



Search information

Received 17/02/2022
Accepted: 18/06/2022

Printed ISSN: 2352-989X
Online ISSN: 2602-6856

Effect of non-class sports activity on social compatibility of middle school students, a field study of some of the averages of the state of Chlef.

Bouali Lakhdar ^{1*} Nemroud Bachir ²

¹ Hassiba Benbouali University (Algeria), 1

² Jilali Bounama University(Algeria),
b.nemroud@univ-dbk.m.dz

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to find out the effect of nontraditional sports activity on the social compatibility of middle school students.

In this study, we followed the descriptive approach. As for the scientific research tools used in data collection, the tool was the measure of social compatibility. The latter was arbitrated and measured according to the environment in which we used it. As for the research community, The sample consisted of 80 students and 80 non-practicing students. As for the statistical procedures, the spss program was used in the calculation of the sample. Various Asali B and the statistical techniques adopted in this study.

Based on the results obtained by conducting the field study at the level of the Chlef mandate, and based on the analysis and discussion of the results of the scale, we found that there were statistically significant differences in the degree of social compatibility between the practicing and non-practicing students of the secondary sports activity in the intermediate stage. To a large extent, which indicates that the activity of non-sports affects the social compatibility of middle-school students.

The last decades of the 20th century brought an immense change of the human being's race's life. Which had never been seen before in his own history. And the facts of the 21st century show and lead to huge changes and challenge, we will surely watch the in the coming future.

Keywords: Non-class sports activity - Social compatibility - Middle school - Adolescent students - Psychological health.

* Bouali Lakhdar

INTRODUCTION

The last decades of the 20th century brought an immense change of the human being's race's life. Which had never been seen before in his own history. And the facts of the 21st century show and lead to huge changes and challenge, we will surely watch the in the coming future.

Being as a big amount of trouble and problems which may in itself power fully along all fields' of man's life throughout; political, social, economical and even cultural ones.

And in these days; which the scientific and technologic progress has and is changing enormously our life in such time phases appears the importance of standards that can survive this blasting knowledgeable era. Through technology and raising man globally taking into account all the emotional social and mental sides then his physical and reflexive ones providing him with tools that enable to be familiar even with himself or his own environment, based on his safe awareness of his nation's and community's needs.

Also by feeding the necessary capacities to fulfill these needs fairly without forgetting to keep and conserve both the individual and social legacy.

Among these taught values standards, being as educational company; its purpose is to educate the community individuals and train them to tame the world wide economical, social and technological changes of life; moreover it aims to form and train properly the individual's personality and his behavioural patterns (attitudes).

So; school enables pupils to do different learning and educational activities in the sake of developing and forging the pupils' experiences during their practice on such traditions and pedagogical values (clues). Which are requested from the community next time where they exist or life.

Hence; the extracurricular sportive activity is considered one of those important activities that (seek and aim) the pedagogical organization seeks and aims to complete what an educational form developing his valuable capacities and skills which may help then or him to score specification and victory.

The social development is basic and fundamental goals throughout the sportive activity which the extracurricular exercise is based too. Because all the sporting activities owe largely by an interactive atmosphere socially, which may also enrich the practitioner a huge number of social experiences and valuable characteristics targeted to that- help him to be deeply familiar with all environmental and social acceptance; in addition his conditionality with his own society along all the ethical and living parameters.

And this is what are attending to figure out throny the present study which takes the main important effects of the extracurricular sporty activity on the behaly of social agreement for the Middle school pupils.

1. Problem

When an individual faces clasades and problems which he can notsolue; he monoyes to change his behavior in order to fit the case in which he is enduring -just- to feed up his reasons in the sake to be flexible with the new matters that appea front of him even in working or learning plots just to realize gools and gain back his balance; ameilivruating all conditions to survive and continue struggling against the social stress and oppositions. Which may lead him to the echo and vanish. Even on the family scale or on the schooling one.

So changing one's behaviour (pupil) is an obligation to be effective; and that what is called: compatibility, which remains one of the main parameterssor factors of the spiritual safety. Promoting and a successful life. And the field of education is the path and the exact spot where an individual such a pupil can find such experiences and stressed situation or even relationship matters that enables and strengthen his own power seeking for balance and problem solving reaching by the end what we call compatibility for himself or with his community or family members showing that the really belongs to them.

As far physical and sportive education is considered to be an important element in doing so (social compatibility). For the while public and the teenagers specifically and it does not limit around school but is goes further otherwise defined; the school it self remain the unique place, and the only well organized field for the educational acquisition, and the extracurricular activities is considered as a great complement to the physical and sportive programs because it appears obvisously to be a principle assumption of learning by occupation as showed by Hassen Sheltout 1981. So as I said it is regarded as a way on a manner to evolue and develop the ego (self). And its balance. Even more; a tool to provide oneself safe health to practise opening front of him a social living submitting order and orientation characterized by effective decisions built on positive successful well trained social life; then it helps to be open-minded for a sucure practical social growth of the individual.

As far also; the extracurricular practice (activity) as a source from which the human has to bring and reinforce and arms himself to defeat his psychic crises by a positive feeling of not only happiness but also movement. Till the school is this era is awarely considered to be a social enterprise which prepare the accurate chances for individual to reach the complete growth for both man

and his environment by anticipating the wild and prepare him to be a good productive citizen in all sides of existence.

And here comes the problem of our research :

- Is there a statistically significant relationship between the practice of extracurricular sports activity and the social compatibility of middle school students?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the dimensions of social harmony between students practicing and not practicing extracurricular mathematical activity in the intermediate stage?

Accordingly, we try to answer the following partial questions:

- Are there statistically significant differences in the degrees of tactfulness in dealing with others between students who are practicing and not practicing in non-classroom sports activity in the middle stage?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the levels of group compliance among students practicing and not practicing in non-classroom sports activity in the middle stage?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the degrees of ability to drive between practicing and not practicing in non-classroom sports activity in the middle stage?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the degrees of relationships in the family between students practicing and not practicing in non-classroom sports activity in the middle stage?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the degrees of relationships in school between practicing and not practicing in non-classroom sports activity in the middle stage?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the degrees of relationships in the surrounding environment between students practicing and not practicing in non-classroom sports activity in the middle stage?

2. Hypotheses

2.1 The general hypothesis

- The extracurricular practice affects the social compatibility of the MSP.
- There are statistically significant differences in the dimensions of social harmony between students who are practicing and those who are not practicing in the mid-class extracurricular sports activity.

2.2 The parts hypotheses

- There are statistically significant differences in the degrees of tactfulness in dealing with others between students practicing and not practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

- There are statistically significant differences in the levels of group compliance among students practicing and not practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

- There are statistically significant differences in the degrees of ability to drive between practicing and non-practicing students for extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

-There are statistically significant differences in the degrees of relationships in the family between students practicing and not practicing extracurricular mathematical activity in the intermediate stage.

-There are statistically significant differences in the degrees of relationships in school between practicing and non-practicing students for extracurricular athletic activity in the middle school.

-There are statistically significant differences in the degrees of relationships in the surrounding environment between students practicing and not practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

3. The goals of the research (study)

For every study or research an aim to reach or questions to be answered, and one problem here can be summarized us goals:

- Knowing the degrees of tact in dealing with others among students practicing and not practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

- Knowing the degrees of compliance of the group among students practicing and non-practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

- Knowledge of the degrees of ability to drive among students who are practicing and not practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

- Knowing the degrees of relationships in the family between pupils practicing and not practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the intermediate stage.

- Knowing the degrees of relationships in the school between students practicing and not practicing extracurricular athletic activity in the middle stage.

- Knowing the degrees of relationships in the surrounding environment between students practicing and not practicing extracurricular mathematical activity in the intermediate stage.

4. The importance of the research

Being a pupil or student in a school is not limited to enlarge one's knowledge and scientific information; but is to make a progress and develop himself and spread his relationships with the numbers of his society.

All these have to ameliorate and even form or forge his own personality and also have effects on his future production which effects mean while on the scale of the development of his community surrounded by the some friends' characters as his own. Being good enough in doing so however this research studies the following points:

- Focus on the schooling and social importance of the extracurricular practice of the Middle school teens.
- Making clear how much important to see how for the effectiveness of the extra non-class sports activity On the social compatibility.
- Reaching the results of the study as real facts.

5. The reasons behind choosing this subject (study/ research)

- Among the reasons which pushed as to do this research or study, is to know well the real with (value) of the extracurricular physical practice and show and demonstrate its benefits on the praticions that may be mental, psycho, movement social we done to study this situation.
- We tried from our part to make clear especially the effects of the extracurricular practice on the social compatibility of the Middle school pupils.

6. The followed up scientific approach

- The meaning of the approach in any scientific research is meant to be that rules and basiz which are traced to be followed to reach facts or realities.

And **Amor Borhouch** and **Mohesureel**. and **M. Sthniba**: that the way which any researcher follows in his research to find out a solution or discover facts and his approach in doing do differs as well as the topic or nature of the research differs for this, its exists different scientific approaches.

- The researcher used in his study the descriciptive approach (the scanning method) by steps and procedures of his own to tame and adopt the we needed from this research because it is considered-scanning way (method) us one of the descriptive approaches, ways so the descriptive method contribute to add real data about the present situation of the different sportive phenomen which affect positively or negatively on the practice of sport and among these data cares an important degree to evaluate.

7. Previous studies

7.1 Katharina Diehl , Anna Katharina Fuchs , Katharina Rathmann , Jennifer Hilger-Kolb (2018) (Diehl, Anna , Katharina , & Jennifer , 2018), This study came under the title: Students' Motivation for Sport Activity and Participation in University Sports: A Mixed-Methods Study, The study for Background physical activity among students is essential for complimenting sedentary behavior and for individuals' future health. This study investigates reasons for sport engagement among students and addresses the utilization of university sports programs (USP) by employing a mixed-methods approach.

The methods about The NuPhA-Study consists of a quantitative online survey (n=689) followed by qualitative interviews (n=20). In the survey, we assessed reasons for sport activity using a 24-item battery and USP utilization. Quantitative results were further explored using qualitative data to check for completeness of the predefined items (content validity) and to identify opportunities to improve participating in USP.

The Results it a factor analysis grouped the 24 items into five factors (life balance/fitness/body image/contact with others/fun). Our qualitative study explained these in more detail and revealed missing aspects. 47.6% of students participated in USP. Potential improvements for USP include program maintenance during the semester break and temporal harmonization with the classes. The Discussion are The qualitative component identified additional reasons for sport activity that were not addressed by the item battery, which provides critical implications for developing item batteries for future research. Our results may help to generate a more target-group-oriented approach to increase physical activity among students, which will reduce sedentary behavior and future disease burden.

7.2 Saudan Makhlouf (Makhlouf, 2009, pp. 44-94), This study came under the title: Sports practice in the sections "Sports and Study" and its impact on the social interaction of students some secondary schools contain sections of "Sports and Studies" in Chlef. He took an experimental sample consisting of 02 sections and an observation sample consisting of one or two parts of each institution has a "Sport and Study" section to study the existing differences and try to facilitate the comparison between the results obtained between the two samples. The researcher used the primary data form and the climate scale psychological. The study found that sport contributes to building bridges of communication and bridging relationships between individuals, thus facilitating the passage of information. And that the practice of sports an effective role in the advancement of students on the level of their social self-esteem, which is evident through the achievement of individual aspirations that make the individual satisfied with himself and the role he plays. Mathematical practice also reflects positively on the process of social interaction.

7.3 Bin Abdul Rahman, Syed Ali (Bin Abdul Rahman., 2009, pp. 63-101), This study came under the title: The Contribution of Parasports during the Physical Education and Sports Class in Achieving Psychosocial Compatibility among High School Students. The study aims to verify the extent of the contribution of paralympic games to achieving psychological compatibility social and physical improvement. Also highlight the scientific and practical value of the semi-sports games. With knowledge of the impact of semi-sports games in raising the morale of students. The researcher used this study "the descriptive method" in order to be consistent with the aim of the study. The sample is an experimental sample consisting of the first sample and it consists of 100 male

and female students who have been identified with individuals practicing semi-sports games during the physical education and sports class, as for the second game it consists of 100 male and female students who are identified as individuals, who are not practicing semi-sports games during the physical education and sports class, in some of the secondary schools of Blida, and the researcher used a questionnaire questionnaire and personality scale for middle and high school.

7.4 Slimani Ali, Belkacem doudou (Slimani & Belkacem , 2019, pp. 106-102),The aim of this study is to identify the relationship between the excising extra high school sport activity and social compatibility of students in secondary school of ouargla through the identification of difference among the extracurricular physical practitioners. The researcher used descriptive approach by surveying method. This study is applied on a random sample of 120 pupils; 60 extracurricular physical activity practitioners and 60 non-practitioners in secondary school level in ouargla municipality. Also the researcher used the second part of psychical social compatibility scale to measure social compatibility prepared by the Egyptian researcher “racha abderrahman mahmoud wali “ in 2007. Concerning the statistical side, the searcher used t test at the level of 0.05 to define differences in social compatibility among practitioners and non-practitioners of extracurricular physical activity. The reached results show the existence of disparity among practitioners and non-practitioners of extracurricular physical activity statistically significant in all dimensions and this confirms the validity of given hypothesizes. The researcher suggested a set of recommendations, the main of which was supporting curricular sports in general and extracurricular sports in particular, which in turn contribute to reducing the ill social compatibility degree and create positive attributes and try to achieve social compatibility in all its dimensions, through practicing extra-curricular sports activities.

8. Defining research concepts and terms

8.1 Extracurricular sporting activity: It is an educational activity outside working hours, the aim of which is to provide an opportunity for outstanding students and those with identities to raise the level of their performance, and enables students with a weak level to remedy their weaknesses and improve their level (Shaltout & others, 1995 pp. 106-102).

8.1.1 Indoor extracurricular sporting activity: It is the activity that is presented outside the lessons times inside the educational institution, and its purpose is to provide an opportunity for each pupil to practice the activity that is afflicted with him, and is usually done during long rest times (Al-Mandalawi & others, 1990, p. 55).

8.1.2 Extracurricular extracurricular activity: It is the activity that takes place in formal competitions between school teams and other schools, and external activity is extremely important because it falls at the top of the sports program,

which starts from the daily lesson and then the internal activity to end with the external activity, where it affects the summary of limits and sports talents in various games by representing the school in School matches, as it is easy to choose the school team players for various regional and international competitions.

8.1.3 Procedural definition: It is all non-class sporting activities, competitive and non-competitive, practiced inside and outside the institution and the organization by the professors of the institution itself, and the private internal organization or by the state association for private external school sports.

8.2 Social compatibility: "It is the individual's ability to hold satisfactory social powers with people who associate with him or who work with him without people feeling an urgent need for their kindness or asking for a favor from them, and social harmony is able to control himself with the positions that refer to the actions, so he does not revolt or recklessly trivial. The reasons are that, in addition to his ability to treat people realistically, he is not affected by what his thoughts and illusions are imagined about them. Therefore, the socially compatible is described as emotionally mature (Good & Carter, 1973, p. 55).

9. Perspective study

Before any step from completing a project, it is essential and an obligation to make a forehanded anticipation.

In the goal of knowing all corners of the research changes that may appear or happen during the process. For it or they may affect in our results. Besides, it helps to be sure of the adequate tools of the study and its territory (society).

However; our perspective study was done to know the extent clewness of terms linked to the scale and its adaption which allow the pupil to answer without a need of any explanation. So we reached the targeted institutions and we distributed copies of the scales (questionnaires) to a sample of 20 pupils. Just to be sure of the ability of their understand of our research terms.

10. Society and the study's sample

Mr. Mohamed Kacem says in his book "the new logic and the research way" he sees the sample as a part from the whole or some from all.

Ibrahim Bassiouni Amira says: The number of cases covered by all that belong to him or included by everyone that contains large, it is difficult to even impossible to study all these cases,

Therefore, the researcher chooses to select a limited number of all that Grawitz defines as a finished or unfinished set of predefined elements on which the observations are based.

In this context, the research community consists of students from the intermediate stage in the Wilayat of Chlef, with a total population of 86,885 students. The study population was defined as four averages, with a population

Title: Effect of non-class sports activity on social compatibility of middle school students, a field study of some of the averages of the state
Bouali Lakhdar.....Nemroud Bachir

of 1551 students. In view of the nature of the research, . Therefore, a random sample of randomly selected samples should be used to reach 160 students representing 10.31% of the size of the specific study population, ie, 80 students of non-class sports activity and 80 non-practicing students of non-athletic activity. Yen on the four previously mentioned averages as follows:

Table 1. represents the distribution of sample members to the study population

	First Middle school		Second Middle school		Third Middle school		Fourth Middle school	
	Practi.	Non-practi.	Practi.	Non-practi.	Practi.	Non-practi.	Practi.	Non-practi.
First year	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
Second year	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
Third year	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
Fourth year	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
Total	40		40		40		40	
Grand total	160							

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.09

11. Study Tools

The research tools are the focus of the research methodology in order to reach the truth revealed to the search. In this sense, the researcher described several methods of collecting information, which helped him to uncover aspects of the research:

11.1 Scale of social compatibility

In our study, we used the measure of social compatibility prepared by the Egyptian researcher Rasha Abdel Rahman Mohamed Wali for middle school students (2007) (Abd El Rahman & Wali, 2007), which measures adolescent

Title: Effect of non-class sports activity on social compatibility of middle school students, a field study of some of the averages of the state
Bouali Lakhdar.....Nemroud Bachir

relationships, social and intimate, and participation in social activities, and accept the customs and traditions and values of society

After introducing the researcher to many of the references and measurements associated with this scale, I suggested that it measures after the social consensus, which contains six secondary dimensions (domains), and these dimensions are:

Table 2. Distribution of expressions in each dimension and direction.

Number	scales	Number of terms	terms numbers	
			positive	Negative
1	The tact in dealing with others	05	6,9,10,19,29	/
2	Compliance with the Community	09	34,11,12,,13,14,15,217,31,37	/
3	Ability to drive	06	4,20,21,23,24,41	/
4	Relationships in the family	06	7,26,27,28,30	22
5	Relationships in school	09	8,16,32,33,35,36,39,40	38
6	Relationships in the environment	06	1,5,18,2,3	25
Total		41	38	3

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.10

The measure of social compatibility for middle school students whose number of 41 expressions represents 6 dimensions, is subject to a gradual balance of estimation. Grade: Yes = 1 degree, no = 0, On the scale, negative expressions

are corrected in the opposite direction. In the end, the scores for each dimension are collected separately as well as the total score of the scale.

12. Methods and techniques used in the study

The researcher used the following statistical methods: T.test, Pearson correlation coefficient, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, ALFA coefficient, validity and stability of the scale used

The key to correcting the social compatibility scale for middle school students: (Yes = 1, and no = zero in positive terms), (yes = zero, not = 1 in negative terms).

13. Analysis of search results

There are statistically significant differences in the degree of social compatibility between the practicing and non-practicing students of the non-descriptive sports activity in the intermediate stage.

13.1 Validate the content of the scale (sincerity of internal consistency)

To calculate the validity of the scale, the researcher adopted the method of internal consistency to calculate the validity of the terms and dimensions of the scale by finding the coefficient of correlation between the terms and their dimensions, and between the dimensions and the total degree of the scale, where the scale was applied to the basic sample of the study and the results were as follows:

Table 3. Honesty coefficients and their significance to the dimensions of social compatibility.

Scales dimensions	Correlation coefficients	Honesty coefficient	Level of significance
The tact in dealing with others	0.532	0.740	
Compliance with the Community	0.836	0.931	0.05
Ability to drive	0.609	0.824	
Relationships in the family	0.661	0.878	
Relationships in school	0.734	0.898	
Relationships in the environment	0.672	0.881	

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.11

From the above table, there is a statistically significant correlation between the expressions and their dimensions, between the dimensions and the total score of the scale indicating the true internal consistency of the expressions and dimensions of the scale. The calculated value of T is greater than the estimated value of 0.159 at the level Significance 0.05.

13.2 Stability of the scale content

Table 4. Stability coefficients and their significance to the dimensions of social compatibility.

Scales dimensions	Number of terms	Correlation coefficients	Honesty coefficient	Level of significance
The tact in dealing with others	05	0.379	0.549	
Compliance with the Community	09	0.767	0.868	
Ability to drive	06	0.515	0.679	0.05
Relationships in the family	06	0.629	0.772	
Relationships in school	09	0.678	0.808	
Relationships in the environment	06	0.636	0.777	
total	41	0.747	0.855	

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.12

The table shows that there is a statistically significant correlation relationship at a significant level of 0.05 between the individual and marital expressions of the research sample of the dimensions of the scale, indicating the stability of the scale and its dimensions.

14. Analysis of search results

There were statistically significant differences in the degree of social compatibility between the practicing and non-practicing students of non-class sports activity in the intermediate stage.

Table 5. Statistical significance of the differences between practitioners and non-practitioners own dimension in tact dealing with others.

	Samp.	Arith. mean	Stand. Devi.	T calcu.	Degree of free.	T tabu.	Stati. signi. at 0.05
Practi.	80	4.437	0.570	2.513	158	1.98	Signi.
Non-practi.	80	4.112	1.006				

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.12

The table indicates that there are significant differences between the average score of the group of students practicing the non-descriptive sports activity after the tact in dealing with others, the value of calculated values greater than the scheduled values of 1.98 at the freedom level 158 and at the level of significance 0.05, Practitioners are more able to deal with others in a more decent, disciplined and accepting way, thus gaining good citizenship, compared with non-practicing students of non-descriptive sports activity.

Table 6. The statistical significance of the differences between practitioners and non-practitioners regarding the extent of compliance with the group.

	Sam.	Arith.	Stand. Devi.	T calcu.	Degree of free.	T tabu.	Stati. signi. at 0.05
Practi.	80	8.60	0.704	8.679	158	1.98	Signi.
Non-practi.	80	6.937	1.561				

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.13

Table (6) indicates that there are significant differences between the average scores of the group of students practicing non-sports activity and the average score of the non-practicing group of non-practicing sports activity after the group's compliance. The calculated value of $t = 8.679$ is greater than the estimated $t = 1.98$ at a degree of freedom of 158 and at a level of significance of 0.05, so it is clear to us that the students practicing

Title: Effect of non-class sports activity on social compatibility of middle school students, a field study of some of the averages of the state
Bouali Lakhdar.....Nemroud Bachir

They are more sense of belonging to the group in addition to a sense of reassurance and more satisfaction of their needs and developmental needs relating to status and social status, and this compared to students who are not practicing sports activity non-class.

Table 8. The statistical significance of the differences between practitioners and non-practitioners regarding the dimension of relations with the family.

	Sam.	Arith.	Stand. devi.	T calcu.	Degree of free.	T tabu.	Stati. signi. at 0.05
Practi.	80	5.287	0.766	7.769	158	1.98	Signi.
Non-practi.	80	4.075	1.166				

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.13

Table (8) indicates that there are significant differences between the average scores of the group of students practicing non-sports activity and the average score of the non-practicing group of non-sports activity at the distance of the driving ability. The calculated value of $T = 7.769$ is greater than the estimated $T=1.98$ With a level of freedom of 158 at a level of significance of 0.05, which indicates that the students who practice the sports activity have a great ability to deal and social communication with family members and their association with them, which will gain a large number of values, experiences and social preferences desired in comparison with non-practicing students of non-sports activities.

Table 9. The statistical significance of the differences between practitioners and non-practitioners regarding the dimension of relationships in school.

	Sam.	Arith.	Stand. Devi.	T calcu.	Degree of free.	T tabu.	Stati. signi. at 0.05
Practi.	80	7.862	0.964	7.016	158	1.98	Signi.
Non-practi.	80	6.350	1.669				

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.14

Table (9) indicates that there are significant differences between the mean scores of the group of students practicing non-sports activity and the average score of the non-practicing group of non-sports activities after school relations,

where the calculated value of $t = 7.016$ is greater than the estimated $t=1.98$ With a level of freedom of 158 at a level of significance of 0.05, which indicates that students practicing non-sports activity are more able to communicate and positively correlate with the school environment, including teachers, administrators and colleagues compared to non-practicing students.

Table 10. Statistical significance of the differences between practitioners and non-practitioners regarding the dimension of relationships in the surrounding environment.

	Sam.	Arith.	Stand. Devi.	T calcu.	degree of free.	T tabu.	Stati. signi. at 0.05
Practi.	80	5.687	0.586	6.704	158	1.98	Signi.
Non-practi.	80	4.650	1.253				

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.14

Table (10) indicates that there are significant differences between the average score of the group of students practicing non-sports activity and the average score of the non-practicing group of non-sports activities after the relationships in the surrounding environment where the calculated value of $t = 6.704$ is greater than the estimated $t = 1.98$ at a level of freedom of 158 and at a level of significance of 0.05, indicating that students practicing sports activity of the descriptive more able to social interaction with the elements of the environment surrounding them and adapt to the requirements of society and its systems and social standards and ethical values and thus understand the meanings of cohesion and participation and belonging and They are thus more likely to develop social relationships, compliance and social discipline than those who are not practicing non-sports activities.

Table 11. Statistical significance of the differences between practitioners and non-practitioners of the degree of social compatibility.

Title: Effect of non-class sports activity on social compatibility of middle school students, a field study of some of the averages of the state

Bouali Lakhdar.....Nemroud Bachir

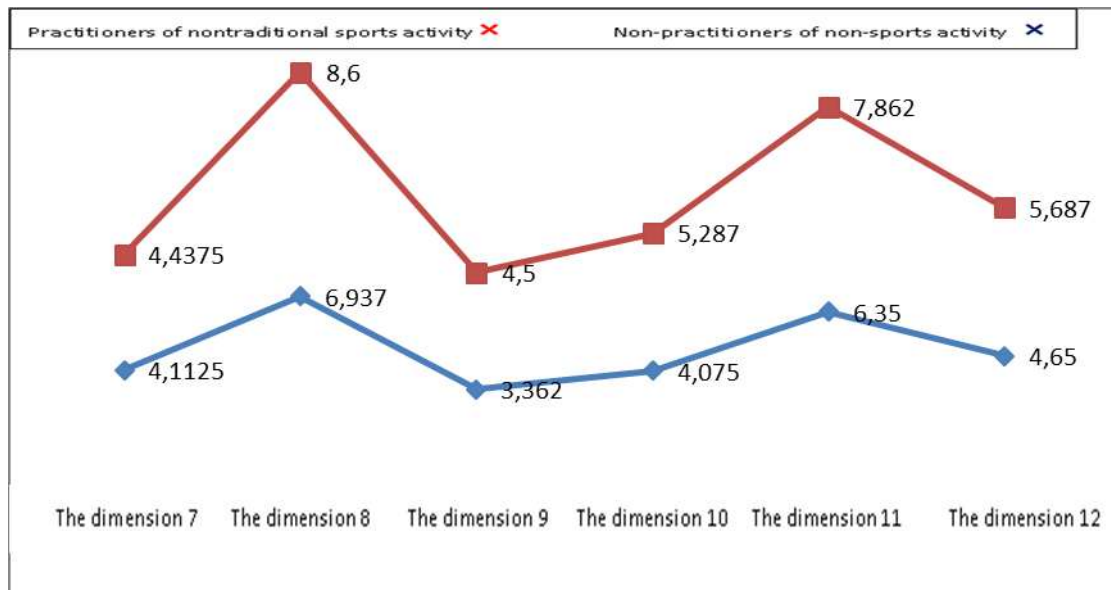
	Sam.	Arith.	Stand. Devi.	T calcul.	Degree of free.	T tabu.	Stati. signi. at 0.05
Practi.	80	36.375	2.335	10.854	158	1.98	Signi.
Non- practi.	80	29.487	5.172				

Source: Bouali and Nemroud, 2022, p.15

In order to determine the statistical significance of the differences between the students practicing the non-descriptive sports activity after the social consensus, we return to the calculated value (t) and the t-value of the table corresponding to the degree of freedom 158 and by revealing the value of (t) in the critical values table, (T) calculated at 10.854 is greater than the T value in various cases. Therefore, we conclude that the differences between the averages of the raw grades are statistically significant among the students practicing the non-linear sports activity and non-practicing students Social cohesion and positive direction for practitioners, indicating that they are more socially compatible through their success in establishing social relationships with others and their sense of social responsibility. The individual's ability to cope with the community and the sense of belonging, affection and the possibility of interacting with the requirements of the ever-renewed reality are revealed. Change and flexibility in the behavior towards desired trends leading to the achievement of social health and compliance with the rules of social control and to achieve a state of harmony and solidarity with everyone around him.

Fig.1. It represents the mean differences between practitioners and non-practitioners of social adjustment.

**Title: Effect of non-class sports activity on social compatibility of middle school students, a field study of some of the averages of the state
Bouali Lakhdar.....Nemroud Bachir**



15. Discussion of results

The results showed that students who practice non-sport activity are more socially consistent than non-practitioners of this activity, which were explained by the values of the gross scores for the social compatibility of the nontraditional and non-practicing sports students and the previous studies, Racha Abd Elrahmen Mohammed (Abd El Rahman & Wali, 2007) entitled Effect of the program of the preliminary preparatory games on the psychological and social compatibility of students in the preparatory stage, which results in the existence of an inverse relationship to the rates of improvement of social harmony between the experimental group and the control group in favor of the experimental group by 9.65%. This reflected the effect of the program of proposed sports activities in increasing the rate of improvement in social harmony. Therefore, the practice of non-sports activity plays a role in achieving social harmony through the formation of attitudes and behaviors that confront new attitudes, Happiness with others, adherence to the ethics of society, compliance with social norms, compliance with rules of social control, acceptance of change and sound social interaction, and thus access to social health and finally achieving the state of Harmony and balance in the relationship of the adolescent pupil with his friends and family members and his local environment and society, which leads to satisfy his needs with the acceptance of the demands and commitments imposed by him and the standards and values and thus establish a harmonious relationship with the environment in which he lives, Achieving social compatibility, which means that there are statistically significant differences in the degree of social compatibility between students practicing and non-practicing of non-sports activity in the middle stage and it can be said that the partial hypothesis is

achieved, and therefore we can say that the sports activity The social compatibility of middle school students, suggesting that the general premise of the study have been achieved (Bebensee & Barbara, 1980, p. 56). And study of (Ellison, E., 1979) the aim of the study was to compare class behavior and social harmony between single and dual families. The number of the sample included 19 children from single families and 19 children from dual families. Their ages ranged between 11 and 12 years, and they used them (the Louisville List) for school behavior, as the results showed many similarities in the classroom behavior of both children of single and dual families. Children from single families suffer from social incompatibility and have a scientific weakness (Ellison & Edyth, 1979, pp. 1943-1944).

16. Conclusion

On the light of the findings and with what may go with the results of the hypothesis, which aimed to know the spiritual differences among scales of the social acceptance and the global scale one. In addition to the components of each sense. Hence forth, the statistical analysis showed that there are differences in spiritualnidum concerning the social acceptance.

And its components which are the politesses when dealing with them and the group respect decisions and the ability to be leaders and not only the presence of positive communication but also the tightties or relation with every ones' family and school helped by the general surroundings being as the suite environment to prove that the practiseess have enough degree for the social acceptance.

And what concernese the globale agreement (acceptence) the study showedall the practisess of the non curicul (or extraccurricular) sport have relly that notion if compared with the non practisers.

To admit; we agree that in the sporting field there is a positive relationship among different in social interference and schools' scoring and succeded. and there are also differences between the sport winners (succeded) and the non-ones.

So the theoretical supposition that assured the positive characters of teen pupils proved us that practising sport or extra- curricular sport activities help as in instituting (set up) (Buonamano & others, 1995, pp. 265–281). Any individual with stable, balanced and complete perssonality from all sides; physical and social ones. And when a teen acquires the capacity of the social acceptance; he can safety adapt and tame not only himself but also the society

which means in sport a good sign of the healthy spirit.

17. Bibliography

1. Abdul Rahman Syed Ali (2009), *The contribution of semi-sports games during the physical and sports education class to achieving psychosocial adjustment among secondary school students*, Master's note, Institute of Physical Education and Sports, University of Algiers 3, Algeria.
2. Ammar Bouhoush, Mohamed Mahmoud Thinibat (1995), *Scientific Research Methods and Research Methods*, Diwan of University Publications, Algeria.
3. Ammar Bouhoush, Mohamed Mahmoud Thinibat (1995), *Scientific Research Methods and Research Methods*, Diwan of University Publications, Algeria.
4. Bebensee, Barbara Ann. (1980), *Adjustment counseling with children of Divrced parent*, in Dissertation Abstracts international, Vol. 40, No. 12.
5. Diopoldeb, Van Dalen (1977), *Research Methods in Education and Psychology*, T: Muhammad Nabil Nofal, the Anglo-Egyptian Library, Cairo.
6. Ellison, Edyth Josephine (1979), *Class Room Behavior and Psychosocial adjustment from single and two parent families*, in Dissertation astracts international, Vol.40.
7. Good, Carter V. (1973), *Dictionary of Education*, MCGraw-Hill company New York.
8. Hassan Shaltout and others (1995), *Organization and Management in Physical Education and Sports*, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Hadith, 2Ed., Cairo.
9. HYPERLINK
 "https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Diehl+K&cauthor_id=30009179"
 Katharina Diehl , HYPERLINK
 "https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Fuchs+AK&cauthor_id=30009179" Anna
 Katharina Fuchs , HYPERLINK
 "https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Rathmann+K&cauthor_id=30009179"
 Katharina Rathmann , HYPERLINK
 "https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Hilger-Kolb+J&cauthor_id=30009179"
 Jennifer Hilger-Kolb (2018), *Students' Motivation for Sport Activity and Participation in University Sports, A Mixed-Methods Study*, BioMed Research International, vol. 2018, Article ID 9524861, p.7, Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/9524861>.

10. Maurice Ingres (2004), *Methodology of Scientific Research*, translated by Bouzid Sahraoui and others, Kasbah Publishing House, Algeria.
11. Ministry of National Education, *Intermediate School Goals and Some Means of Achieving them*, Central Agency for School and University Textbooks and Teaching Aids, Algeria.
12. Muhammad Awad Bassiouni and others (1992), *Theories and Methods of Physical Education*, Diwan of University Publications, 2nd Edition, Algeria.
13. Muhammad Hassan Allawi, Osama Kamel Ratib (1999), *Scientific Research in Physical Education, Sports and Psychology*, Dar Al Fikr Al Arabi, 1st Edition, Cairo, Egypt.
14. Qasim Al-Mandalawi and others (1990), *Student's Guide to Field Applications in Physical Education*, Vol.02, University of Al Mosul, Iraq.
15. R. Buonamano, A. Cei, A. Mussino (1995), *Participation Motivation in Italian Youth Sport*, *Te Sport Psychologist*, vol.9, no.3.pp.265-281.
16. Rasha Abdel Rahman, Mohamed Wali (2007), *The effect of a group preparatory games program on the psychological and social adjustment of middle school students*, u. M. thesis, Mansoura University, Egypt.
17. Saudan Makhoulf (2009), *Sports practice in the departments of "Sport and Study" and its impact on social interaction among students*, Master's note, Institute of Physical Education and Sports, University of Algiers 3, Algeria.
18. Soleimani Ali. Belkacem Doudou (2019), *The Relationship of Extra-curricular Sports Activity to Achieving Social Compatibility among Secondary School Students*, *Al-Manthama Sports Journal*, Vol.06, No.15, University of Djelfa.