

The influence of qualification and experience on the behavior of the athletic leader and group interaction in volleyball senior clubs

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Submission Date 29/07/2021 Acceptance date 10/02/2022 Published date 15/04/2022

Abstract:

In general, the study aimed to know the effect of the variables of the academic qualification and experience on the behaviour of the athletic leader and the collective interaction, the descriptive approach was relied upon due to its relevance to the nature of our study, and the questionnaire was relied upon according to a random sample represented in 16 leaders and vice-leaders of volleyball teams senior category in the city of Djelfa, and after verification of the study results We came to the following: - There are no statistically significant differences for the behaviour and the group interaction of the sporting leader, according to the variable of the academic qualification and experience, On this basis, the study recommended that the leader's signal should be given to those with experience and academic qualification because of its positive impact on the behavior of the players and the achievement of collective interaction in order to achieve the required performance and the desired results, and the leader must take the initiative to find solutions to the problems facing his colleagues within the team and try Achieving harmony and solidarity among all.

Keywords: educational qualification, experience, athletic leader, team interaction, volleyball.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The group is unique in the characteristic of interaction that distinguishes it from the grouping. The volleyball team is a group whose members interact with each other during training and matches in order to achieve the desired results, and given that the interaction is only through direct communication, which is the exchange of information from one or more people by creating Understanding between the sender and the addressee (Muhammad, 2016), and this is due to the fact that communication is one of the most important factors that have established social relations between individuals, It was also reported on the group that it is "an open pattern of interaction in which communication determines the construction of its social pattern, and these different interactions exert their influence on the identity of the pattern, and thus it was considered that communication between individuals in order to achieve a common goal similar to the interaction in the group, it is difficult to have a connection between

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a number Of individuals without interaction between them and vice versa, And the leadership of the sports team, according to Ahmed Fawzi, is not a pure sports movement leadership, but rather an educational leadership in the first place and a sports movement in the second place (Zaki, 1997)

That group interaction is a verbal expression of the phenomenon that is attributed to the continued membership of individuals for the group or team, and it is almost universally recognized that sport is difficult for a sports team to win that lacks cohesion, interdependence and unity, and in general it lacks social relations and is that relationship between one person and another and in other words the deviant group which It is determined in joint actions and various activities, which are characterized by their types in mutual influence, and therefore friendship appears through the practice of collective actions as the nature of this relationship appears in that respect and cooperation and also conflict and competition (Faisal, 2005) The researchers in the field of sports training have given importance to interaction from the standpoint of the sports team, where the latter is "a group of individuals who interact with each other in a dynamic interaction within the framework of specific criteria in order to achieve a common sports goal" (Fawzi, 2001) One of the most important factors affecting the formation of the team is the technical leadership represented by the personality of the team leader, which is defined as the final gathering or the general outcome of all motives, habits, interests in tendencies, sensations, ideals, opinions, and beliefs, whether they are inherited or acquired, and that are reflected on human behaviour and interaction. With the environment (Mustafa et al, 2015), his personality contributes greatly to building and maintaining the team spirit, and this is through a positive impact on the behaviour of his fellow players and guiding them and directing them to the right direction to achieve the target goals.

That is why we wanted to examine the effect of the variables of the educational qualification and experience on the behavior of the athletic leader and the collective interaction of volleyball clubs among the senior category in the city of Djelfa, Based on what has been discussed, we seek through our study to answer the following **questions**: Are there statistically significant differences for the behavior of the athletic leader and the collective interaction of volleyball clubs senior category in the city of Djelfa according to the variables of the educational qualification and experience?

Through this general question, we raise the following sub-questions

* Are there statistically significant differences for the behavior of the sporting leader of volleyball clubs in the senior category in the city of Djelfa according to the variables of the educational qualification and experience?

* Are there statistically significant differences for group interaction of volleyball clubs in the senior category in the city of Djelfa according to the variables of the educational qualification and experience?

We will mention the most important studies that are relevant to the subject of the study, and within the limits of our knowledge and we will try to present some of the research found in some books and letters that touched on both variables or one of them:

-The study of Belaid Aqil Abdel-Qadir (2014), This study examined the relationship between the factor of mathematical experience and its relationship to developing the level of kinaesthetic mental perception among karate athletes with a large category, where the researcher relied on the descriptive approach and the Renner Martinez scale (1993) translated by Salah Mohsen He survived (1997) applied to a sample of 396 karate athletes. The study concluded that the type and pattern of mental perception varies with the level of age, gender, and experience in the performance of Algerian karate athletes and that the level of experience plays a role in developing the level of motor mental perception of karate Do athletes and thus develops their level of sports performance.

Ali Mustafa Al-Olaimat study (2014), The study examined the effect of the qualification experience, the educational qualification and years of experience for kindergarten teachers on the implementation skills of teaching a kindergarten child from their point of view, and the study group consisted of 80 teachers in government schools for the academic year: 2010/2011, and the study tool was The questionnaire, and the results of the study showed the following:

- The degree of kindergarten teacher perception of the necessary implementation skills to teach the kindergarten child on the three areas of the tool and the tool as a whole was of a high degree of appreciation, and the field of activities came in the first order, in the field of means came in the third and last order.

- There are statistically significant differences at the level of 0.05 in the degree of perception (methods, means) and the tool as a whole, attributed to the variable of the level of scientific qualification and for the sake of higher diploma female teachers, while there were no statistically significant differences in the field of activities.

- There were statistically significant differences at the level of 0.05 in the degree of perception (means) and the tool as a whole attributable to the variable number of years of training experience and in favour of teachers whose experience was 10 years or more, while there were no appearances in the areas of activities and methods.

-Hosni Ezz El-Din study, which includes the concept of the morale of the sports team, which expresses the tendency of athletes to accept sports competition with enthusiasm and confidence despite the problems and difficulties that may affect the team's interaction to achieve a common goal, with incentives to resist challenges? (El-Khouly, 1996)

and Abdul-Aziz bin Ali bin Ahmed Al-Selman study, in the year 2002, King Saud University (Master Thesis) under the title "The leadership behavior of the sports coach and its relationship with achievement motivation among the players of team games in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia The study aimed to

identify the leadership behavior of Saudi and Arab coaches and its relationship with motivation Achievement among players of some group games for the first-class category in clubs in the Eastern Region in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as identifying the extent of the impact of the following variables: (nationality - age - years of experience in the field of training - the nature of the profession) on the leadership behavior of coaches, and the extent of the impact of the following variables: (age - Years of experience in sports practice) on the motivation of achievement for players.

The researcher used the descriptive method in the survey method. The researcher also used the measure of leadership behavior for group games coaches prepared by Abu Zaid (1990) and the scale of achievement motivation patterns for the athlete player prepared by Muhammad Hassan Allawi (1998) to measure achievement motivation associated with sports competition, and the study sample consisted Of (76) coaches and (622) players, for team games for the first-class category in the clubs of the Eastern Region in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the most important results of which were reached by the following:

- There is a correlation between the leadership behavior practiced by the coaches of some group games, Saudi and Arab, for the first-class category in the Eastern Region clubs, and the motivation for achievement for the players.
- That the leadership behavior practiced by the trainers, is the behavior of a leader in its various dimensions, with their focus on some dimensions that they consider to be more important to the training process than other dimensions such as (after paying attention to health aspects, and after training with guidance).
- The level of motivation of achievement among the players of some group games for the first class in the Eastern Region clubs is considered high.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the nationality and the leadership behavior of the trainers after training and counselling in favour of the Arab trainers.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the nature of the profession and the leadership behavior of trainers in the post-participation and democratic behavior in favour of full-time trainers.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between years of experience in the sports field and the achievement motivation for players after the drive to achieve success, for the benefit of highly experienced players from (16 years or older) compared to players with low experience of (1- 5 years).

There is no statistically significant relationship between age and years of experience in sports training and the leadership behavior of coaches.

There is no statistically significant relationship between age and motivation of athletic achievement among players.

and The study of Ahmed Amin Fawzi - Tariq Muhammad Badr Al-Din 2001: The two researchers discussed in this study the psychology of the sports team, where the researchers assumed that the cohesion of the sports team affects the results of sports teams, and they were initially exposed to identifying the most

important aspects of the internal organization of the team that have to do with its cohesion, including Familiarization, homogeneity, heterogeneity, cooperation, and to the communication and interaction system of the team. They also identified the most important factors affecting the team's cohesion; including the availability of effective technical leadership. That the high level of cohesion of sports teams positively affects their results.

- Muhammad Fayez Abu Muhammad 2006 study, On "The leadership style of the coaches and its relationship to team cohesion and the motivation of achievement among players of sports teams". And to test a hypothesis, he applied the measures of leadership style and cohesion of the sports team of Mohamed Hassan Allawi to a sample of handball teams in Egypt.

- Taleb Alali and others study, On "The effect of experience and scientific qualification on the efficiency of the teacher physical and sports education for the secondary stage in producing the lesson" The study aimed to identify the efficiency of physical and sports education for the secondary stage in the production of the lesson and was based on the descriptive survey method And the questionnaire tool, and on a sample of 250 professors, and its results indicate that professional experience and basic training have a positive effect on the teaching competencies and motivate students among the teachers of physical and physical education that the experience that the professor acquires through planning different training situations gave him the possibility to deal with these Competencies and mastery of them.

2. Literature Review:

- **Experience:** means the work that the individual does for a long period of his life, which are the opportunities that the individual gets from the previous work period and the qualifications.

-**The Athletic Leader:** He is the individual in the group who directs and coordinates the activities associated with the group to achieve its goals, and it is the individual who has the greatest influence and influence on the members of the group compared to other individuals (Allawi, 1998).

-**Team interaction:** In the glossary of social sciences terms, social interaction is a social phenomenon in which a mutual effect occurs between two individuals, groups or two bodies, and this interaction is carried out through physical contact directly or indirectly (Yahya Bin Al-Arabi, 2012).

-**Volleyball:** Volleyball is considered one of the most important games in all international competitions at all levels and consists of two teams. Each team consists of 12 players (six on the field and six on the bench). The interview is separated in favour of the team that wins three sets (Yusuf & Bumusjed, 2013).

3. Methods:

- **Survey study:** The survey is the first step that helps researchers takes a forward-looking view to get to know field study (Bin Al-Din Kamal, 2018) It aims to measure the level of honesty and consistency of the tool used in the field

study, and also helps to know the various conditions surrounding the application process.

Then we visited the members of the sample to take a comprehensive idea about the topic and its importance, and we saw the presence of some problems in the payoff of the teams despite the presence of important balances from the distinguished players while taking a general idea about the number of leaders and their representatives in each club to determine the size of the sample, which is chosen randomly after making sure of the correctness Certified information collection tools.

- Design and Procedure

- The sample and its selection methods: It is defined as a group of individuals taken from the indigenous group to be - genuinely represented by it (Lahcen & Makran, 2020), The sample of the study consisted of 16 leaders and vice leaders of the team (Males and Experience 5 years and above) . They were randomly chosen, spread over 10 clubs out of the total players.

-The curriculum: In view of the nature of the topic and in order to diagnose the phenomenon, reveal its aspects and determine the relationship between its elements, we have relied on **the descriptive approach** that we see appropriate for this type of studies.

-Materials: The sports leader behavior questionnaire and the group interaction questionnaire were used:

- Volleyball team interaction questionnaire:

Table No. (01): shows the Alpha cronebach coefficient for calculating stability for the questionnaire:

Questionnaire	Phrases number	The value of the consistency coefficient Alpha cronebach	Self-honesty coefficient	Statistical decision
Group interaction questionnaire	12	0.87	0.93	strong

Source: the author

Through this table it is clear to us that the alpha-cronebach consistency the coefficient of kronbach stability of the questionnaire clauses is strong, and this value is acceptable for scientific research purposes.

- Athletic leader behavior questionnaire:

Table No. (02): Stability coefficients for the athlete's leader's behavior Paragraphs:

Questionnaire	Phrases number	The value of the consistency coefficient Alpha cronebach	Self-honesty coefficient	Statistical decision
The team leader's behavior questionnaire	26	0.91	0.95	strong

Source: the author

Through this table, it becomes clear to us that the alpha-coefficient of consistency of Alpha Cronbach is strong because it equals 0.91, and this indicates that the coefficient of reliability of Cronbach for the paragraphs of the questionnaire is strong, and this value is acceptable for scientific research purposes.

-Statistical Analysis :Presentation and analysis of the results of the first hypothesis:

Table No. (03): shows the extent of the influence of the qualification variable, the behavior of the sporting leader

The variable	The division	The sum of the squares	The degree of freedom	The average squares	The Fisher coefficient	The probability of sig	Significance level	The statistical decision
Leader behavior and educational qualification	Between groups	192.93	03	64.31	0.90	0.46	0.05	Non-significant
	Out groups	855.55	12	71.29				
	Total	1048.43	15					

Source: the author

-Analysis Table 03: Through Table No. 03, which shows the level of significance of the statistical differences, the behavior of the athletic leader of volleyball clubs in the senior category (Males and Experience 5 years and above) in the city of Djelfa according to the variable of the educational qualification, the results indicate the value of the Fisher coefficient of $P = 0.90$, and the value of the probability of sig equal to 0.46, and these values are greater than The significance level is 0.05, which is not statistically significant.

From it we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences for the behavior of the sporting leader of volleyball clubs in the senior category (Males and Experience 5 years and above) in the city of Djelfa according to the variable of the educational qualification.

Table No. (04): Shows the extent of the influence of the experience variable on the behaviour

The variable	The division	The sum of the squares	The degree of freedom	The average squares	The Fisher coefficient	The probability of sig	Significance level	The statistical decision
Leader behavior	Between	40.56	03	20.28	0.26	0.77	0.05	

our and experie nce	group s							Non- signifi cant
	Out group s	10007 .87	12	77.5 2				
	Total	1048. 43	15					

Source: the author

Analysis Table 04:

It is clear from Table 05 shown for the analysis of variance of the experience variable, that the value of $P = 0.26$ (Fisher coefficient) at the degree of freedom 3 and is not statistically significant at the level of significance 0.05 because the probability of significance sig equal to 0.77 and this value is greater than the level of significance 0.05.

From it we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences for the behaviour of the sporting leader of volleyball clubs in the senior category (Males and Experience 5 years and above) in the city of Djelfa according to the variable of experience.

By analyzing and discussing Tables 04 and 05 to analyze the variance of the variable of qualification and experience, the value of sig has indicated that it is greater than the significance level 0.05, and the values of the Fisher coefficient, are not statistically significant, which means that we reject the hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences for the behaviour The sports leader for volleyball clubs at the senior category (Males and Experience 5 years and above) in city of Djelfa according to the variable and academic qualification.

From it we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences for the behaviour of the sporting leader of volleyball clubs in the senior category (Males and Experience 5 years and above) in the city of Djelfa according to the variable of experience and the educational qualification.

2. Results related to the second hypothesis: which states that there are statistically significant differences for the collective interaction of volleyball clubs with the senior category according to the variables of the academic qualification and experience.

2.1 Presentation and analysis of the results of the second hypothesis:

Table No. (06): Explains the extent of the influence of the variable of the educational qualification on the collective interaction

The variable	The division	The sum of the squares	The degree of freedom	The average squares	The Fisher coefficient	The probability of sig	Significance level	The statistical decision
Group interacti	Betw een	18.2 5	03	06.0 8	0.53	0.66	0.05	

on and qualification for leader	group s							Non-significant
	Out group s	136.75	12	11.39				
	Total	155	15					

Source: the author

Analysis Table No. 06: It is clear from Table shown for the variance analysis of the variable of the educational qualification, that the value of the Fisher coefficient $P = 0.53$ at the degree of freedom 3 which is not statistically significant at the level of significance 0.05 because the value of sig is 0.66, and this value is greater than the level of significance 0.05.

From it we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences for the collective interaction of volleyball clubs according to the variable of scientific qualification.

Table No. (07): Shows the extent of the influence of the experience variable on the group interaction of volleyball clubs in the senior category in the city of Djelfa.

The variable	The division	The sum of the squares	The degree of freedom	The average squares	The Fisher coefficient	The probability of sig	Significance level	The statistical decision
Group interaction and experience for leaders	Between groups	20.50	03	10.55	0.99	0.39	0.05	Non-significant
	Out group s	134.50	12	10.34				
	Total	155	15					

Source: the author

Analysis Table 07: It is clear from Table No. 08 shown for the analysis of variance of the variable of experience, that the value of the Fisher coefficient $P = 0.99$ at the degree of freedom 3 and is not statistically significant at the level of significance 0.05 because the probability of sig equal to 0.39, and this value is greater than the level of significance 0.05.

From it we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences for the mass interaction of volleyball clubs in the senior category in the city of Djelfa (Males and Experience 5 years and above) according to the variable of experience. By analyzing and discussing Table No. 06 and 07 to analyze the variance of the variable of qualification and experience, the values for the probability of significance sig, and the values (Fischer coefficient), indicated that they are greater than the significance level 0.05.

From it we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences for the collective interaction of volleyball clubs according to the variable of scientific qualification and experience.

4. Discussion:

Interpretation and discussion of the first hypothesis: which states that there are statistically significant differences for the behavior of the athletic leader according to the variables of the educational qualification and experience?

The Anova variance analysis in Table 05 and 06 did not reveal the presence of statistically significant differences for the behaviour of the mathematical leader according to the variables of the educational qualification and experience, and the values for the probability of sig, and the values (Fischer coefficient), indicated that they are greater than the level of significance 0.05 and not statistically significant, Which means that we reject the hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences for the behaviour of the athletic leader according to the variables of the educational qualification and experience.

We see that experience does not have a direct impact on the behaviour of the athletic leader, but rather that experience is gained from his social environment through customs and traditions, and the culture prevailing in his social environment.

The experience of the person (the athletic leader) within the scope of the surrounding environment may have its main effects on the growth of character traits and these experiences may be unique related to one person only or may be shared between many people so the composition of the leader's personality varies according to the region in which he grew and is affected by its customs and traditions and the characteristics of each Region, we find that the person who grew up in a closed society differs from the person who grew up in a society open to modernity.

In light of the concept of the athletic leader's behaviour, this process is not subject to subjective experiences and interpretations and does not depend on chance factors, but it is a process that is subject to learning and training, where a distinct group of sports community can be selected who have mathematical capabilities and preparations, directions, ideals and educational values and are qualified through programs Specialized science, so that they are able to take responsibility for leadership, which is the backbone of progress and the basis for achieving sporting achievements (Allawi, 1998)

We believe that the captain of the team, and in particular the leaders of volleyball clubs, is a top class, not requiring higher degrees, but rather qualifying programs within the club. A successful leader is that person who

has the ability to attract fellow players towards him in order to advance the club and achieve the desired goals.

Interpretation and discussion of the second hypothesis: which states that there are statistically significant differences for the collective interaction of volleyball clubs with the senior category according to the variables of the academic qualification and experience?

The Anova variance analysis in Table 07 and 08 revealed that there were no statistically significant differences for the group interaction of volleyball clubs in the senior category according to the variables of the educational qualification and experience. Statistically significant, which means that we reject the hypothesis that states that there are statistically significant differences for the collective interaction of volleyball clubs with the major category according to the variables of the academic qualification and experience?

The results were inconsistent with the hypothesis, and this indicates that there is no effect regarding the variables of the academic qualification and experience on the collective interaction of volleyball players of the senior category, so we see that cooperation, mutual dependence and agreement on goal unity are the basic elements that qualify any number of individuals to be a coherent group.

Osama Al-Muzaini (2004) indicated: "If there is a lot of interactions with leaders and most of the interactions are directed within the group, indicating the high morale and strength of the group, but if the relationships of rejection are low, the morale decreases and individuals tend to form attractive relationships with individuals who are not members of the group (Al-Muzaini, 2004), of the conditions for interaction is that everyone feels his need to belong to a family or a group of friends and other groups that he is proud of belonging to, and when the player organizes to a sports team and his positive interaction with the rest of the team members increases, he feels that he is among colleagues, whom he appreciates and appreciates and that he An integral and interconnected part, then the need for affiliation becomes an important psychological need that drives the player to continue in the team membership (El-Khouly, 1996), In the light of the results envisaged for the second hypothesis, and through our review of the theoretical background, it was found that there is no effect of the educational qualification and experience on the interaction of volleyball clubs with the senior category in the city of Djelfa.

5. Conclusion:

Results section summarizes the collected data and the analysis done on From the above we conclude that the conduct of the leader is not subject to experience or to the educational qualification only, There must be a

Various training situations ,and sports preparations, and trends, ideals, educational values, ability to take responsibility and balanced personal traits to achieve desired sporting achievements. As well as the personal characteristics of the team leader play a major role in achieving positive interaction and for the team's benefit through its ability to communicate and demonstrate a spirit of responsibility, moral commitment, self-confidence and excellence with a high degree of intelligence, and providing values and respect for community standards, culture, broad thought, and broadness of sight And the diversity of knowledge and experience, which makes it consistent with the duties of successful leadership, the ability to interact and deal with others, fairness and interaction with the problems of the group, as well as a sense of humour and fun, and taking into account the feelings of the group, and humility in dealing with members of the group.

On this basis, the study recommended that the leader's signal should be given to those with experience and academic qualification because of its positive impact on the behavior of the players and the achievement of collective interaction in order to achieve the required performance and the desired results, and the leader must take the initiative to find solutions to the problems facing his colleagues within the team and try Achieving harmony and solidarity among all.

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