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*Physical education and sports and the selection
of talented in athletics activity, a field study in
some averages of the city
of Djelfa*

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to know the extent of the interest of educators in the category of gifted beginners, sensitizing teachers to the need for selection of young people to preserve them, highlighting the methods and methods used in the selection process, where the researcher assumed that the share of physical and sports education is an important contribution to the process of discovering and selecting talented people in athletics activity and was The instrument used is a pivotal questionnaire and seven questions for each axis. The researcher finally concluded that the experience and philosophy of the professor of physical education and sports has an important role in the process of selecting gifted students from the middle stage.

Keywords: physical education and sports, selection, talents, athletics activity. field study .

Introduction

Educational institutions seek to produce students who constitute an important pillar of the society to which they belong within the framework of a scientific and leadership ability within the limits of supreme controls that have been settled upon. Therefore, they devoted their efforts to take care of them, reveal their talents, organize educational programs consistent with the ability to develop them, study their characteristics, needs and problems, and paid great attention. The methods of caring for them educationally, socially and psychologically, as the specialists realized the responsibility of physical education and sports. As well as psychologists and education, it is important to pay attention to talented individuals who differ from others in the same psychological stage. This interest has extended to include educational institutions and the gifted is given certain specifications and characteristics. These characteristics may be natural, physiological, physical or psychological, and the more degrees of these characteristics converge with the nature of the practiced activity, the more The chances of success were better, but this can only come by using certain methods and means to highlight the talents and capabilities of these individuals.

Educational institutions are a source for talented students, and through them students receive the rules of social and moral behavior. They also have the responsibility to identify and reveal their abilities and preparations, and the teacher of physical education and sports is responsible for selecting them and discovering their latent preparations at an early date, which is the focus of the educational process.

It also depends on the success of the educational process, organizing sports groups and trying to attract students' interests towards their favorite activities at early ages, in order to match their multiple abilities, both in terms of mental, psychomotor, physical and skill, and this is reflected in the level of their social relationship in dealing with others. Overcoming their academic problems and investing their potential to reach their goals, and their psychological adjustment within educational institutions to reach comprehensive and balanced growth and supreme success. (Al-Atari Taha, 2012, p02.

The selection process is one of the most important problems faced by workers in the field of sports, as the selection is often made based on subjective determinants that have a bad impact on future results. A good selection based on scientific foundations and rules through some tests is one of the most important factors for the success of sports activities.

Choosing the young person to practice the appropriate sports activity since childhood is very important and is no longer left to chance. Rather, his choice is made according to scientific foundations that could be reached as a result of the research presented by specialists in this field. Humanity that has the appropriate preparations to reach excellence.(Muhammad Sobhi Hassanein, 2001, p. 88).

It is worth noting that some believe that the greatest burden falls on the teacher of physical education and sports, firstly as the first and last course of the physical education and sports class, and secondly that he is able to organize sports groups through internal and external activities, as he works to motivate and encourage students To practice sports activity, and to give them opportunities to show their

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energies and abilities and keep abreast of all developments during practice. (Zaki Muhammad Hassan, 2006, p. 231).

For this reason, it is necessary to think about the optimal selection of students who have abilities and talents and not to neglect this wealth. From this standpoint, the following question can be asked .

Does the physical education and sports class contribute to the selection of talented athletes in athletics activity?

Under this main question, the following sub-questions fall:

Does the physical education and sports class contribute to activating the selection process in athletics activity?

Does the experience and philosophy of the professor of physical education and sports help in the selection process?

1. Research hypotheses

General hypothesis

Does the physical education and sports class have a role in the selection process of talented athletes in athletics activity?

Partial Hypotheses

- The physical education and sports class does not contribute to activating the selection process in athletics activity.
- The experience of the professor of physical education and sports helps in the selection process.

1.1 Research objectives

This study aims to:

- Knowing the extent of the contribution of the physical education and sports class in discovering and selecting talented people in athletics activity.
- Determining the role of physical education and sports in activating the selection process in athletics activity.
- Explaining the impact of the experience of the professor of physical education and sports on the selection process.

1.2 Importance of research

The need for selection has arisen as a result of the different characteristics of individuals in physical, mental and psychological abilities according to the principle of individual differences, and because our educational institutions have these sports and youth talents, the professor of physical education and sports had to discover and identify these talents early in accordance with the chosen sports activity And using scientific methods for selection to raise the level of sports.

1.3 Research concepts and terms

Several terms and concepts have come in the subject of our research, which require the researcher to remove ambiguity, including:

***Physical education class**

Physical and sports education is part of general education that includes a set of social values and ideals that are acquired through technical methods and methods, through which physical and cognitive abilities and opposing trends are acquired, based on a set of theories and principles that work to justify and explain the use of these Methods and methods so that it contributes in one way or another to the socialization of the adolescent.

***Professor of physical education**

The professor of physical education and sports is defined as that calm, balanced and conservative person who tends to plan and take appropriate life affairs, loves the lifestyle and helps students achieve good educational attainment, is constantly moving and active, and helps others build their peaceful and normal personality.

The physical education educator is also considered a role model for the students to follow his example, and some of them are influenced by his personality and imitate him.

***the selection**

Selection is a process that aims to select individuals who have great characteristics, traits, abilities and preparations required by their sports activity, that is, by defining the powers of these individuals to practice this type of sport. (Muhammad Hassan Allawi, 1988, p. 93).

It also sees both the worlds "Rennie" and "Al" that selection is a process that requires finding in a large medium individuals who have the ability to give high skills in a particular sport. Richard Monpeti 1989 p106,)).

As Mufti Ibrahim Hamada defines it as (a process through which the best players are selected through a large number of them according to certain determinants. (Mufti Ibrahim Hamada, 1996, p.306

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*** the Talented**

He is the child who excels over his peers from among the children, confirms this by Fouad Ladhi in his saying: The gifted child is the one who has superiority in the future if he is given care in guiding him and taken (FouadNoshy, 1996, p. 182).

As for Saeed Hosni Al-Azza, the talented person is: a person whose performance level rises above the level of ordinary individuals in areas valued by the group.

The gifted has been defined in general as: a child who clearly shows a clear ability in an aspect of human activity. (Saeed Hosni Azza, 2000, p. 35).

Through these definitions, it can be said that the gifted category are those who have high abilities, preparations and skills in all fields, and they are superior to their peers of students or ordinary children. (Al-OtariTaha, 2012, p. 85).

***Middle school students**

They are the students aged from (09 to 12 years) who are registered in the intermediate stage for the school year 2013-2014 for some averages in the city of Djelfa.

1.4 Previous and similar studies

1.4.1 Study a. Al-Antari Muhammad 2010 under the title "The Role of the Physical Education and Sports Teacher in Selecting and Directing Young Talents," a study focused on the educational dimension prepared by the university student, in Chlef.

It came under the following problem:

-What is the role of the professor of physical education and sports in selecting and directing young talents...?.

This study aims to clarify whether there are programs to qualify a professor of physical education and sports with regard to selection and guidance, and it also aims to identify the problems that gifted people suffer and how to overcome them.

The researcher relied on two partial hypotheses to address this problem. He also used the descriptive approach to study this topic and supported that with statistical data. As for the tools that the researcher used to choose the validity of his hypotheses, they are the questionnaire method and the law of percentages. To analyze and diagnose the professor's answers, which consist of 210 professors in the state of Relizane distributed over 20 middle school , and then find out if there are differences in the answers with statistical significance. And by using the Ka^2 test, and in the end he reached the following results:

****Care and attention to the talented student for the purpose of investing and directing him.**

****Highlighting the role of schools in developing the talented personality and social growth.**

****Rehabilitation programs based on scientific foundations help in the selection process.**

1.4.2 Study a. Al-Fadel Omar Abdullah Al-Abash in 2001 under the title “Selection and Guidance for Talented Juniors in Football at the Level of Yemeni Clubs”, a study focused on the psychology of growth for the age stages (10-12 years).

this study aims to present the most important requirement of selection and guidance for football coaches, to be taken into consideration when choosing the best beginners from an early age (10-12 years) in order to form sports teams that rise to a high level, where the problem was: How do coaches view Yemeni football to the process of selection and guidance as a tool for optimal exploitation of the self-potential of young people, the researcher relied on a general hypothesis, from which four partial hypotheses emerged to address this problem. The descriptive approach to studying this subject was supported by statistical data. As for the tools that the researcher used to choose the validity of his hypotheses, it is the questionnaire method, which consists of 24 questions directed to trainers.

The researcher used percentages to analyze the results of the questionnaire after calculating the number of repetitions of each of them, and to find out that there are statistically significant differences, the researcher used χ^2 through collecting theoretical and applied data, the researcher concluded that there are no scientific criteria followed by Yemeni trainers in the process of selecting young talents, The researcher stressed the need to adhere to scientific principles in selecting young talents, and this is in order to advance Yemeni football.

2. Research methodology and field procedures

2.1 Research Methodology

The curriculum is defined as a set of processes and steps that the researcher follows in order to achieve his research, and therefore the curriculum is necessary for research, as it is the one who lights the way and helps the researcher in controlling the dimensions, questions and hypotheses of the research.

As “Muhammad Zayan Omar” defines it, it is a word that means research, consideration or knowledge that leads to the required hypothesis (Muhammad Zayan Omar, 1996, p. 48).

The method used in any practical study is considered one of the basics on which the researcher relies in his search for the truth. Choosing the appropriate method for the study is related to the nature of the topic covered by the researcher.

Given the nature of our topic to diagnose the phenomenon and reveal its aspects, starting from the theoretical side to the end of the results obtained on this study, which revolves around “the extent to which the share of physical education and sports contributes to the selection of talented people in the activity of athletics”. The descriptive method is the most appropriate method for answering the questions raised in this topic.

If the descriptive approach stems from describing the phenomenon as it is in reality, it does not stop at this point, as Muhammad Shafiq says, “Descriptive studies do not stop at just collecting data and facts, but rather tend to add these facts and those data, collect and interpret them to extract their significance and identify them in the way

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they are. Quantitatively and qualitatively in order to reach final results that can be designed (Mohamed Shafiq, 1998, p. 108).

2.2 Setting search parameters

Through our research, there are two variables, one independent and the other dependent.

- The independent variable: "Physical education and sports share".
- Dependent variable: "selection of talented people".

2.3 Research community and sample:

2.3.1 Research community:

The study community represents the demographic category, on which the field study is to be conducted, through the approach followed. The community of our study consists of physical education teachers for the intermediate stage who are present at the level of the state of Djelfa, estimated at 5%.

2.3.2 The research sample:

The sample is considered representative of the community. The doctor can take a blood sample to examine it and judge the composition of the whole blood. The sample is the part of the whole that we choose in a certain way to study in order to verify the phenomenon as a whole. Be a true representative of him (Boudoud Abdel-Yamin, Ata Allah Ahmed, 2009, p. 68).

From this point of view, an intentional sample of teachers was chosen for their supervision of internal and external sports activities and school competitions. We applied the study tool to the sample group, which numbered 16 professors.

2.4 Research areas:

*The spatial domain of the study sample:

This study was conducted at the level of some middle schools in the state of Djelfa, which were chosen intentionally, and they are as follows: Hashi Muammar, Al-Fath, AinAsrar Al-Jadida, Hamou Muhammad, BakayMasouda, Jaqbob Muhammad, December 11, 1962, Ibn Ayyad Ayyad.

* Time range of the study sample:

After receiving the approval of the research topic, which was at the end of January from the institute and the approval of the supervisor, the research sample was selected in March of the same year, where we finished the theoretical side of the research in late March, and for the practical side, it was by April, and of course after approval The professor supervising the applied tool and ensuring the correctness and suitability of the questions to the respondents during the survey study.

*The human domain:

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The human field is represented in our research on a number of professors of physical education and sports, whose number is estimated as 16 professors.

2.5 Steps to prepare and build research tools:

The choice of technique in the study of a phenomenon depends on the nature of the subject and its objective and the type of approach chosen for it. The research decides to collect the scientific material in the field of study through data collection tools such as the form, interview, observation and report (RachidZarwati, 2002, p. 24).

Thus, the research tool is the means by which the researcher works to solve his research problem, and we have used it in our topic

the following:

2.5.1 Questionnaire:

The questionnaire is one of the most important tools used in the field of educational and psychological research on a large scale. The latter contains a set of questions, which were formulated to test the validity of the hypotheses. This questionnaire was designed and identified its elements, based on the opinion of the supervising professor, as well as a number of researchers specialized in the field The athlete, in line with the topic of the research, where the questionnaire of this study was formed on 14 phrases, divided across two axes, where it came in the following order: The first axis from the first phrase to phrase No. seven under the hypothesis that the share of physical education and sports does not contribute to activating the selection process in athletics activity, As for the second axis, from the eighth phrase to the fourteenth phrase, which shows that the experience of the professor of physical education and sports helps in the selection process.

2.6 Statistical Methods and Means:

The objective of the statistical study is to try to reach significant quantitative indicators that help us analyze and judge the validity of the used statistical hypotheses and equations. Given the design of our study, we relied on a number of statistical methods, which are as follows:

2.6.1 Descriptive Statistics:

* **Percentages:** This method helps to convert data and results from their qualitative state to quantitative percentages, and we have relied in analyzing the numerical data of the questionnaire on the triple rule to reach percentages.

2.6.2 Inferential Statistics: Contains:

Kef-squared test: The K^2 method is used when there are two samples to be examined for a particular phenomenon. This phenomenon expresses itself with real data and expected data (Rasheed Zerwati, 2002, p. 169).

where it represents:

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K^2 = value calculated during the test .

TM = number of real iterations.

TH = the number of expected iterations (theoretical).

Note: We relied in analyzing the results on the statistical package program applied in the social sciences SPSS, 17.

3. Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results:

3.1 Presentation and discussion of the results of the first axis related to the first hypothesis, which reads as follows:

The physical education and sports class does not contribute to activating the selection process in athletics activity:

* For the purpose of identifying whether the institution has sufficient spaces for sports practice, the following question was asked:

Text of Question 01: Does your institution have a special field for physical education and sports?

Table No. 01: Shows the results of the first question:

answers	repetition	percentqge	K^2	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
yes	14	87.8	20.05	.000	1
no	2	12.5			
total	16	100			

Analysis of the results:

It appears to us through the table shown above that 87.5% of the teachers, who numbered 14, acknowledge the existence of a field for the physical education class, while the rest, 12.5%, numbering 02, see the absence of the field, through these results it is clear that there are statistically significant differences in favor of The largest value is if the significance probability value is sig=0, which is a value smaller than the significance level of 0.05.

* For the purpose of finding out if there are spaces for athletics activity, the following question was asked:

Question text 02: Are there areas for athletics activity in this field?

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Table No. 02: Shows the results of the second question:

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
yes	8	50.0	.000	1.000	1
no	8	50.0			
total	16	100			

Analysis of the results:

Table No. 02 shows us the results of the answers of the 8 professors about the availability of special spaces for athletics activity, where we see 50% answered yes, and 50% said no, in light of these results it is clear that there are statistically significant differences, if the value of the moral probability reaches sig=1 which is a value greater than the significance level 0.05.

* For the purpose of knowing the availability of devices and pedagogical means in the physical education class, the following question was asked:

Text of question 3: Do you have equipment and pedagogical means for the physical education and sports class!

Table No.03: Shows the results of the third question

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
yes	15	93.8	12.250a	.000	1
no	1	6.2			
total	16	100.0			

Analysis of the results:

It is clear to us through the results obtained in Table No. 03 that 93.8% of the professors answered that there are pedagogical devices and means, while the rest 6.2% answered that they are not available, depending on these results, it becomes clear that there are no statistically significant differences, if the value of The significance probability sig = 0, which is a value smaller than the significance level

$$\alpha = 0.05.$$

*For the purpose of knowing the state of the devices and pedagogical means, the following question was asked:

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Question text 4: If these means are available, what is their status?

Table No. 04: Shows the results of the fourth question:

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
yes	2	12.5	9.000	.03	1
no	14	87.5			
total	16	100.0			

Analysis of the results:

Table No. 04 shows us the results of the teachers on the state of the pedagogical devices and methods. We find 12.5% of the teachers, of whom they numbered 02, answered that they are good, while the rest, numbered 14 teachers, answered that they are medium and at a rate of 87.5%, in the light of these results it is clear that there are no significant differences Statistical significance, if the significance probability value is sig = 0.03, which is a value smaller than the significance level 0.05.

For the purpose of knowing the teachers' opinion about the time of the physical education and sports class and whether it is sufficient for the selection process, the following question was asked :

Text of question 5: Do you think that the size of the physical education and sports class allows the student to show his latent abilities?

Table No. 05: Shows the results of the fifth question.

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
yes	1	6.2	12.250a	.000	1
no	15	93.8			
total	16	100.0			

Analysis of the results:

Through the table No. 05 shown above, and according to the results obtained, it becomes clear to us that most of the 15 teachers answered that the hourly size of the physical and sports education class does not allow the student to show his latent abilities, which is estimated at 93.8%, while the rest answered yes with a rate of 6.2%, Through these results, it is clear that there are statistically significant differences if the value of the significance probability is sig = 0, which is a value smaller than the significance level of 0.05.

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* For the purpose of knowing the appropriateness of the time of the physical education and sports class for students in order to highlight their abilities, the following question was asked:

Text of Question 6: If so, do you think that it is sufficient to discover young people?

Table No. 06: Shows the results of the sixth question

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
yes	1	6.2	12.250a	.000	1
no	15	93.8			
total	16	100.0			

Analysis of the results :

We note from Table No. 06 that the professors' answers about the extent to which the physical education and sports class is considered sufficient to discover young people, as we see a percentage of 93.8% admitting that it is insufficient, while the rest see it as sufficient, and their percentage is estimated at 6.2%, and whose number is 01, through these The results show that there are statistically significant differences if the value of the significance probability is sig = 0, which is a value smaller than the significance level of 0.05.

* For the purpose of knowing the program applied at this stage and its effectiveness in the selection process, the following question was asked

Text of Question 7: Does the program scheduled for the 12-09-year phase of athletics activity allow the discovery of youngsters?

Table No. 07: Shows the results of the seventh question

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
yes	7	43.6	.250a	.617	1
no	9	56.3			
total	16	100.0			

Analysis of the results:

It is evident from the results of Table No. 07 that the teachers, who numbered 7, answered "yes" about the program scheduled in the phase (from 09 to 12 years), which allows the discovery of juniors with a rate of 43.6%, while 56.3% answered "No", depending on these results. It turns out that there are no statistically significant differences, if the value of the probability of significance is sig = 0.61, which is a

value greater than the significance level of 0.05, as it can be said that the professors' answers were different about the program.

3.2 Interpretation of the results of the first axis related to the first hypothesis through the answers of the professors

The first hypothesis indicates that the physical and sports education share did not contribute to activating the selection process in the activity of athletics. To the basis, it shows through the answers of the teachers and the blog in Table No. (02) that there are statistically significant differences, as the value of the moral probability is $\text{sig} = 01$, which is greater than The significance level is 0.05, meaning that there are spaces for athletics activity, and this is reflected by the percentage (50%) as the results recorded in Table No. (03) indicate that there are no statistically significant differences if the value of the moral probability is $\text{sig} = 0$, which is a value smaller than the significance level. 0.05, meaning the availability of devices and pedagogical means for the physical education and sports class, and this reflects the teachers' answers with a rate of (93.8% Through our reading of the results in Table (05), we note that there are statistically significant differences, if the value of the moral probability is $\text{sig} = 0$, which is a value smaller than the significance level of 0.05, that is, what can be deduced from these data is that the hourly size of the physical and sports education share The student is not allowed to show his latent abilities, and this is the answer of most professors, which exceeds their percentage (96%).

We also find in Table No. (06) that most of the teachers do not see that the physical education and sports share is sufficient to discover talented people, according to their answers, which exceeds their percentage (92%).

It comes in Table No. (07) that there are no statistically significant differences, if the value of the probability of significance is ($\text{sig} = 0.61$), which is a value greater than the value of the significance level 0.05, meaning that the professors see that the scheduled program is in a phase (9 to 12 year From the athletics activity, the discovery of young sports talents is not allowed, and this is reflected in the percentage (56.30%) of the repetition of their answers.

Based on these readings and based on the results obtained from the previous tables, the first hypothesis can be accepted, and from there it can take the decision that the hypothesis has been achieved.

3.3 Presentation and discussion of the results of the first axis related to the second hypothesis, which reads as follows:

The experience of the professor of physical education and sports helps in the selection process:

* For the purpose of knowing the impact of years of experience on the selection process, the following question was asked:

Text of Question 8: What are the years of teaching experience

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Table No. 08: Shows the results of the eighth question

Answers	repetition	percentage
More than two years	16	100.0
Two years	0	00

Analysis of the results:

Table No. 08 shows that the results of the eighth question all came with an answer (more than two years) at 100%, which means that years of experience have an impact on the selection process.

* For the purpose of finding out if the professors have held competitions before, the following question was asked:

Text of question 09: Have you ever organized competitions within the framework of athletics activities?

Table No. 09: Shows the results of the ninth question

Answers	repetition	percentage
More than two years	16	100.0
Two years	0	00

Analysis of the results:

Table No. 09 shows us that the results of the ninth question were all answered yes, 100%, which means that the teachers have competed in the framework of athletics activity and this enhances the selection process.

* For the purpose of knowing the extent to which the professors' experience contributes to the selection process, the following question was asked:

Question 10: Does your experience in the field allow you to select students in the class?

Table No. 10: Shows the results of the tenth question:

Answers	repetition	percentage
More than two years	16	100.0
Two years	0	00

Analysis of the results:

It is clear to us from the above table that the results of the tenth question were also all yes, as the number of professors reached 16 professors at a rate of 100%, which confirms that experience in the field allows the professor to select students.

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* For the purpose of knowing if the professors had a precedent in the selection process, the following question was asked:

Text of question 11: Have you ever selected students in athletics activity?

Table No. 11: Shows the results of the eleventh question:

Answers	repetition	percentage
More than two years	16	100.0
Two years	0	00

Analysis of the results:

Through Table No. 11, it becomes clear to us that the results of the eleventh question were all yes by 100%, where the number of teachers reached 16, and this means that the teachers had a precedent in selecting students in the athletics activity.

* For the purpose of knowing the most important criteria adopted by professors in the selection process, the following question was asked:

Text of Question 12: According to your experience, what are the most important criteria that you adopt in the selection process?

Table No. 12: Shows the results of the twelfth question:

Answers	repetition	percentage
More than two years	16	100.0
Two years	0	00

Analysis of the results:

We note from the above table that the 16 professors in the selection process depend on their physical and technical ability, which is estimated at 100%.

* For the purpose of knowing the type of selection used by the professors, the following question was asked:

Text of Question 13: What kind of selection do you use in your athletics activity?

Table No. 13: Shows the results of the thirteenth question:

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
experimentalselectio	9	56.3	.250a	617.	1
automaticselection	7	43.8			
total	16	100			

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Analysis of the results:

It is clear to us through the results in the above table that the professors' answers were uneven, as the number of professors who depended on experimental selection was 09 at 56.3%, while the rest was on spontaneous selection, as their number reached 7 at a rate of 43.8%. Based on these results, it becomes clear that there are no differences Statistically significant, if the significance value of the probability sig = 0.617, which is a value greater than the significance level 0.05.

* For the purpose of knowing the most appropriate age for selecting juniors in athletics activity, the following question was asked:

Text of Question 14: What is the appropriate age for selecting juniors in athletics?

Table No. 14: Shows the results of the fourteenth question:

answers	repetition	percentqge	K ²	Significant probability value sig	degree of freedom
From 9 to 12 years	10	62.5	100	.017	1
From 12 to 15 years	6	37.5			
total	16	100			

Analysis of the results:

It appears to us from the results of Table No. 14 that 62.5% of the teachers who numbered 10 believe that the appropriate age for selecting juniors is (from 09 to 12 years), while the rest, and 37.5%, who numbered 6, see that the appropriate age is (from 12 to 12 years old) 15 years), by adopting these results, it becomes clear that there are statistically significant differences if the value of the significance probability is sig = 0.017, which is a value smaller than the significance level of 0.05.

4.3 Interpretation of the results of the second axis related to the second hypothesis through the answers of the professors:

Through the results extracted from the previous tables, it becomes clear to us the importance that the experience of physical education and sports teachers plays in selecting the talented, and this shows us in Table No. (08), and the results shown in Table No. (09) indicate that most of the teachers have previously organized competitions in the framework of Sports activity for athletics, where the answer rate was (100%). In addition, we see that the experience of the professor of physical education allows him to select students in the classroom, and this reflects the percentage of 100%, and this is what Table No. (10) shows.

The results recorded in Table No. (11) also indicate that all teachers have selected students in athletics, where the answer rate was 100%, and based on Table No. (12)

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the results indicate that most teachers rely on physical and technical standards and this is due to their experience in the field . Through our reading of the results contained in Table No. (13), we note that there are no statistically significant differences at the degree of freedom (01), as the value of the moral probability was $\text{sig} = 0.61$, which is a value greater than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, that is, what can be deduced from These data indicate that the professors rely on empirical selection. This is what most of the sample members, whose percentage exceeds 50%, have mentioned.

We also find in Table No. (14) that there are no statistically significant differences that reflect the teachers' answers, through which it is advised that the most appropriate age for selecting juniors is (from 09 to 12 years), and this is confirmed by the answers of most teachers, whose percentage is estimated at (62.5%).

Based on the reading of these tables and based on the results obtained, the hypothesis can be proven that the experience of the professor of physical education and sports helps in the selection process, and from there we can take the decision that the first hypothesis has been achieved.

5. infrences

In light of the results of the study and through the field study that was conducted, and after analyzing the results obtained, through the hypotheses of this study, it can be concluded that the share of physical education and sports does not contribute to the process of discovering and selecting talented people in athletics activity, whether it is related to internal or external activities, Through the first hypothesis of this research, we conclude that the physical and sports education class does not contribute to activating the selection process due to the lack of the necessary pedagogical means

and devices and the increase in the hourly size of the class, which does not allow students to extract their potential and potential abilities. All this does not help in the selection process, in addition to that The physical education and sports class is only an educational, educational, recreational class. As for the second hypothesis, the experience of the professor of physical education and sports contributes to the process of selecting the talented, as the experience he gained in the field allows him to select students according to the criteria of physical and technical abilities through one of the types of selection used by teachers, whether experimental or automatic.

The researcher suggested the following.

suggetions

This research is only a step in order to reach results about the extent to which the share of physical education and sports contributes to the process of selecting talented people in athletics activity.

- Adapting the sports activities in the physical education and sports class to suit the target group.

Providing the necessary means and tools for the physical education class to practice team and individual sports.

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Providing teachers with some skills and training, which makes them capable of the selection process by all criteria.

- Organizing courses and competitions in athletics activity, whether internal between departments or external between institutions in order to give an opportunity for young students to unleash their energies.

Providing teachers and strengthening the physical education class with some qualified programs for them regarding the selection process, by following the scientific foundations.

- Monitoring and supervising talented young students and directing them in the physical education class and outside it.

conclusion

Through all the theoretical and applied data, starting from collecting the necessary information on the subject of the study, passing through the problem of the contribution of the share of physical education and sports in selecting the talented in the activity of athletics, and to answer it, the hypotheses of the research were developed as initial and temporary solutions to the problem at hand, and based on the research on the cognitive theoretical background we explained .Each of the roles and duties of a physical education teacher, whether it is related to the teaching process or extra-curricular sports activities .As for the applied knowledge background, which seeks and proves the validity of hypotheses or their denials, we came to prove that the physical and sports education share does not contribute to the process of selecting talented people in the activity of athletics.

On this basis, it is necessary to rehabilitate the share of physical and sports education in the educational system, because it is considered the cornerstone in the launch and emergence of talented young people and reaching them to the furthest points, as well as strengthening these frameworks for the advancement of sports for the better, which is reflected in school sports in particular and elite sports in general.

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