clubs of Algiers state and if coaches rely on objective considerations such as methods and tests to guide the emerging athlete to the appropriate specialization.

This makes us wonder: Do coaches apply special tests for juniors (12-14) years in Algeria in order to guide the appropriate age to the convenient specialization properly?

II. Method and Materials

In our study we used this descriptive survey approach, because due to the nature of the topic we relied in our research on the descriptive method to reach the existing result. Descriptive research is considered one of the most used research methods in the field of educational, mental, social and mathematical research, and the descriptive approach is defined as a determination of the nature of conditions, practices and trends It depicts the status quo at times and defines the relationships that exist between phenomena or currents (Echafii & Ali, 1999, 122).

1. Participants

The research sample is a random probability sample that has a direct relationship to a topic and that gives equal opportunities to most members of the original community without exempting any without regard to the degree or level of the trainer's academic certificate. The research community included 30 coaches and 50 runners of (12-14) years of age distributed In all the states of this state, there are 58 clubs and 10 clubs have been selected in a probabilistic manner as follows:

ASSN, ASLF, CAMA, CRC, NRDI, NRJDB, ASWBA, USU, CAB, ACEA. Three (3) coaches and five (5) runners were selected from each club 3 x 10 and 5 x 10, and a sample consisted of 30 coaches for juniors and 50 runners from clubs and associations of the wilaya of the center of Algiers (Algiers).

2. Materials

In our research we had two kinds of interview, one directed at coaches and the second one directed at junior athletes in athletics, which included various questions and some closed-ended questions. The questionnaire is considered one of the common methods in the field of scientific research in which a group of questions related to the field of study are asked in a way that aims to collect information closely related to the subject of study, and its advantages are: time saving and being able to obtain an amount or group of information at once (Bahouche, 1990, 38).

3. Design and Procedure

In order to properly conduct the field work, we contacted the administrative officials of the previously mentioned sports teams, and we set the dates for the interviews, as we used to transfer according to the ruled calendar to the sports team and conduct an oral interview with three (3) coaches and five (5) runners. After collecting the required hospital interviews, we began to analyze the data according to what follows in the results tables.

4. Statistical Analysis

In order to come up with reliable results, we used a statistical treatment using the statistical package (ssps) to calculate the percentages and calculate the value of (Khi 2) to see the extent of the presence among the results in order to give the statistical significance of the results obtained.

III. Results

In this paragraph, the researcher reviews the results obtained in this study, in order to verify the assumptions in light of statistical treatment, according to the following steps:

***Analyze the interview questions directed to runners:**

Table No. (01): It shows us whether the youngster has performed the electropometric measurements.

Level indication: 0.05 Degree of freedom: 01

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q1	6.48	0.011

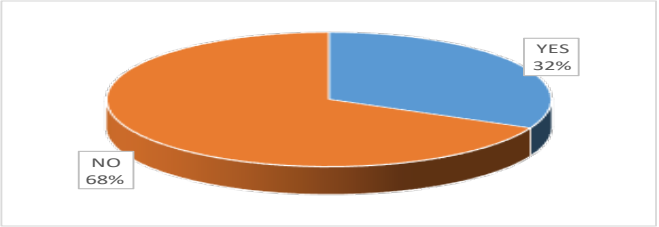

Figure 1. The percentages of answers to Question 1

Through the results shown on Table No. (01), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they had not previously performed the anthropometric measurements is 68.0% and the percentage of youth who have previously performed anthropometric measurements is 32.0% and the juniors and through the results we conclude that Anthropometric selection methods are not available for correct and proper orientation of the emerging antagonist.

Through the results of the table, we found that there are no significant statistical differences, as the value of the statistical significance 0.011 is greater than the value of the significance level 0.05.

Table No. (02): It shows whether the teenager has taken evaluation tests.

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q2	0.00	1.00

Level indication: 0.05 ***Degree of freedom: 01***

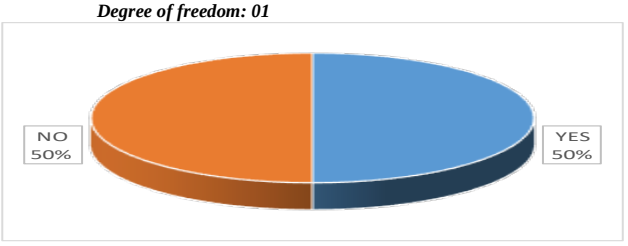

Figure 2. The percentages of answers to Question 2

Through the results shown on Table No. (02), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they take evaluation tests during the year is 50.0%, and the percentage of juniors who have previously performed laboratory analyzes in the news is 50.0%, and we found that there are statistically significant differences As the value of the statistical significance of 1.00 is smaller than the value of the significance level 0.05.

From this, we conclude that some athletes do not perform evaluative physical tests during the year, and these tests are among the means that help in selecting the young person and directing him to the appropriate specialization.

Table No. (03): Shows the number of tests they take in a year.

Level indication: 0.05 ***Degree of freedom: 01***

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q3	13.76	0.01

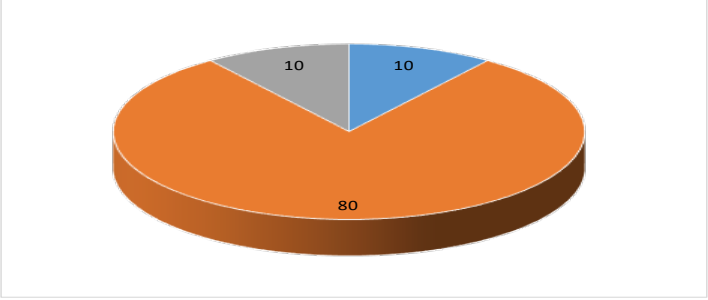

Figure 3. The percentages of answers to Question 3

Through the results shown on Table No. (03), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they take two tests during the year is 34.0%, the percentage of juniors who take one test is 10.0%, and the percentage of juniors who take more than one test is 6.0%.

Through the results of the table, we found that there are significant statistical differences as the value of the statistical significance is 0.001 is smaller than the value of the significance level 0.05, and from it we conclude that only some athletes take two tests, which indicates the lack of evaluative tests during the year that may exceed 3 or 4 tests. During the year for the correct direction of the appropriate specialty.

Table No. (04): It shows us whether the youngster has performed the electropometric measurements.

Level indication: 0.05 ***Degree of freedom: 01***

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q4	6.48	0.011

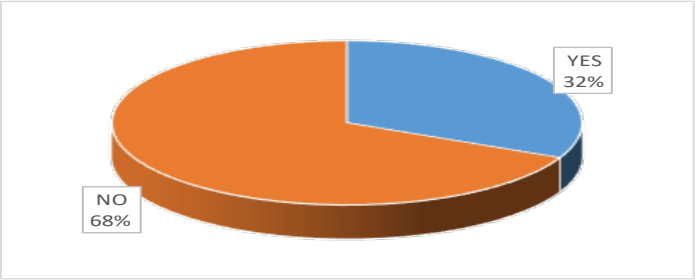

Figure 4. The percentages of answers to Question 4

Through the results shown on Table No. (04), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they had not previously performed the anthropometric measurements is 68.0% and the percentage of youth who have previously performed anthropometric measurements is 32.0% and the juniors and through the results we conclude that Anthropometric selection methods are not available for correct and proper orientation of the emerging antagonist.

Through the results of the table, we found that there are no significant statistical differences, as the value of the statistical significance 0.011 is greater than the value of the significance level 0.05.

Table No. (05): It shows us whether the youngster has performed the electropometric measurements.

Level indication: 0.05 ***Degree of freedom: 01***

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q5	6.48	0.011

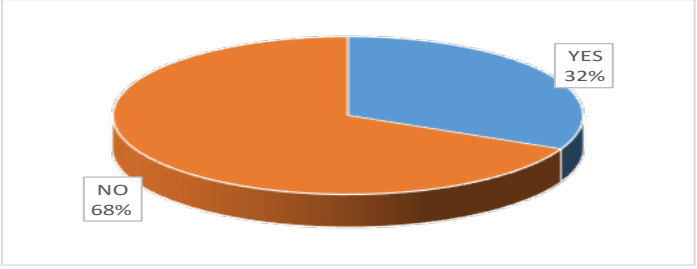

Figure 5. The percentages of answers to Question 5

Through the results shown on Table No. (05), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they had not previously performed the anthropometric measurements is 68.0% and the percentage of youth who have previously performed anthropometric measurements is 32.0% and the juniors and through the results we conclude that Anthropometric selection methods are not available for correct and proper orientation of the emerging antagonist.

Through the results of the table, we found that there are no significant statistical differences, as the value of the statistical significance 0.011 is greater than the value of the significance level 0.05.

***Analyze the interview questions directed to coachs:**

Table No. (06): It shows us whether the youngster has performed the electropometric measurements.
Level indication: 0.05 Degree of freedom: 01

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q1	6.48	0.011

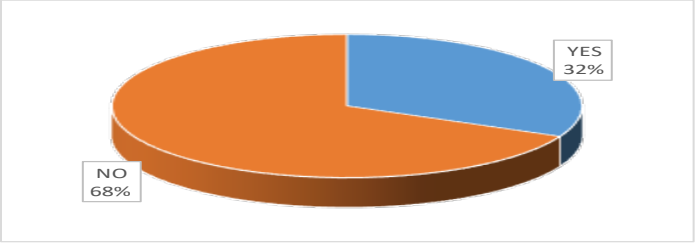

Figure 6. The percentages of answers to Question 1

Through the results shown on Table No. (06), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they had not previously performed the anthropometric measurements is 68.0% and the percentage of youth who have previously performed anthropometric measurements is 32.0% and the juniors and through the results we conclude that Anthropometric selection methods are not available for correct and proper orientation of the emerging antagonist.

Through the results of the table, we found that there are no significant statistical differences, as the value of the statistical significance 0.011 is greater than the value of the significance level 0.05.

Table No. (07): It shows whether the teenager has taken evaluation tests.
Level indication: 0.05 Degree of freedom: 01

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q2	0.00	1.00

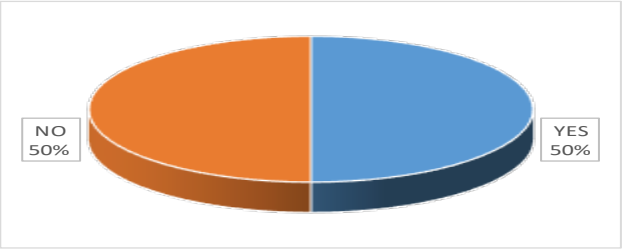

Figure 7. The percentages of answers to Question 2

Through the results shown on Table No. (07), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they take evaluation tests during the year is 50.0%, and the percentage of juniors who have previously performed laboratory analyzes in the news is 50.0%, and we found that there are statistically significant differences As the value of the statistical significance of 1.00 is smaller than the value of the significance level 0.05.

From this, we conclude that some athletes do not perform evaluative physical tests during the year, and these tests are among the means that help in selecting the young person and directing him to the appropriate specialization.

Table No. (08): Shows the number of tests they take in a year.
Level indication: 0.05 Degree of freedom: 01

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q3	13.76	0.01

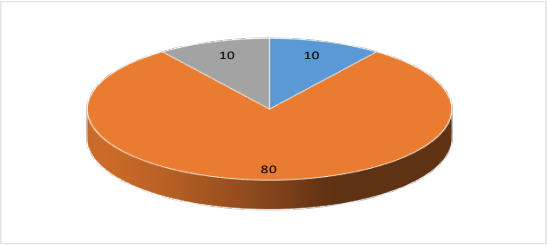

Figure 8. The percentages of answers to Question 3

Through the results shown on Table No. (08), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they take two tests during the year is 34.0%, the percentage of juniors who take one test is 10.0%, and the percentage of juniors who take more than one test is 6.0%

Through the results of the table, we found that there are significant statistical differences as the value of the statistical significance is 0.001 is smaller than the value of the significance level 0.05, and from it we conclude that only some athletes take two tests, which indicates the lack of evaluative tests during the year that may exceed 3 or 4 tests. During the year for the correct direction of the appropriate specialty.

Table No. (09): It shows us whether the youngster has performed the electropometric measurements.

Level indication: 0.05 ***Degree of freedom: 01***

Answers / Statistics	*Khi 2 calculate*	*Signification*
Q4	6.48	0.011

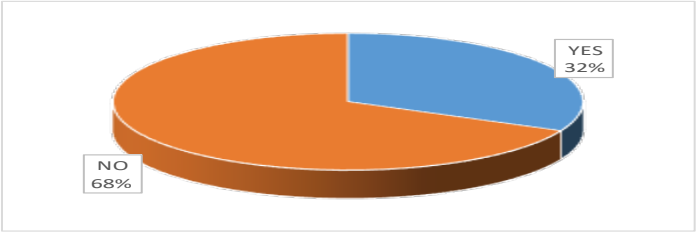

Figure 9. The percentages of answers to Question 4

Through the results shown on Table No. (09), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they had not previously performed the anthropometric measurements is 68.0% and the percentage of youth who have previously performed anthropometric measurements is 32.0% and the

juniors and through the results we conclude that Anthropometric selection methods are not available for correct and proper orientation of the emerging antagonist.

Through the results of the table, we found that there are no significant statistical differences, as the value of the statistical significance 0.011 is greater than the value of the significance level 0.05.

Table No. (10): It shows us whether the youngster has performed the electropometric measurements.

Level indication: 0.05 Degree of freedom: 01

Answers / Statistics	Khi 2 calculate	Signification
Q5	6.48	0.011

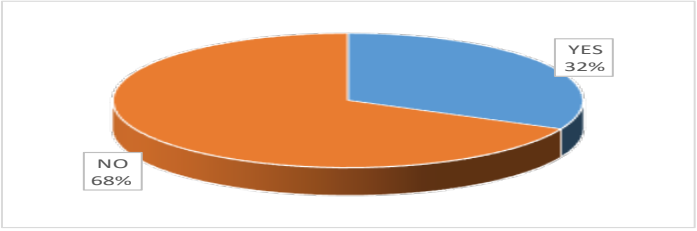

Figure 10. The percentages of answers to Question 5

Through the results shown on Table No. (10), we found that the percentage of juniors who answered that they had not previously performed the anthropometric measurements is 68.0% and the percentage of youth who have previously performed anthropometric measurements is 32.0% and the juniors and through the results we conclude that Anthropometric selection methods are not available for correct and proper orientation of the emerging antagonist.

Through the results of the table, we found that there are no significant statistical differences, as the value of the statistical significance 0.011 is greater than the value of the significance level 0.05.

IV. Discussion

Through the results of the sample of the junior athletes sample group interviewed and related to not "using tests and methods for juniors in order to correct and proper guidance for the appropriate specialization and revolve

around whether junior athletes undergo selection tests in order to guide the young to the appropriate specialization and through the results, we implored that most of the athletes did not perform any procedures related to the selection process, whether related to anthropometric measurements, physical tests or tests for laboratory analysis.

Beniama et al (2017, 45) also concluded that the census to the same results, the coaches are alone in the selection and selection process and not involve specialists in it, and the majority of coaches use observation as a main method for selecting players neglecting tests and measurements due to their ease on the one hand and the lack of scientific standards available to coaches as a scientific alternative on the other hand.

Sedaoui et al (2018, 96) also concluded that The majority of coaches rely on observation as a basic method and method for selecting players without using tests and measurements due to their lack of knowledge of these scientific matters on the one hand and the lack of a specific national program on how to choose and select.

Then, Boumedienne (2018, 191) affirmed that the process of mentoring players in Algeria for 17 years is carried out according to random foundations and methods at most clubs at this level, and most coaches are not familiar with modern methods of the selection and guidance process according to the playing positions of football players, and the test batteries and evaluation methods are absent from these levels and lack the formative aspect for the majority of trainers in the field of selection and mentoring.

Olivier ans al (2011) said that elite child athletes represent a unique population who are exposed to potentially large volumes of specialized training and early competition at a time when they are still maturing. this situation can expose the elite child athlete to a variety of risks that could affect their welfare and well-being and have negative consequences in terms of both performance and personal development.

Through the results of the trainer's sample category, we sought from the trainers'answers not to conduct any anthropometric measurements for the runners, as they do not have the means and laboratory capabilities and do not apply any program for the selection process. Al-Saleem "Note that the selection process in the sports field aims in general to try to choose the best elements in order to reach high standards" (Besiouni, 2002, 29), this does not depend only on implementing training programs on sound scientific foundations only, but also on linking that to the physical characteristics, physical abilities and psychological characteristics of sport. According

Difiori and al (2014), young people who specialize early in a single sport are more prone to sustaining overuse injuries, especially as the intensity and volume of training increases.

Ben sikaddour (2011, 205) concluded that the selection mechanism currently and within the local reality has become devolved towards self-work and personal diligence based on personal experience in light of the weakness of the trained staff in modern scientific foundations for the early selection of talented people in athletics, as it does not depend on standards and levels in the understandable statistical sense, and thus it is a type closer to self-selection As well as the absence of an important test battery for selecting talented people in various athletics activities. It is worth focusing on fundamental learning and versatility in competition to achieve optimal objectives (Smail,5).

Also on another study, Ben sikaddour (2005, 42) confirmed that the selection in athletics using modern methods despite the scientific development in this field, and based on the opinion of the respondents, the selection process is based on the same old principles (the school rural sprint and the distinguished in the physical education study and observation) without using the means of measurement and evaluation in the field of training, he considers that the objective selection of athletes is completely marginalized and almost non-existent.

The Algerian coach is theoretically aware of the importance and necessity of basic sports guidance in football, far from the real practice of educational foundations, as guidance depends on chance, observation, personal experiences, opinions and trends of those in charge, mentionned by Boubecha et al (2017, 278).

V. Conclusion

Basis on this current study, we conclude that the runners' coaches lack scientific competence and the majority of them do not recognize the scientific foundations and the principles of sports selection process and this is evident through their answers on the questionnaire, furthermore; most of clubs do not use medical and psychological examinations, which keep the trainer's knowledge about the health status of the players deficient, however; these findings show us the lack of necessary tools and means that help coaches to success in sports selection process. This is what affirm the research hypothesis which is "the randomness of trainers in directing young

people aged (12-14) years to the appropriate specialization, which leads to the loss before the high level achievement."

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