The journal « The challenge »: ISSN 9859-1112 EISSN2602-6619 :
Volume: 16 Issue: 01 / 2024, Pages 222 - 241

Sports selection in amateur sports clubs between field experience and scientific determinants

الإنتقاء الرياضي في النوادي الرياضية للهاويين بين الخبرة الميدانية و المحددات العلمية

Benrekia abed [*1], ferloul snouci [2]

[1] hassiba benbouali university chlef (algeria), a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

[2] abdelhamid benbadis university mostaganem (algeria), fourloulsnouci@yahoo.fr

Received: 11/08/2023 **Accepted: 22/02/2024** **Published: 16 /03/2024**

Abstract:

Through this research, the researcher decided to shed light on the reality of sports clubs from the side of the sports selection of juniors, as it is considered the first step towards selecting a qualified athlete. It consists of three axes distributed to 30 coaches, and the researcher used in the statistical process the percentage and x squared, and the researcher concluded that there are coaches who use sports selection before the player belongs to the team, but with different levels of application, where modern selection by modern means is very weak ..

Keywords: Sports selection ; amateur sports clubs.; , field experience; scientific determinants

Corresponding author: benrekia abed, E-mail: a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

background:

Sports clubs play an important role in building society, as they work to educate the child and prepare him to become a man of the future, by developing his various abilities through targeted education, and modern sports training is like an educational institution that seeks to achieve these goals through the exploitation of various training methods. Selection is a long process that cannot be set within a specific time frame because the morphological growth of athletes changes under the influence of training work as well as growth and living factors (Raouf, 2005, p. 12)... Therefore, the process of preparing an elite athlete to participate in sports competitions is a very important process that focuses on several factors as there are no standards. Fixed, based on scientific foundations for the selection of athletes, they rely on observation and bring players to participate in sports competitions (Radwan, 2017, p. 55).
And selecting the appropriate individual for the type of sports specialization practiced is the first step towards reaching the championship level, so sports training specialists tended to try to determine the necessary specifications for each activity separately, because it aims primarily to choose the best for practicing sports in the hope of reaching higher levels to achieve Satisfactory results and winning local and international tournaments (Manuel for the detection and selection of talents from the Federal Sports Office, 2016).

The field of sports selection is one of the important topics in the sports field, as individuals are not equal in their capabilities and abilities, as there are individual differences between them, which are defined as "disparity and difference in mental, physical, motor and physical abilities. (Mohamed, 2003, p. 68)" Therefore, "the discovery of motor capabilities and physiological characteristics that characterize each A human being and then directing him to practice a certain type of sporting activity that fits with what distinguishes him, but accelerates obtaining success and achieving the required levels with the economy in time, effort and money. Physical, mental and psychological abilities and depending on the theory of individual differences. As "every sport activity or game has typical requirements or specifications that must be met by the athlete so that he can achieve advanced levels."
And selection must include all levels of sports, even the amateur section. Selection is the basic necessity for team building and achieving goals (Grosgeorge & Marion Wolff , 1998, p. 103)
As a matter of fact, questions arose in the mind of the researcher as to whether the coaches depend on the correct scientific selection in forming their teams. In this context, the researcher raises the general question:
- Is the process of sports selection in sports clubs for amateurs based on field experience, or on scientific determinants and foundations, or a combination of both?
The general hypothesis talk about The process of sports selection in sports clubs for amateurs depends on field experience and on determinants and scientific foundations.
And the partial hypotheses are
- Coaches in sports clubs base the selection process on field observation based on their sports experiences.
- Coaches in sports clubs use scientific methods and means in the selection process.
- Coaches in sports clubs begin the selection process with field observation and then scientific selection.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

The importance of the study lies in:
- Knowing the reality of sports selection at the level of amateur football teams
- Showing the extent of interest for trainers in selection at all levels.
- Finding out if the coaches care about the sports selection of the players before integrating them into their sports team.

Research objectives are:
- Detecting the modalities of mathematical selection processes.
- Sensitizing trainers of the necessity and importance of scientific selection.
- An attempt to give a unified model view of the selection process with scientific determinants.
- Draw the attention of trainers to the application of selection based on scientific foundations and not to rely on field experience only and what high levels selection can achieve in the future.
- Knowing the nature of the relationship between sports training and the amateur sports selection process..

1. Methods:

The researcher used the "descriptive approach" in the manner of survey studies, in order to suit it with the nature of the study.

1.1 pilot Study:

In this study titled "Sports Selection in Sports Clubs for Amateurs Between Field Experience and Scientific Determinants", the researcher went to some honorary department clubs in the city of Chlef, in order to diagnose and collect information and ideas and verify hypotheses. Through this study, the researcher was able to develop a questionnaire, which Address it to the collegiate sports coaches.

Spatial and temporal domain:

1.2 The human and place domain:

The questionnaire was distributed to a group of team sports coaches in the city of Chlef.

1.3 Temporal domain:

The beginning of this field study was in the period from Sunday, April 4, 2023 until Thursday, May 09, 2023, when the questionnaire was distributed to the trainers.

1.4 Study population: The study population is the category of team sports coaches in the city of Chlef, and it consists of 44 coaches.

1.5 Research sample: I was keen to reach more accurate, objective and reality-matching results, as the researcher chose the sample of team sports coaches in the city of Chlef, the state of Chlef, which was chosen intentionally in order to facilitate the study, that is, he did not allocate the sample with any characteristics or advantages such as academic level, age, experience , ... etc., where the researcher distributed 36 questionnaire forms to the various team sports coaches in the city of Chlef, the state of Chlef, where the researcher was able to retrieve 30 questionnaire forms due to the failure to retrieve 6 forms from the trainers, which required him to limit his sample to 30 coaches that were selected In the intentional way, as it represents 60% of the study population.

1.6 Limitations of the study: This study was limited to the clubs of the honorary section in the city of Chlef, due to its proximity, as well as the lack of time, in addition to avoiding the

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , E-mail: : a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

financial burdens required by the study outside the city of Chlef, the state of Chlef, from transportation expenses to other costs.

2. Determine the study variables::

- The independent variable: field experience and scientific determinants of the selectors.
- The dependent variable: mathematical selection.

3 . Study tools:

The researcher used a questionnaire tool directed towards the team sports coaches, in order for the researcher to obtain the largest number of valid hypotheses after analyzing the results, and to give suggestions and clarifications to open the field for information, and to confirm other, more in-depth studies on this subject.

Statistical treatment:

The analysis was performed using the following statistical methods:

- percentage - x^2 squared.:

4-Results:

4.1 The first hypothesis:Coaches in sports clubs base the selection process on field observation based on their sports experiences.

- Question No (1): Do you use observation during the selection process?

- Purpose: To see if the coach relies on observation in the selection process.

Table No1

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	66.7
No	10	33.3
Total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
6.25	3.84	0.05	1

Analysis and discussion:

Through Table No (1) shown above, it is clear that a large number of coaches, whose number reached (20), with an estimated rate of (66.6%), answered that they use observation in the process of sports selection.) With an estimated rate of (33.3%), they answered that they do not use observation in the process of mathematical selection, and when applying the x^2 squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of Ka2 reached (6.25), which is greater than the tabulated value that reached (3.84) at the level of significance 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1, from here it is clear to us that there are statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers that support their answers.

Through all of the above, we conclude that most of the respondents believe that observation is an essential process during the selection process and that it contributes significantly to the optimal selection of amateurs, according to what suits the athlete.

- Question No (2): Have you ever participated in the selection process?

- purpose: to find out if the coach had prior knowledge in the sports selection process.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

Table No2

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	22	73.3
no	8	26.7
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
6.10	3.84	0.05	1

Analysis and discussion:

Through Table No. 2, we note that a large percentage of the trainers, who numbered (22), with a rate of (73.7%), answered that they participated in the selection process, while the rest of the same studied sample, who numbered (8) with a rate of (26.3%), did not participate in the selection process. selection process by . When applying the x^2 test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of Ka2 was (6.10), which is greater than the value at the significance level of 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1, from here it becomes clear to us that there are statistically significant differences.

Conclusion:

Through, we have previously concluded that there are a large number of coaches participating in the selection process, and this indicates that this process takes place at the level of honorary clubs, especially the intermediate ones, but this process is not subject to scientific foundations, but rather it is carried out in a random manner.

- QuestionNo. (3): In order for the athlete to join the clubs, does he pass the selection process?

- Purpose: To find out whether coaches use the selection process before athletes join clubs.

Table No 3

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
always	12	40
sometimes	13	43.3
rarely	5	16.7
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
3.90	**5.99**	**0.05**	**2**

- analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the coaches, who numbered (13) coaches, with a rate of (43.3%), answered that when an athlete joins a club, a selection test is sometimes required. As for the second category of the same studied sample, which numbered (12) coaches, with a rate of (40%), they answered That when an athlete joins a club, a selection test is always required. As for the remaining (5) coaches at a rate of (16.7%), they answered that when an athlete joins a club, a selection test is rarely required.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , **E-mail: :** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

By analyzing the results, we notice that most coaches do not realize the importance of subjecting the athlete to a selection test before joining the club, in order to know his true capabilities and predict the extent of his ability to improve his level and achieve tangible results, and when applying the x^2 test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than scheduled value.

Where the value of the calculated squared k was (3.9), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (5.99) at the level of ours that there are no statistically significant differences between the teachers' answers that support the significance of 0.05 and the degree of freedom 2, from here it is clear to us that there are no statistically significant differences Among the trainers' answers support their answers.

Conclusion:

From this point of view, and through the results obtained, we conclude that most coaches do not realize the importance of subjecting the athlete to the selection process, and this reinforces the justification for their weak scientific level, as it is necessary for the coach to realize the importance of adopting scientific methods that are codified in building and forming a strong team.

- Question No (4): In your opinion, how many stages should the selection process take place?

- Purpose: To find out if the coaches are aware of the basic stages on which the sports selection process is based.

Table No 4

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
single stage	2	6.7
two-stage	17	56.7
three-stage	9	30.0
More than three stages	2	6.7
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
8.57	7.81	0.05	3

Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the trainers, who numbered (17) trainers, with a rate of (56.7%), believe that the selection process passes through two phases. In three stages, while the third category, which numbered (2) trainers at a rate of (6.7%), believes that the selection process passes through one stage, while the rest of the same studied sample believes that the selection process passes through more than three stages.

And when applying the sufficient squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of the squared sufficient reached (20.40), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (0.00) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 3, from here it becomes clear to us that there is Statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers support their answers.

Conclusion:

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

Through the results obtained in the previous table, we see that there is a big difference between the coaches in answering the stages of athletic selection, and this means that most of the coaches do not know how many stages of this process that must be passed in order to select the athlete, and this confirms that it is proceeding in Automatic and random conditions that are not subject to scientific foundations and principles. Dr. "Mohammed Lutfi Taha" determined the stages of selection that should be taken, who divided them into three stages.

- Question No. (5): Have you ever used observation to evaluate players during a training session?

- Purpose: to know the coach's way of evaluating players.

Table No 5

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	22	90
no	8	10
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
9.15	3.84	0.05	1

- analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the coaches, who numbered (22) coaches, with a rate of (90%), answered that they used the observation in evaluating the players during a training session before, while the second category is from the same studied sample, which numbered (8) with a rate of (10%). She replied that they had not used observation to evaluate players during a training session before. Through the results obtained, we find that most of the trainers have used observation before, and this is evidence of their reliance on observation. As for the trainers who did not use observation, they are very few.

It turns out that these trainers have scientific and field competence in using the field observation element because it is an important criterion that facilitates the trainers in making a good selection.

And when applying the sufficient squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of the squared sufficient reached (9.15), which is the largest tabulated value that amounted to (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1, from here it is clear to us that there are differences Statistically significant among the trainers' answers supports their answers.

- Conclusion:

It becomes clear to us that most of the coaches have previously used observation in evaluating the players during a training session, and that they subject the athletes to the agreed scientific bases in the field of selection, and this confirms that most of the coaches rely on field experience during the selection process.

- Question No. (6): Do you do the selection process on your own or with the help of others?

- Purpose: Knowing the course of the selection process for the trainer.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , **E-mail: :** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

Table No 6

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
alone	16	53.3
With the help of another coach	9	30
With the help of specialists in selection	5	16.7
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
6.53	5.99	0.05	2

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the coaches, who numbered (16) coaches at a rate of (53.3%), believe that the person who must carry out the sports selection process is the coach himself, meaning that the coach does not need assistance from another coach or the specialist in this process. The second from the same studied sample, which numbered (9) coaches at a rate of (30.7%), believes that the sports selection process takes place with the help of another coach. As for the rest of the same studied sample, estimated at (5) coaches, at a rate of (16.7%), it is believed that the appropriate person for the selection process is specialist in this field.

. When applying the sufficient squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of sufficient squared was (6.53), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (0.11) at the significance level 0.05 and degree of freedom 1, from here it is clear to us that there is Statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers support their answers.

- Conclusion:

Based on the previous results, it is clear to us that a large percentage of the coaches believe that the coach is the person who must carry out the process of selecting the athletes in whom he sees a good level. So, he is fully aware of all their capabilities and characteristics, while another percentage of the trainers believes that the trainer carries out the selection process with assistance, because according to their opinion, most of the trainers do not have significant scientific competence that authorizes them to carry out this process, while the remaining group believes the opposite, as it prefers the specialist person Who possesses scientific competence by virtue of being familiar with all the recent research applied in this field

- Question No. (7): What do you rely on in the process of selecting players?

- purpose: to know the coach's reference in the selection process.

Table No 7

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
Your own experience	20	66.7
Scientific reference	10	33.3
total	30	100

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
5.45	3.84	0.05	1

- Analysis and discussion:

Through Table No. (7) shown above, it is clear that a large number of coaches rely on their own experience in carrying out the sports selection process, as their number reached (20), with an estimated rate of (66.7%), while the rest of the coaches, who numbered (10) coaches, reached An estimated (33.3%) use scientific reference in the selection process.

And when applying the x^2 squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated x^2 value was (5.45), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1. From here it becomes clear to us that there are differences Statistically significant among the trainers' answers supports their answers.

- Conclusion:

Through what was mentioned in the previous analysis of the table, it is clear to us that there is a difference in the coaches' answers about the method they adopt while selecting athletes. We found that most coaches rely on their own experience when selecting, and this is inconsistent with the scientific requirements of this process.

Hence, we conclude that the process of sports selection is based on the personal experience of the coach more than his scientific competence. This is what makes it characterized by absolute randomness, and through which we cannot realize the desired goal in the future.

- Interpretation of the results of the first axis related to the first hypothesis through the trainers' answers:

It was found through the results of the axis that the majority of the coaches use field observation and have experience in sports selection and rely on their own experience during the selection, through various previous studies and based on all the results obtained in the aforementioned tables and confirmed in a statistical way, it indicates that the coaches In sports clubs, they build the selection process on field observation based on their mathematical experiences, as this result comes in conformity with the researcher's expectations, in a more precise sense that the process of sports selection for amateurs is carried out in a scientific way for many and random for a few of them and does not depend on constructive scientific foundations And this is confirmed by Ali Bin Quwah (Ali, 1997, p. 15), that field observation is necessary in the process of sports selection, but it is not sufficient to complete the process of sports selection, and this is what Ahmed Lutfi said (Taha, 1st Edition2002, p. 104), that selection is an attempt to attract the interest of the largest possible number of young and talented children towards practicing sporting events through competitions. Sports and through tests, this stage is limited to the age group from 6 to 8 years for the purpose of examining them and selecting those who meet the basic requirements for sporting events using educational observation., and therefore we can say that the hypothesis The first came true.

The second hypothesis: Coaches in sports clubs use scientific methods and means in the selection process.

4.2 The second hypothesis: Coaches in sports clubs use scientific methods and means in the selection process.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , **E-mail: :** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

- **Question No. (9):** In your opinion, are tests and measurements important in the selection process?
- **Purpose:** Knowing the coach's opinion on tests and measurements.

Table No 9

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	24	80
no	6	20
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
7.15	3.84	0.05	1

- Analysis and discussion:

Through table No. (9) shown above, it is clear that a large number of coaches, whose number reached (24), with an estimated rate of (80%), answered that tests and measurements are important in the process of athletic selection, while the rest of the studied sample, whose number reached (6) with an estimated rate of (20%) that believes that measurements and tests are not of great importance in the same selection process.

And when applying the x^2 squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, the calculated value of x^2 was (7.15), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1, from here it becomes clear to us that there are statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers that support their answers.

- Conclusion:

Through the results obtained from the previous table, it is clear that most of the coaches follow the scientific bases in selecting the athletes. They also see that these tests and measurements are important while they are selecting the athletes. This is what highlights the reality of this process, while we find a small group of coaches who do not see that this Tests and measurements are of great importance in the success of the sports selection process, but their application in a scientific and regulated manner remains dependent on the limited level of the coaches and the extent to which they provide the means and equipment necessary for that, but despite this we are not optimistic about anything, as the majority of them were not able to mention even some of the tests, as this is conclusive evidence of their ignorance of them. ,

- **Question No. (10):** What aspect do you take into account when selecting players?
- **purpose:** to know the aspect that the coach takes into account during the selection.
- **Question No. (11):** Do you take anthropometric measurements into account in the selection process?
- **Purpose:** To find out whether the trainer uses anthropometric measurements in the selection process.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

Table No 11

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	20	66.7
no	10	33.3
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
7.15	**3.84**	**0.05**	**1**

- Analysis and discussion:

Through Table No. (11) shown above, it is clear that a large number of coaches, who numbered (10), at a rate of (33.7%), answered that they do not take anthropometric measurements in the process of sports selection. (66.7%) answered that they take anthropometric measurements in the process of mathematical selection, and when applying the x^2 squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated x^2 value reached (7.15), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (3.84) at The level of significance is 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 1. From here it is clear to us that there are statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers that support their answers.

- Conclusion:

Through all of the above, we conclude that most of the respondents see anthropometric measurements as an essential process during the selection process, and it is so, as this process

- Question No. (12): Do you take into account the principle of individual differences when selecting good athletes?

- purpose: to find out whether the coach takes into account the principle of individual differences when selecting good athletes.

Table No 12

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	6	20
no	24	80
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
7.15	3.84	0.05	1

- Analysis and discussion:

Through Table No. (12), it is clear to us that a large percentage of the trainers, estimated at (24), by (80%), answered by not taking individual differences as a criterion for selection, while the rest, who numbered (6), by (20%) of the size of the study, answered that Take into account the individual differences during the process of selecting the sample.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , **E-mail: :** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

When applying the x^2 squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is the largest tabulated value, as the calculated x^2 a value was (7.15), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1. From here it is clear to us that there are significant differences. Statistical significance between the trainers' answers supports their answers.

- conclusion:

Through our reading of the results of the previous table, it becomes clear to us that most of the coaches do not take the principle of individual differences when they carry out the mathematical selection process. To differentiate between athletes in the process of sports selection, and this is confirmed by Dr. Muhammad Lotfi Taha, as he stresses the need to take the principle of individual differences to detect the special preparations of each good athletes greatly to the optimal selection of athletes. (Taha, 1st Edition2002, p. 55)

- Question No. (14): Does the lack of capabilities and means reduce the good selection of athletes?

- purpose: to find out the opinion of the coach about whether the lack of capabilities and means impedes the process of good selection of athletes.

Table No 14

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	25	83.3
no	5	16.7
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
7.25	3.84	0.05	1

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the teachers, who numbered (25) coaches, with a rate of (83.3%), answered that the lack of capabilities has a negative impact on the athletic selection process. As for the second group of the same studied sample, which numbered (5), with a rate of (16.7%), they answered that it was The lack of capabilities does not have any effect on the selection process, and through the table shown above, we notice that most of the coaches, with a percentage of (83.3%), confirmed that the lack of capabilities has an impact on the selection process, and when applying the sufficient squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found It is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of x^2 squared was (7.25), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (3.84) at the significance level of 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1. From here it becomes clear to us that there are statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers that support their answers.

- Conclusion:

Through these results, we conclude that most of the trainers believe that the presence of capabilities during the selection process has a role in giving accurate and stable results, regardless of the change in the conditions of achievement. For work, we say that the

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

conditions for completing the selection process are good, and their lack of availability gives the opposite result, of course.

- Question No. (15): Do you use physical, skill and psychological measurements and tests during the selection process?

- purpose: to find out whether the coach uses physical, skill and psychological measurements and tests during the selection process.

- Conclusion:

There is a convergence of views on the use of various tests during psychological selection, in which the coaches make between those who depend on all fields in selection with those who do not take into account all aspects, and this negatively affects the process of sports selection for young talents.

- Interpretation of the results of the second axis related to the second hypothesis through the trainers' answers:

It was found through the results of the second axis that there is a considerable number of trainers who are not interested in tests and measurements, and do not rely on anthropometric measurements in their selection, nor do they take into account the principle of individual differences, and do not conduct medical examinations, while there are those who rely on scientific foundations for selection and they agreed However, the lack of means and capabilities reduces the quality of selection. They use physical, skill and psychological measurements and tests.

And Brennan and Moron confirmed that good selection is by using modern scientific means to make the process a success, and through a qualified specialized group (Bernard Grosgeorge, 1998).

In the light of the results obtained in the tables of this axis and the results of previous studies, the coach mostly relies on scientific methods and means while carrying out this process. Hence, it has been shown that coaches in sports clubs seek help in the selection process on scientific methods and means. This helps in developing The abilities of the athletes, and this came in conformity with the researcher's expectations, and accordingly it can be judged that the second hypothesis has been achieved.

4.3 The third hypothesis: Coaches in sports clubs begin the selection process by field observation and then scientific selection.

- Question No. (16): Did you receive special training in the selection process?

- Purpose: To find out whether the coach has received special training in the selection process.

Table No 16

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	18	60
no	12	40
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
5.25	3.84	0.05	1

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , E-mail: : a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the coaches, who numbered (18) coaches at a rate of (60%), did not receive special training in the athletic selection process. As for the second group of the same studied sample, which numbered (12), at a rate of (40%), they answered that they received training. Especially in sports selection

When applying the sufficient squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of the squared sufficient reached (1.200), which is the largest tabulated value that amounted to (0.273) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1. Here it becomes clear to us that there are significant differences. Statistical significance between the trainers' answers supports their answers.

- Conclusion:

The field of sports selection In order to improve the level and keep up with the development, periodic training in selection must be given, and this means that the scientific level of the coaches is average and is not in line with the scientific developments in the field of sports selection, where the lack of scientific level has a negative impact on the way the coach works. A coach who does not follow scientific and modern methods in His work is a failed coach and does not have the qualities of a successful coach.

- Question No. (17): Does good selection increase the effectiveness of the training process?

- purpose :

Table No 17

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
yes	25	83.3
no	5	16.7
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
5.25	3.84	0.05	1

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the trainers, who numbered (25), with a rate of (83.3%), answered that good selection increases the effectiveness of the training process. As for the second group of the same studied sample, which numbered (5), with a rate of (16.7%), they answered that it is selection. Good does not increase the activities of the training process. And when applying the sufficient squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of the squared sufficient reached (5.25), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and degree of freedom 1, from here it is clear to us that there is Statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers support their answers.

- Conclusion:

Through the table shown above, we notice that most of the trainers emphasized the importance of good selection and its impact on training, and this is what makes us say that

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

they know that the process of good selection positively affects the training process. Thus, it can be said that the coaches linked the success of the team to good selection

Through these results, we conclude that most of the coaches believe that the presence of good selection has a role in giving good results to the club, and therefore it can be said that when good training is available, this is due to the conditions for completing the selection process well, and its lack of availability gives the opposite result of course.

- Question No. (18): Do you focus more on any aspect in the selection process?

- Purpose: Coaches see the talented player through the talented side in their opinion

Table No 18

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
Physical	12	40
Skillful	18	60
psycho	00	00
Total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
6.15	5.99	0.05	2

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the trainers, who numbered (18) with a rate of (60%), focused on the skill aspect, while the second category of the same studied sample, which numbered (12) with a rate of (40%), focused on the physical aspect during the selection process in When we find that the coaches never focus on the psychological aspect in the selection process.

And when applying the sufficient squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found the tabulated value, as the calculated value of the squared sufficient reached (6.25), which is the largest tabulated value that amounted to (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 2, from here it becomes clear to us that there are statistically significant differences Among the coaches' answers support their answers.

- conclusion:

Through the results obtained in the previous table, we find a conflict between the opinions of the coaches about the aspect that should be focused on while carrying out the sports selection process, and this means that most of the coaches do not realize that the sports selection is an integrated whole that cannot be separated from each other because each part of it complements the other. It is affected by it and affects it, so we cannot focus on the skillful aspect and forget the other aspects such as the psychological aspect. When assessing the fitness of the athlete, we must start from integrated principles that include all aspects of selection.

Through the foregoing, it appears once again that the coaches do not use the psychological tests and focus on the skillful and physical aspects, and here it appears the extent of the lack of level of the coaches in their awareness of the most important aspects adopted in the selection process.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , **E-mail: :** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

- **Question No. (19):** In your opinion, who is the process of mathematical selection?
- **purpose:** relying on the coach in the selection or involving qualified specialists

Table No 19

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
Sports club coaches	12	40
Persons specialized in selection	10	33.3
Joint work	8	26.7
Total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
4.85	5.99	0.05	2

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results of Table No. (19), it appears to us that a large percentage of the trainers, estimated at (40%), answered that the selection process is carried out by the trainer, while (33.3%) of the same sample answered that the selection process is carried out by persons specialized in selection. As for the other category, which is estimated at (26.7%), it is believed that the selection process is through a joint work between them.

- Conclusion:

Through the results obtained in the previous table, we find a conflict in the answers of the coaches. There are those who believe that his competence does not allow him to carry out the selection process, and he sees the specialists in the persons who are worthy to carry out this process, while the rest of them believe that the coach and the specialized persons are the ones who fall upon the priest of this process.

- **Question No. (20):** Does the coach have to be?
- **purpose:** to know the scientific and field achievement of the trainer.

Table No 20

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
Academically certified	8	26.7
Experienced in the field	8	26.7
both	14	46.7
total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
6.25	5.99	0.05	2

- Analysis and discussion:

Through table No. (20) shown above, it is clear that (8%) of the trainers prefer that the trainer have an academic certificate, while we find another percentage of the same studied sample, which is estimated at (8%), who prefers that the trainer have field experience. The

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

remaining percentage, which is estimated at (14%), prefers that the two qualities of the trainer meet, i.e. professional and scientific competence.

And when applying the squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated value of chi was (6.25), which is greater than the scheduled k, which amounted to (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 2, from here it is clear to us that there are significant differences Statistical significance between the trainers' answers supports their valuable answers.

- conclusion:

Through the data, we find a large percentage of the trainers prefer the work of the trainer who has field experience and scientific competence summarized in the type of certificate obtained, considering that the scientific culture is necessary for the trainer, as he is the first mediator in the selection process.

And we conclude that most of the trainers prefer the combination of scientific and professional competence in the selected trainer, and this is largely consistent with the modern foundations used in the selection process.

- Question No. (21): What is the selection process, in your opinion?

- Purpose: to find out the coaches' opinion about the selection process.

Table No 21

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
selection process	7	23.7
Orientation process	8	26.3
detection of athletes	15	50
Total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
6.25	5.99	0.05	2

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the coaches, who numbered (15) coaches, with a percentage of (50%), agree in their definition of selection in that it is a process of discovering athletes. They answered that the selection process is a guidance process, while the remaining (7) coaches, at a rate of (23.7%), answered that the selection process is a process of selecting athletes

When applying the K-squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated K-squared value was (6.25), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (5.99) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 2.

Hence, it is clear to us that there are statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers that support their answers.

- Conclusion:

Through the results, it became clear to us that most of the trainers agree that the selection process is a process of discovering those who are satisfied, while a small percentage of them

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , **E-mail: :** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

believe that the selection process is a process of guidance, and a small percentage believes that the selection process is a process of selection, and this is because it is according to academic definitions and research The expert on the meaning of selection is that it is a process that requires great and infinite accuracy in selecting players in terms of the available talents and capabilities.

- Question No. (23): What is the method used in the selection process?

- Purpose: To know the coach's method of training athletes.

Table No 23

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
by observation	20	66.7
matches	1	3.3
Process measurements and tests	9	30
individual skill performance	0	00
Total	30	100

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
9.45	7.81	0.05	3

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the trainers, who numbered (20), with a rate of (66.3%), consider that the appropriate method for selection is the method of observation. As for the second category of the same studied sample, which numbered (9), with a rate of (30%), it considers the skillful performance For the individual, it is the appropriate method during the selection process, while we find a percentage (3.3%) that considers the method of measurements and tests to be the appropriate method. Where the calculated value of K squared was (9.45), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (7.81) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 3.

- Conclusion:

Through the results obtained in the previous table, it is clear to us that there is a large difference in the coaches' answers about the appropriate method for selection, and this means that a large percentage of the coaches follow the standardized scientific method, which is the tests related to the process of sports selection. There are those who depend on abstract observation, and that There are those who believe that the skillful performance has nothing to do with the selection process, and this proves that the level of the trainers towards the scientific.

- Question No. (24): do you use to distinguish a good athlete?

- Purpose: Knowing the coach's way of distinguishing the athlete.

Table No 24

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage
scientific method	7	23.3
the normal method	3	10
both	20	66.6
Total	30	100

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz

Calculated x^2	tabulated x^2	level of significance	degrees of freedom
6.53	3.84	0.05	1

- Analysis and discussion:

Through the results, we notice that most of the coaches, who numbered 20 coaches (66.6%), prefer merging the two methods, and (3) coaches (10%) prefer the regular method in selecting good athletes and identifying individual differences. As for the second category, it is from the same studied sample that There were (7) with a rate of (23.3%) who prefer the scientific method in distinguishing good athletes.

Through the table shown above, we note that most of the trainers emphasized that the mixed method is the best method for the selection process in order to determine whether the athletes use it or prefer to use it, as their number reached (20) of the total sample, with a percentage of (66.6%), while the rest of the trainers had a percentage of (66.6%). (7%) prefer the scientific method.

When applying the K-squared test to the recorded results and calculating it, we found that it is greater than the tabulated value, as the calculated K-squared value was (6.53), which is greater than the tabulated value, which amounted to (3.84) at the significance level 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1.

Hence, it is clear to us that there are statistically significant differences between the trainers' answers that support their answers.

- Conclusion:

Through the results, it became clear to us that most of the trainers use the normal method, which is observation and the scientific method, and they use measurements and tests in the selection of the sample, and few of them depend on the old method of selection, and from here it becomes clear to us the awareness of the trainers regarding the process of modern selection.

- Interpretation of the results related to the third hypothesis: Coaches in sports clubs start the selection process by field observation, then scientific selection.

Through the results obtained, it was found that most of the coaches answered according to the researcher's direction in his hypothesis, where the coaches use the old method, which is selection through field observation such as interviews and sports competitions, and then they perform scientific selection by applying the scientific method in the sports selection of players and from Then the third hypothesis has been verified

The specialists also emphasized that the selection starts from the first step, which depends on observation based on the experience of the coach, then the selection process comes according to the scientific determinants of each sports discipline. (DOUGALL, 1997, p. 32)

Therefore, the researcher found that the hypothesis of the sports selection process in amateur sports clubs depends on field experience and on the determinants and scientific foundations

- General conclusion:

In this research, the researcher explored the extent to which the sports selection of the players was applied by the trainers to the amateur teams, and a difference was found in the results of

Corresponding author: benrekia abed , E-mail: : a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz - website: https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/71

the answers, but they agreed on the need for the actual application of scientific selection to the players, and this selection is based on scientific foundations so that the results are logical and help the player and The coach is to achieve good results in the future, but the coaches are still in the old method of selection that depends on randomness and random selection of players, and therefore the team may not be qualified to raise the level of collective performance, as well as its inability to achieve the ruled results.

-References:

1. (2016). *Manuel for the detection and selection of talents from the Federal Sports Office*. Swiss: Swiss Olympique;OFSPO .
2. Ali, B. Q. (1997). *Determining standard levels for selecting talented youngsters to practice football*. Mostaganem algeria: Mostaganem university.
3. Bernard Grosgeorge, M. W. (1998). *Détection, selection and expertise in sports collectifs. The example of basket-ball* . paris france: Cahiers de l'INSEP, n°23.
4. DOUGALL, M. (1997). *the child and the sport*. France Paris: edition Presse Universitaire .
5. Grosgeorge, B., & Marion Wolff . (1998). Détection, selection and expertise in sports collectifs. The example of basket-ball. *Cahiers de l'INSEP*, 103.
6. Mohamed, E.-H. H. (2003). *Modern Techniques for Selecting Talented Emerging Swimming Talents*. ,Egypt: The Egyptian Library.
7. Radwan, M. N.-D. (2017). *Determinants of talent selection in sports*. Cairo, Egypt: Al-Kitab Center for Publishing .
8. Raouf, A. T. (2005). *Studies on the Gifted and Talented*. Egypt: 1st Edition International House for Publishing and Distribution.
9. Taha, A. L. (1st Edition2002). *The Psychological Foundations for Selecting Athletes*. Cairo: General Authority for Amiri Press Affairs.

Corresponding author: benrekia abed. , **E-mail:** a.benrekia@univ-chlef.dz