

The role of physical and athletic activities inside the school in selecting and directing talented people towards competitive sports (handball model)

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المخلص : تهدف من خلال هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على دور الأنشطة البدنية والرياضية داخل المدرسة في انتقاء وتوجيه الموهوبين نحو الرياضات التنافسية (كرة اليد نموذجاً) وهذا من وجهة نظر أساتذة التربية البدنية والرياضية العاملين بالمرحلة المتوسطة، ولتحقيق ذلك استخدم الباحثان المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لمعرفة وجهة نظر أساتذة التربية البدنية حول دور الأنشطة البدنية والرياضية داخل المدرسة في انتقاء وتوجيه الموهوبين نحو الرياضات التنافسية من خلال تصميم استبانة لجمع البيانات تم تقسيمها إلى أربع محاور، وقام الباحثان بالاعتماد على العينة العشوائية حيث تم توزيع (50) استبانة استرجع منها (40) بنسبة استجابة بلغت حوالي (80%). ولتحقيق هدف الدراسة فقد قام الباحثان باستخدام عدة أساليب إحصائية منها معامل الارتباط بيرسون لحساب الثبات، والتكرارات والنسب المئوية، والوسط الحسابي لتحديد مستوى الاجابة على متغيرات الدراسة وكالمعرفة الفروق. وأظهرت نتائج الدراسة أنه لا توجد فروق في نظرة الأساتذة نحو دور الأنشطة البدنية والرياضية داخل المدرسة في انتقاء وتوجيه الموهوبين نحو الرياضات التنافسية. حيث كانت إجاباتهم على أن عملية الانتقاء لا تتبع الأسس العلمية والتي لها أهمية كبيرة في عملية الانتقاء وكذلك خبرة وتكوين الاساتذة لها دور فعال في انتقاء الموهوبين وأن من بين معيقات الانتقاء هو عدم توفر الامكانيات الضرورية والمساعدة على عملية الانتقاء الجيد. وبناء على نتائج الدراسة تم التقدم بالعديد من التوصيات التي كان أهمها ضرورة تخصيص ندوات تطبيقية للأساتذة فيما يخص الانتقاء والتوجيه لتدريب الأساتذة على كيفية تطبيقها في الواقع الفعلي، وكذلك ضرورة توفير الأدوات والأجهزة اللازمة بالمدارس من أجل مساعدة الأساتذة على تطبيق الاختبارات والاسس العلمية الخاصة بعملية الانتقاء.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأنشطة البدنية والرياضية، الانتقاء والتوجيه، الموهوبين، الرياضات التنافسية.

Summary: In this study we aim to identify the role of physical and athletic activities inside the school in selecting and directing talented people towards competitive sports (handball model). This is from the point of view of the teachers of physical education and sports working in the middle school. To achieve this, the researchers used the analytical descriptive approach to determine the point of view of the teachers of physical education about the role of physical and athletic activities inside the school in selecting and directing the talented towards competitive sports by designing a questionnaire to collect

data divided into four chapters. which is divided into four chapters then they. Distributed it our an arbitrary sample. Of to teachers. they recuperated (40) with a response rate of about (80%) of the survey. To achieve the objective of the study, the researchers used several statistical methods, including Pearson correlation coefficient for stability, frequency and percentages, and the arithmetic mean to determine the level of response to the variables of study and χ^2 to identify the differences. The results of the study showed that there are no differences between the teachers' view about the role of physical and athletic activities inside the school in selecting and directing talented people towards competitive sports. Where they answered that the selection process does not follow the scientific basis, which have a great importance in the selection process as well as the experience and the formation of teachers have an effective role in the selection of talented and among the obstacles of the selection is the lack of the necessary capabilities and help the process of good selection. Based on the results of the study, many recommendations were made. The most important of these recommendations was the necessity of allocating practical seminars for teachers in terms of selection and guidance to train teachers on how to apply them in practice. And also providing school equipment to help teachers apply the tests and scientific basis of the selection process.

Keywords: The physical activities and athletic, selecting and directing , talented people, competitive sports

1-Introduction:

The process of reaching higher levels in all sporting events is no longer attainable, because the level of sport now and in most of the events has reached advanced levels that are not easy to achieve in the traditional methods of the training process. Therefore, the importance and interest in the process of selection and guidance in order to reach the highest levels of performance and attention came to youth athlete, which must possess all the qualities necessary to achieve success in the type of sports activity selected; so by information related to the characteristics and physical characteristics and functional and motor and psychological of this youth, It is possible to predict its validity for the exercise of this or that activity. This will only come about through the use of certain methods and

means to highlight the talents and abilities of these children and youth.

The sport movement has taken great strides in all fields and has adopted the precise scientific basis as a method of development and creativity. The result of this renaissance was a high level sport in the early 21st century. The sports field is one of the main areas of human activity in our modern world, which witnessed a great development, which resulted in the speed of registration of world records with the speed of its overcome and the high levels of sports performance in an amazing way, opening the door to the importance of sports selection as a material aimed at building a strong base from which beginners and talented start out towards Achievement and excellence in sports .The selection process in the sports field is one of the basic principles used to reach the player to high levels, as it aims to select the best players to exercise a certain sport.

As handball is one of the most popular games in the world, many developed countries have made an ongoing effort to prepare and develop handball teams on a clear scientific basis as the broad base on which to develop and advance the game. Athletic performance in an organized manner depends on the selection of the youth on the scientific basis and advanced methods.

The process of selection in the sports field is generally aimed at selecting the best beginners to exercise a certain sport to reach the higher levels in this activity so the need for this process has emerged as a result of the difference between youths in their skills and their physical, physiological and psychological preparations. The process of selection and development of talents of young children in various types of sports activities is not subject to chance, but has become subject to scientific basis and from this point of view a scientific method has appeared and has been gradually revealed recently and became the subject of a special definition of the multiple concepts and basics associated with how to search for talent is necessary (Fayez Yahia Hussein Hindi, 2013,24)

The educational institutions in general and the middle schools especially is the source of gifted students, through which students receive the rules of social and moral conduct and it is also responsible for identifying and revealing their abilities and preparations and to

obtain the maximum capacity for these abilities and talents, and at this stage rests with Professor of physical and athletic education responsibility for their selection and discovery of their own potential inherent in the early time, which is the nerve of the educational process in the educational class of physical and athletic education and the main work so it depends on the success of the process and the location of the teacher in the educational system determines its importance For which he has to organize sports groups according to individual differences and tries hard to work on the interests of students at this stage towards the activity they prefer, especially in adolescence, where multiple abilities are maturing in all aspects of mental, physical, motor, and skill development of their personality And to meet their different needs and help them acquire their place in the community by helping them to adapt, deal with others, overcome their learning problems, invest their potential and thus achieve comprehensive, integrated and balanced growth "(Farouk Al-Roussan, 1998,47)

2-the problematic :

The problem of selecting and choosing youth people and guiding them towards the appropriate physical and sports activities, which they outperform in it .One of the most important problems faced by experts, researchers and workers in the field of sports, coincidence or personal experience of trainers is no longer an honest means of selection, but the selection process is subject to strict standards to ensure this selection.

There are many different opinions on how is selection and its standers, and the appropriate age, and the physical, motor and psychological requirements that must be relied upon, it turns out that the problem of selection and the development of tests and objective measures to ensure the selection has not yet been resolved, and then the selection is a dynamic process continuous and sequential across consecutive stages of exploration and selection of the best talented young players who have the qualities of success required by the type of sports activity practiced, and therefore we find that the selection based on the scientific study of all aspects and capabilities of the young, which enables him to continue to exercise the selected sport on a high level

This led us to think about practical strategies to guide and select youth, especially gifted ones and how we should find this category, guide them towards the appropriate specialization, and identify the validity of young people to practice specialized sports activity according to their preparations, abilities and tendencies.

From this point we can ask if physical and athletic activities inside the school play a role in selecting and directing gifted people towards competitive sports (handball).

3- research importance:

-To highlight the process of caring for young people for the purpose of relying on them in the future because they represent the nucleus of the elite.

- To clarify and highlight the effective role played by the Professor of Physical and athletic education in the formation of youth through the participation in the selection of players.

- to Know how well the teachers of physical and athletic education matches programs and basis of the selection process.

- the Early identification of individuals with talents and physical and technical abilities to suit the selected sport activity.

- Attempt to shed light on school sport and its contribution to the selection and direction of sports talent.

→ Draw attention of the teachers of Physical and athletic education for the importance of selection and guidance for talented young students until they are taken care of.

4- Research Objectives:

Our research aims to:

→ Knowing the reality and role of the professor in physical and athletic education in supplying Algerian handball with young talent.

- Knowing the role played by sports establishments and sportive competitions in supplying Algerian handball with young talent.

- Educating teachers about the need to guide this group in order to preserve it

- Giving the scientific rules and bases that should be followed in the process of selecting and directing this category.

5- research assumes:**5.1-General hypothesis:**

Physical and athletic activities inside the school play a major role in selecting and directing talented people towards competitive sports (handball).

5.2 Partial Hypotheses:

- 1 - The experience and formation of the professor has a role in the selection process and directing young talents towards competitive sports.
2. Scientific basis play a major role in selecting and directing talented people towards competitive sports.
3. School handball competitions contribute to the selection process in particular.
- 4 - There are great obstacles to the selection of good young talented.

6-Search terms:

A good theoretical conception is based on a clear understanding of the concepts and terms that the researcher is required to remove ambiguity and mystery from it, or even to rise to the level of academic scientific research, among which are the following:

6-1 - The concept of selection in the sports field:

This is one of the most important topics in the field of sports, and what leads everyone to attention is that individuals are not equal in their abilities and capabilities as there are individual differences between them, which is defined as "the difference and differences in mental, motor and physical abilities." (Wajih Mahjoub, 2001, 312)

Therefore, the discovery of the motor abilities and physiological characteristics of each person and then direct him to the exercise of a particular type of sports activities is consistent with what it features, but accelerates the achievement of success and achieve the required levels with the economy of money which is spent with individuals who are not fit to practice a certain type of sports activity. "(Taha, 2004, 6)

6-2 - Selection:

A process aims at selecting individuals who have the great characteristics, features, abilities and preparations required by their sports activity, that is, by determining the validity or lack of validity of these individuals to practice this type of sport.

As defined by the "Mufti of Ibrahim Hamada " as a process through which the best elements of the appointment are chosen through a large number of them according to certain determinants."

According to " Jurgen Weineck", selection is defined as "the decision to form and enter into competition for an athlete in a particular sport at a particular time in a certain period" (Jurgen weineck, 1997, 89)

6.3 -guidance:

Guidance in Language means "the face of the thing, management to another direction or place." The term is "a set of services aims at helping the individual to understand his_.

" Mohamed Hassan Allawi "sees the directive as "a set of services aimed at helping the individual to assess himself, assess his problems, and occupy his own potentials of abilities, skills, preparations and dispositions." (Zarari Hamza, 2014,6,7)

6.4-Talented:

Said Hosni al-Azza believes that the talented person "is a person whose level of performance exceeds the level of ordinary people in areas that the group appreciates." (Said Hosni Al-Azza, 2000, 35)

The gifted person is generally defined as "a child who clearly shows a clear ability in an aspect of human activity aspects." (Mkhayel Moawad, 2001, 522)

6-5 - The concept of physical education and sports:

Physical and athletic education is a form of education based on the completion of the process of education through the body, which is based on the acquisition of the individual skills and work on the development of characteristics and physical qualities and the formation of healthy habits that would create a healthy life and the individual has the ability to confront Life requirements efficiently. (Abdel Hamid Sharaf, 2005, 18).

It is also known as "a set of theories and principles that justify and interpret the use of Technical methods". (Amin Anwar Al-Khuli, 2000,30,31)

6-6 - physical and athletic education class:

Identified by (Mohammad Saeed Azmi, 2004,151): "_physical and athletic education class is the small unit in the curriculum of physical and athletic education, which represents the smallest part of the

material and carries all its characteristics."

It is also the "small unit in the curriculum of sports education, the comprehensive plan of the curriculum of physical education includes all aspects of activity that the teacher wants to be practiced by students and acquire the skills contained in these activities in addition to the attendant education of direct and indirect accompaniment" (Afaf Osman et al. , 2007, 12)

6-7 – the middle school stage

defined by the researchers as the stage between the stage of primary and secondary education and is limited by four years.

7- The importance of athletic selection :

The selection in the athletic field is considered the essence of the training operation, for that it is extremely important in preparation and prediction of the future of the selected sample in this kind of sports, this selection is based upon physical, technical, social, psychological, physiological and educational potentials. It is also considered a highly important process especially in the athletic activity, for that it is considered as a non-physical humanitarian activity characterized by its difficult positions, and which requires from its practitioners special preparations in order to persevere and to excel, Both Golkov (1997) and Bolgacov (1986) see that the importance of the athletic selection process is due to :

- Good selection increases the effectiveness of both training and sports competitions.
- Shorten the stage of effective practice of the athlete's sporting life.
- The existence of clear individual differences between young people in terms of special readiness.
- Different age of beginning of practice depending on the type of sports activity. (Mohammed Lotfi, 2002, 15).

Field study procedures :

The two researchers conducted a survey to identify the distribution of the sample of the study across the state soil, the researchers distributed (05 forms) to a sample composed of professors of physical and sports education. The survey results showed the following results:

- The exploratory study helped to control the sample of the research and also to identify the geographical distribution of the sample. This

facilitated the researcher access to the sample members during the distribution of the questionnaire.

- Identify the relevance of the questionnaire in terms of clarity.
- Measuring the validity and stability coefficient of the study tool after the distribution of (05 forms) on a sample of teachers of physical education from outside the sample of the study.

2. Research Methodology:

"Is the method used by the researcher to determine the steps of his research and through which to solve his problem" (Wajih Mahjoub, 2002, 81). The researchers used the descriptive approach in the survey method "because the descriptive approach is one of the best and easiest methods to reach the objectives of the research. The survey provides the researcher with information that enables him to analyze, interpret and make decisions, and reveals to him the relations between the studied variables." (Adnan Hussein and Yaqub Abdullah Abu Hilo , 2009, 233)

3- Research community:

The research community was identified by the teachers of physical education and sports in the middle school of Batna (314 teachers) according to the statistics of the Directorate of Education / Department of Educational Planning for the academic year 2016 - 2017.

4- Research Sample:

The research sample consisted of (40) professors of physical education and sports in the intermediate education stage. They were randomly selected.

5- Research areas:

5-1 - Human Field: Teachers of physical education and sports in the middle education in the state of Batna.

5.2. Time domain: (05/05/2017) to (25/05/2017).

3.5. Spatial domain: Batna State.

- Means of collecting information:

- Arab and foreign references and sources.
- Personal interviews.
- Questionnaire form.

7. Study tool:

To collect information, the researchers designed a questionnaire which included the following topics:

The first chapter : the experience and composition of the professor and his role in the selection process and directing young talents.

The second chapter: the scientific basis for the selection and guidance of talented people.

The third chapter : the contribution of school handball competitions in the selection process in particular.

The fourth chapter: impediments to good and successful selection.

8. Methods of statistical analysis:

The researchers extracted the questionnaire and analyzed it through SPSS 24. The following statistical tools were used:

Frequencies and percentages to describe the demographic and functional variables of the study sample.

The arithmetical averages and the standard deviations to answer the study questions and to know the relative importance of each of the dimensions of the study.

Test Ka2

9 - The validity and consistency of the questionnaire:

9-1 The validity :

The researcher presented the questionnaire and instructions to a group of experts and specialists in physical education and sports for the purpose of verifying the veracity of the vertebrae. In terms of drafting and appropriate and in terms of alternatives, where 75% of the consensus of the experts and experts was adopted to accept the paragraphs and their adoption in the questionnaire. A number of changes were made in the light of the experts' opinion which included the deletion of some paragraphs and the amendment of others, The questionnaire contained in its first case (30) paragraphs, to form For a questionnaire in its final form of (22) paragraphs.

9-2- Stability: The test-retest method was used:

The researchers applied the questionnaire in its final form to a sample of the research community and outside the basic study sample. It consisted of (5) professors, and after two weeks (15) days from the application of the first test. At the same time, In the same circumstances, after the results were extracted, we calculated the

Person correlation coefficient to confirm the stability of the test. Pearson's correlation coefficient was between the first and second application (0.86) for all the paragraphs of the questionnaire, all of which are at the level of 0.05), Which confirms that the questionnaire has a high degree of consistency in the various paragraphs, and the overall score of the questionnaire

10-Previous and similar studies:

10- 1 Study of Haj Ahmed Mourad (2015):

Effect of multi-sports program on the selection of athletes for football players - A study of the characteristics of athletic achievement PhD thesis in the theory and methodology of physical and athletic education Department of elite sports training University of Algeria (3)

this study aims to identify the effect of multi-sports program (Physical and athletic Education, Multiple athletic Practice in Childhood) on the process of sports selection of football players by studying the abilities of compatibility and motor abilities (fitness and flexibility) and physical abilities (explosive power of the lower limbs explosive power, speed and endurance), physiological (maximum oxygen consumption, maximum air velocity, maximum anaerobic capacity) and some anthropometric variables (femoral circumference, leg circumference, chest width) affecting athletic achievement. The study of (60) players (17-19 years old) was randomly selected and distributed to three groups: - The group of 20 players who played only football.

- The first experimental group of 20 players practiced and practice the physical education program for the high school in which basketball, handball, volleyball and athletics (speed racing, Shot Put, long jump). - The third experimental group consists of 20 players in addition to the exercise of physical education programs in the educational institutions. They practiced multiple sports in their youth such as group games, swimming, gymnastics, karate, judo, athletics. The researcher used the experimental method, by subjecting the first and second experimental groups to the physical and athletic education program of the high school stage while the control group keep practicing only football. The mean averages, the standard deviations and the choice of T were used. The results of the study showed that the multi-sports program had not a statistically significant effect on the

individuals of the first and second experimental groups in the anthropometric measurements. However, the best results were for the second experimental group, while this program had a statistically significant effect for the Second experimental group in the physical and physiological capabilities and compatibility capabilities and mobility capabilities. Therefore, the researcher put forward a number of recommendations, the most important of which are:

- To send the program of physical education and sports in the primary education stage and work to disseminate it to all schools.
- The development of multi-sports programs, including group games, gymnastics, swimming, karate, king fu, speed racing, including barriers as training programs for the children's football program.
- Considering the practice of multiple sports programs in early childhood as a positive indicator during the selection process facilitates the task of trainers and Keep them away more from self-selection of football players.

10-2- Zerari Hamzah study (2014): The reality of selection and athletic guidance of the gifted young students.

Sport sections and study of the master's memorandum in the theory and methodology of physical and athletic education. Physical activity sports educational Huseiba bin Buali University, Chlef.

The study aims to highlight the school sport as an area that cares for the elite of students with abilities and talents in the field of sports, as well as finding the most effective methods of selection and guidance of gifted students. The researcher relied on the descriptive method in the survey method; the sample was randomized to 30 instructor for sport and study sections (professors and advisors, a senior technician in sports). The survey was conducted on a similar sample to study the scientific basis of the test (stability, honesty, objectivity). The study was conducted in the form of a questionnaire for sports selection and guidance. The questionnaire consisted of (20) paragraphs distributed to instructors of sport and study departments (middle school teachers, counselor, senior technician in sports). After this, the answers were collected and corrected, and processed statistically using appropriate means to analyze the results of the research, which confirmed the validity of the hypotheses suggested previously where the results were determined that the selection and systematic guidance and based on

the basis of scientific contribute to rise the level of sport, However, the process of selection of athletic departments and study in the state of Medea does not follow the scientific basis and does not affect all aspects of the selection during the selection and guidance. The organization of sports competitions school has a significant impact to achieve the process of selection and guidance for gifted students as an opportunity for each student to express inherent Abilities and talents.

10-3- Fayez Yahya Al Hindi (2013): Determining the Basics of Selection of Youth in Handball Sports in the Republic of Yemen, PhD thesis in the Theory and Methodology of Physical and athletic Education, University of Algiers (3).

The study aimed to establish a scientific basis for identifying the basics of selection of youth in handball in the Republic of Yemen.

Answers	Duplicate s	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
5	12	%30	5.80	3.84	3	0.05	0.122
5-10	15	%37.5					
10-15	8	%20					
15-20	5	%12.5					
Total	40	%100					

The results indicated in Table (01) show that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (3). The calculated value of Ka 2 is 5.80 and it is larger than the value of the scheduled Ka 2, which is estimated at 3.84 (30%) of the studied sample have between 1 and 5 years of experience, while 37.5% of the teachers have 5 to 10 years experience, 20% Of the sample studied with 10 to 15 years of experience, and 12.5% were experienced between 15 and 20 years.

Hence we conclude that the teachers do not have a large field experience and this does not allow good dealing with the young because the experience of the professor has an important role in the process of selection of gifted youth.

This can be attributed to the professional circumstances of each professor like the necessary data, in addition to his degree of formation and experience. Selection is a technical process that requires a lot of skills and professionalism for each professor.

The researcher used the descriptive descriptive method and the research society consisted of (92) players. The sample of the study included 70 beginners for the age group (14-17) The capital and the province of Ab and the most important results that the battery has been Technization tests for the basics of selection of youth in the handball from the age interval: (14-16).

10.4. The study of Mihai epuran (1999): Determination of standard levels of some psychological variables as factors that assist trainers in the selection of youth in group games.

The study aimed to determine the standard levels of some psychological variables for the players of the collective games research sample under (16) years. The researcher used the descriptive approach. The study sample was (168) children. The results have resulted in the superiority and distinction of the youth among each other in several personality traits according to their position (the team - clubs) .- Different qualities and attributes to be met by the different position occupied by the player.

II. View, analyze and discuss the terms of the first chapter

1 - The first chapter: the experience and composition of the professor and his role in the process of selection and guidance of young talents

Question No. (01): What is the number of years of professional experience?

Table (01): shows the answers of the teachers about the number of years of experience.

QUESTION (02): What do you think about the selection process in Algerian schools?

Table (02): shows the views of the professors on the selection process prevailing in Algerian schools.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Good	6	%15	7.4	5.99	2	0.05	0.025
Acceptable	14	%35					
Inacceptabl e	20	%50					
Total	40	%100					

The results indicated in Table (02) show that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (2). The calculated value of Ka 2 is 7.4 and is larger than the value of Ka 2, which is estimated at 5.99), 15% of the surveyed respondents agreed that the selection process was good and 35% agreed that it was acceptable, while 50% agreed that it was completely unacceptable.

From this we conclude that the selection process in Algerian schools does not take into account the scientific basis, which is a random process that depends on observation only in the absence of tests and measurements that contribute to the selection of young people with high efficiency, leading to the loss of are gifted.

Question (03): Does the teaching experience factor affect the selection process?

Table (03): Indicates whether the experience factor affects the selection process and guidance.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Yes	26	%65	21.65	3.84	1	0.05	0.00
No	14	%35					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (03) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (1), with the calculated value of Ka 2 (21.65) and it is larger than the scheduled value of Ka 2, estimated at 3.84). (65%) of the studied sample of the teachers who believe that the factor of experience is very important for the selection process, while (35%) of the professors believe that the factor of experience is not important in the selection process.

From this we conclude that the teaching experience factor plays a major role in the good selection process and is therefore necessary in order to stand and discover the talented elements in handball.

Question No. (04): Do you make the selection process?

Table (04): Indicates whether the selection is done by the professor alone or with the assistance of other parties.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Alone	10	%25	1.85	5.99	2	0.05	0.397
With the help of colleagues	13	%32.5					
With the help of trainers	17	%42.5					
Total	40	% 100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (04) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (2), with the value of Ka 2 calculated (1.85) which is less than the scheduled ka 2 value (5.99). 25% of the studied sample respondents said that the selection process was on their own. 32.5% answered that it was with the help of colleagues, while 42.5% responded that it is assisted by trained specialists.

Hence, we conclude that the selection of one professor in the process of selection and guidance impede the conduct of this process objectively and methodically in the selection and guidance of young people, because it cannot control a large group of young people and for his lack of knowledge experience and therefore the selection and guidance of young people must be a collective work involving a group of trainers and even Physician and Psychology for the discovery of young people.

Question (05): Have you received a special formation for the selection of talented people?

Table (05): shows whether teachers have received special formation in order to select gifted students.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Yes	16	%40	1.60	3.84	1	0.05	0.206
No	24	%60					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (05) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (1), where the value of Ka 2 calculated (1.60) is less than the value of Ka 2, (40%) of respondents said that they received special formation in selecting gifted students, while 60% said they received special training in selection.

From this we conclude that most of the teachers did not receive a special training for the selection of talented people, which makes them unaware of the process of good selection by virtue of their lack of formation in this regard.

Question No. (06): Do you receive invitations to participate in seminars and forums for selecting and directing young talents towards the relevant clubs?

Table (06): shows whether teachers have received invitations to participate in special forums for selecting and directing talent towards the clubs concerned.

Answers	Duplicate s	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficie nt	Level of indication	the indication
Yes	27	%67.5	4.90	3.84	1	0.05	0.027
No	13	%32.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (06) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (1). The calculated value of Ka 2 (4.90) is larger than the value of Ka 2, which is estimated at 3.84), 67.5% of the sample respondents said that they receive invitations to participate in the seminars for the selection process in handball, while 32.5% replied that they do not receive invitations for selection.

And from this we conclude that the majority of professors receive invitations to participate in seminars for the selection of talented and this is positive for their formation and their knowledge of the rules and basis that help them in the process of good selection.

View, analyze and discuss the terms of the second chapter:

2 - The second axis: the scientific basis for the selection and guidance of talented

Question (07): What are the aspects that you focus on in the

selection process?

Table (07): shows the aspects that the teachers focus on in the selection process.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Physical	12	%30	1.55	5.99	2	0.05	0.461
psychological	11	%27.5					
Skills	17	%42.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (07) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (2). The calculated value of Ka2 is 1.55 and is less than the estimated value of Ka2 (30%) of respondents said that they depend on the physical side in their selection of gifted, while (27.5%) depend on the psychological side, while (42.5%) majority, they replied that they focus on the skill in the selection process.

From this we conclude that each category depends on a particular aspect, while the process of selection is an integrated process from all sides, where Risan Khreibat Majid and Ibrahim Rahma Mohammed mentioned "The selection process helps to invest in human efforts in this field and it is due to the elements of Psychological, physiological and social well-being and intensive training which helps to achieve the best results". (Zarari Hamza, op. Cit., 109).

Question (08): What criteria do you rely on during the selection process?

Table (08): shows the criteria on which teachers depend during the selection process.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Anthropometric measurements	8	%20.0	3.00	7.81	3	0.05	0.392
Physical tests	11	%27.5					
Experimental skill tests	14	%35.0					

Psychological tests	07	%17.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (08) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (3). The calculated value of Ka 2 is 3.00 and is less than the planned value of Ka 2, (7.81), (20%) of the studied sample responded that they depend on the anthropometric measurements . (27.5%) answered that they rely on physical tests, while 35.5% which are the majority of them rely on technical tests while 17.5% answered that they rely on psychological tests.

From this we conclude that the process of selection by professors is not integrated so that they focus on one aspect and neglect other aspects. The selection is based on scientific criteria and principles that cannot be achieved only in an objective manner that satisfies everyone and its results are positive for the person in terms of his excellence in the type of specialization he was directed to and the results that he can achieve in the future, including the continuation of practice. This may be more related to the quality of selection and the criteria which it is based on, which should handle all aspects without neglecting some of it at the expense of others.

Question 09: Do you use measurements and tests during the selection process?

Table (09): shows the extent to which teachers use measurements and tests during the selection process.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Yes	8	%20	14.40	3.84	1	0.05	0.00
No	32	%80					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (09) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and The liberty coefficient (1). The calculated value of Ka 2 is 14.40 and is less than the planned value of Ka 2, (3.84), where the ratio of (8%) of the studied respondents responded that they use measurements and tests in the selection process, while (32%) of respondents answered that they do not use them.

And from this we conclude that most professors do not use measurements and tests they rely on observation significantly and this is due to the lack of formation as well as lack of means and tools to help implement these tests, making them rely on observation only and this does not lead to a good selection.

Question 10: what is the way that you rely on to discover talented students?

Table (10): shows what is the way that teachers rely on in the discovery of gifted students

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Perform battery tests	6	%15.0	6.6	7.81	3	0.05	0.086
Method of observation	13	%32.5					
Friendly interviews between students	15	%37.5					
Exercises and competitive games	6	%15					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (10) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (3), with the value of Ka 2 calculated (6.60) and its less than the scheduled ka2 value that is estimated with 7.81 (15.7%) of respondents said that they rely on test batteries. 32.5% said they rely on observation method while 37.5% which are the majority said that they rely on friendly interviews. While 15% responded that they rely on competitive exercises and games.

We conclude that most teachers rely on the use of friendly interviews between students to discover gifted students, as interviews are competitive and motivational for students to demonstrate their potential and also the weakness of their abilities .it makes them tend to this type of selection as it does not need means and great possibilities.

Question 11: What is the purpose of guiding beginners in handball?

Table (11): shows the goal of guiding beginners in handball.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Develop the innate potential of the child	13	%32.5	3.05	5.99	2	0.05	0.218
Help trainers to work with young people who have the best potential	18	%45.0					
Let young people know their abilities and talents objectively	9	%22.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table 11 that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (2). The calculated value of Ka2 is 3.05 and is less than the scheduled value of Ka2 which is estimated with 5.99 (32.5%) of respondents said that the goal of guiding young people is to develop the child's innate abilities. The majority (45.00%) said that the goal is to help the trainers to work with the youth who have the best potential. (22.5%) said that the goal is to allow young people to know their abilities and talents objectively.

From this we conclude that the majority of the teachers believe that the aim of the guidance process is to help trainers to work with young people who have the best potential in order to develop their potential more through continuous training and high level friction allowing them to form well.

Question 12: What role does a teacher play in the guidance process?

Table (12): shows the role played by the teacher in the guidance process.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Help with routing and selection	9	%22.5	2.45	5.99	2	0.05	0.294
To fulfill the wishes and tendencies of young people	14	%35.0					
Help to choose the right sport	17	%42.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (12) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (2), where the calculated value of Ka 2 (2.45) is less than the scheduled value of Ka 2, (5.99), a number of respondents (22.5%) indicated that the goal of guiding students is to help them guide and choose the sport that suits their abilities, since each student finds himself in front of a group of activities requiring him to choose the sport that he And a group of teachers said that the guidance process aims to achieve the desires and sport tendencies of students, which makes him feel self-confidence and that by an estimated ratio 35% of respondents. (42.5%) say that their guidance to talented students is to make each of them choose the right sport for him, which will push him to show his abilities and talents and continue to practice it.

We conclude that the success of the coaching process is due to the role played by the sports educator in helping the gifted students, as it is indicated in the teachers' answers (42.5%), in choosing the appropriate sport type to upgrade them to high sports and to continue practicing it.

View, analyze and discuss the terms of the third chapter

3 - The third chapter: School competitions in handball contribute to the selection process in particular.

Question 13: In your opinion, what is the competition that facilitates handball selection?

Table (13): shows the views of the teachers on the competition that facilitate the selection process in handball.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Inside institutions	15	%37.5	2.50	3.84	1	0.05	0.114
Between institutions	25	%62.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (13) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (1), where the value of the calculated Ka 2 (2.50) is less than the value of the scheduled Ka 2, 3.84). This means that there is a disparity in the teachers' answers to the competition that facilitate the selection process. (37.5%) of the surveyed sample represent the teachers who believe that handball competitions inside the institutions facilitate the selection process, while 62.5% believe that competition among external educational institutions facilitates selection.

Through statistical analysis of the results, we conclude that most teachers believe that the organization of competitions in handball between educational institutions (the external) is to help the selection process, because the student highlights his abilities and talents greatly through intense competition and fun along with the collective spirit and his desire to emerge and appear at the best level in front of his peers of other pupils.

Question 14: What are the goals that are programmed when playing handball competitions?

Table (14): Shows the goals programmed when conducting handball competitions.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Physically	7	%17.5	3.6	3.84	3	0.05	0.308
Socialy	15	% 37.5					
Psychological	9	%22.5					

Selection and guidance of talents	9	% 22.5					
Total	40	% 100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (14) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (3), where the value of calculated Ka_2 (3.60) is less than the scheduled value of Ka_2 , (3.84)

(17.5%) of respondents said that the goals programmed for handball competitions are physical, 22.5% said that it is social, 22.5% said that it is psychological while the majority, 37.5% considered that these competitions aim to select and guide young talented people.

Through statistical analysis we conclude that the majority of teachers of physical and athletic education when they compete in handball, they underline the goal of selection and guidance of the talents that appear during those competitions, which shows the importance of school competitions for the sport in the selection of young talent and with a lesser extent other goals.

Question 15: On what basis is the handball team represented by the school competition chosen?

Table (15): shows on which basis the handball team is selected for the institution through school competitions.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka_2	Scheduled Ka_2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
movement skills	9	%22.5	6.65	5.99	2	0.05	0.036
Leadership capabilities	10	%25.0					
Technical and physical capabilities	21	%52.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (15) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (2). The calculated value of Ka_2 is 6.65 and is larger than the scheduled value of Ka_2 estimated at 5.99), While 22.5% of the surveyed respondents believe that the selection of the handball team represented by the institution is based on the skills of

mobility. 25% believe that it is based on leadership abilities, while 52.5% Based on technical and physical capabilities.

Through statistical analysis we conclude that the majority of professors in physical and athletic education when choosing the handball team represented by the educational institution take into account the technical basis in this and rely heavily on technical abilities as a measure and this shows the importance of the technical aspect in this sport, Taking into account to some extent the movement skills that characterize each individual in the team.

Question 16: If you are organizing indoor sports competitions you receive help from a party.

Table (16): shows whether teachers receive assistance while organizing sports competitions.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Administration	17	%42.5	12.6	7.81	3	0.05	0.006
Colleagues	14	%35.0					
the pupils	4	%10					
No help	5	%12.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (16) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (3), where the calculated value of Ka 2 (12.60) is larger than the value of Ka 2, which is estimated at 7.81). 42.5% of the respondents considered that they receive assistance from the administration and the educational staff; while 35% see that they receive assistance from colleagues,(10%) believe that they receive help from the students while the rest (12.5%) see that they do not receive assistance.

From this we conclude that most teachers receive assistance from the administration and the educational staff, which makes it easier for them to organize competitions and thus focus on the selection of talented young people.

Question 17: Does your institution participate in organizing sports competitions with other schools?

Table (17): shows the extent of the institution's participation in organizing sports competition with other schools.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Always	7	%17.5	5.00	7.81	3	0.05	0.172
Sometimes	16	%40					
rarely	9	%22.5					
never	8	%20.0					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (17) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (3). The calculated value of Ka2 is (5.00) is less than the scheduled value of Ka 2, (7.81). (17.5%) of respondents said that their organization does not participate in organizing sports competition with other schools. (40%) believe that they sometimes organize competitions with other schools. 22.5% They rarely organize competitions with other schools and 20% say they do not organize competitions with other schools at all.

From this we conclude that most teachers often organize external competitions with other schools, due to lack of time and lack of available resources.

Question 18: Do you think that the result of your team in school competitions is due to the nature of the selection applied?

Table (18): Indicates whether the team's result in school competitions is related to the selection process applied.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Yes	22	55	0.40	3.84	1	0.05	0.527
No	18	45					
Total	40	100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (18) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (3), where the calculated value of Ka 2 (0.40) is less than the scheduled value of Ka 2, (55%) of respondents said that the result of their team in the school competitions was due to the nature of the selection, while 45% said it was not due to the selection

process.

From this we conclude that the process of good selection has a role in the results achieved by the team in external competitions.

View, analyze and discuss the terms of the fourth chapter.

4 - The fourth chapter: impediments to good and successful selection.

Question 19: During the selection process, does the administration provide you with all possibilities to assist in the selection process?

Table (19): shows the extent to which the administration provides the possibilities to assist in the selection process.

Answers	Duplicate s	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficie nt	Level of indication	the indication
Yes	13	%32.5	4.90	3.84	1	0.05	0.027
No	27	%67.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (19) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (1), where the calculated value of Ka 2 (4.90) is larger than the scheduled value of Ka 2 estimated at 3.84 (32.5%) of the sample respondents said that the administration provides the means to assist in the selection, while (67.5%), the majority answered that the administration does not provide any means to assist in the selection process.

From this we conclude that the majority of the professors recognized that the administration does not provide them with the necessary means to assist them in the selection process and therefore have difficulties during the selection process.

Question 20: Do you find it difficulties in conducting field selection?

Table (20): shows the extent of the difficulties faced by the teachers in conducting the field selection process.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficie nt	Level of indication	the indicatio n
Yes	34	%85.0	19.60	3.84	1	0.05	0.000
No	6	%15.0					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (20) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1), where the calculated value of Ka 2 (19.60) is larger than the scheduled value of Ka 2, which is estimated at 3.84). 34% of the surveyed respondents acknowledge that there are difficulties in conducting field selection while 15% admit that there are no difficulties.

From this we conclude that most of the teachers have big difficulties during the field selection process. Perhaps the most important difficulties are the lack of facilities in the gymnasiums as well as the tools necessary for the selection process, as the lack of these possibilities leads to the lack of good selection of the gifted.

Question (21): If yes, specify its type

Table (21): shows the quality of difficulties for professors.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Facilities	17	%42.5	2.45	5.99	2	0.05	0.294
competents	9	%22.5					
Equipment	14	%35.0					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (21) that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (2). The calculated value of Ka 2 (18.65) is larger than the scheduled value of Ka 2 (5.99 (22.5%) of the surveyed respondents admit that the existence of difficulties related to the lack of facilities. 65% the majority of the respondents said that there is a shortage of competencies, while 12.5% believe that there is a shortage of equipment and means.

From this we conclude that all teachers acknowledge the existence of difficulties that make the selection process difficult and away far from the scientific basis where these difficulties are the lack of facilities the gymnasiums and the tools necessary for the selection process as well as lack of competent that have the necessary competence and experience. The lack of these necessary capabilities leads to poor selection of the talented.

QUESTION 22: How do you evaluate the didactic methods available in your organization?

Table (22): shows the evaluation of the teachers of the means available in the institution.

Answers	Duplicates	The ratio	Calculated Ka2	Scheduled Ka2	The liberty coefficient	Level of indication	the indication
Bad	11	%27.5	5.15	5.99	2	0.05	0.076
Medium	20	%50.0					
Good	9	%22.5					
Total	40	%100					

It is clear from the results shown in Table (22) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of indication (0.05) and the liberty coefficient (2). The calculated value of Ka2 (5.15) is less than the scheduled value of Ka2 (5.99). 27.5% of the surveyed respondents said that the means available in the institution are bad. 50% responded that they are medium, while 22.5% said they are good.

From this we conclude that the majority of professors agreed that the means available to them are between the poor and the medium, and this is difficult for them in the selection process where advanced and good means must be available to discover young talents.

5- Interpretation of the results of chapter No. (1) On the first hypothesis through the answers of professors:

The first hypothesis suggests that the experience and formation of the professor play a role in the selection process and the direction of young talents towards competitive sports. The results obtained in this chapter, which are tables (01 -02 -03-4-5-6), which deals with the formation of the professor and the extent to--- which the selection process, most of the answers of the professors confirm that the duration of training and the seniority of the professor have a significant role in influencing the profitability of the work of Professor of Physical and athletic Education, and from this we proved the validity of the first hypothesis that the experience and training of the professor of Physical and athletic Education has a role in the discovery and guidance of outstanding athletes, in addition to this we can also say that the effective formation of the professor has an impact on the effectiveness of his work first, and the discovery of sports talents and guidance of sound guidance in line with the biological capabilities second, and therefore the level of formation has an impact on the selection process through the process of the

work of educators of physical and athletic education and his pedagogic goals, which is determined in school or educational sports competitions.

6- Interpretation of the results of chapter No. (2) On the second hypothesis through the answers of professors:

The second hypothesis suggests that the scientific bases of student selection play a major role in the discovery of abilities and talents. On the basis of the answers of most of the teachers and the blog in Table (7,8,9,11,12) there is a difference of statistical significance in favor of the great value in the sense that the teachers of physical and athletic education are more concerned with the physical and skill aspects reflected by their answers while Other aspects are neglected, such as the psychological, educational aspect. The results indicated in Table (10) that most teachers of physical and athletic education rely on the method of observation and friendly interviews in the course of the selection of students with this athletic talents, although it is a method characterized by less effectiveness, overcome by self and spontaneity more, which indicate that they are far from the respect for the principles and scientific bases in the selection. In our reading of the results on all the tables, we note that there is statistical significance and that what can be drawn from these data is that the selection of schoolchildren with sports talents is not based on these principles and scientific foundations, as evidenced by the majority of the sample of the teachers From which the second hypothesis was confirmed as not correct.

7- Interpretation of the results of chapter No. (3) on the third hypothesis through the answers of professors:

The third hypothesis came from the idea that the organization of school sports competitions has great importance for the selection and direction of students with athletic talents towards competitive sports. The analysis of the tables of this axis after the use of an important method of collecting information, the questionnaire to test the validity of this hypothesis, we stopped at several partial results, through tables (18,13,14,15,16,17) found that there is significant difference Statistics indicate that there is a wide participation of most schools in the sports competitions according to the sample of the study, so that all students have the right to participate in school

sports except for those exempted from them, which constitutes a wide area and an opportunity to select the talented ones. The results also indicate that the organization of school sports competitions plays a major role in selecting and directing sports talents and young buds. Through these sporting events, the teacher can select the best students and guide them to different sports teams, whether school or civil. This is the answer of most members of the research sample of professors. The results in the tables also reflect categorically the role of sports competitions in the selection and direction of students with sports talents according to the answers obtained by the members of the sample and based on the various results obtained in the tables of this chapter and confirmed in a statistical manner has been found that the organization of sports competitions a large role In the meeting and guidance of students with sports talents, and this result is consistent with the researcher's expectations and therefore the validity of the third hypothesis was confirmed.

8- Interpretation of the results of chapter No. (4) On the fourth hypothesis through the answers of professors:

The fourth hypothesis started from the idea that there are huge obstacles to the good selection of talented young people. (19-20-21-22). by analyzing the tables of this chapter, we find that there is a statistically significant difference in favor of the large value. This means that most professors agree that there are obstacles that prevent good selection .These obstacles were, according to their view, the lack of facilities necessary like gymnasiums that allow students to highlight their abilities and potentials as well as the lack and lack of means used in handball activities, which discourages students from continuing practice and it is difficult for teachers to discover talented people .Which confirms the validity of the fourth hypothesis.

9- General conclusion:

This study has two important backgrounds: the theoretical knowledge background and the applied knowledge background. Each background has been specialized in the field of collecting the complete and comprehensive information on the subject of the study. The theoretical knowledge background of the study of the biography study and its introduction, problem solving, and definition of terms that included physical and athletic education, sports selection, as well as sports talents in the middle school were allocated. The applied knowledge background was allocated to the field study using one procedural tool to supplement what the theoretical knowledge background came with. This is presented in the questionnaire that was directed to the category of educator teachers for physical and athletic education, in order to know and collect information, and the results were as follows..

The results of the teachers' questionnaire were supported for the hypotheses through the data in the tables, since they were mostly positive and function, which confirmed the validity of the hypotheses, considering that despite the efforts made by the professors in order to promote the material to achieve the objectives set in the legislative texts of the Algerian educational system, but what is lived in the field did not meet what is desirable, which can be compared to the theoretical side, which dealt with the subject of selection of talented and the role of sports activities in the detection of sports talent and guidance in accordance with the proper requirements of modern times.

The efficiency and expertise of the professor helps to select students with talents and abilities and sports preparations and specifications hopes success in the field of sports.

The selection and guidance, which is based on the scientific bases, contributes to raising the level of sports, but through the results most of the teachers do not follow the scientific bases because of the weakness of the necessary means and possibilities.

School competitions, both internal and external, play a major role in the process of discovering gifted students through the emergence of a group of students in these competitions.

The obstacles that hinder the selection process are the lack of

facilities necessary to practice handball and thus lead to the loss of gifted category.

10- Suggestions and recommendations:

Through the results obtained in this research, some recommendations and suggestions were put forward

- Setting the foundations and criteria for all sports choices in order to facilitate the task of selection and guidance according to these standards for the talented students.
- The need to set up study days to sensitize who are responsible for the selection and guidance process for gifted students to apply these tests in the best possible manner.
- Providing teacher training programs on how to select handball talents by following the scientific principles.
- Attempting to develop an eclectic system to discover and select young talents on scientific bases and to inform the trainers about it.
- Work to find coordination and communication between the school and various trainers in order to help students choose the sport that suits their preparations and tendencies.
- Monitor, care and supervise every talented student in order to ensure their continued progress.
- Reliance on the teacher and educator with experience and good knowledge in the selection and guidance of gifted students.
- The necessity of providing the different basic sports facilities at the level of educational institutions and with formal standards in order to motivate students to practice sports.
- The need to provide a special budget and subsidies to various bodies that are keen to organize this sport, for a better qualifying of various school sports events and festivals which highlight a lot of sports talent.

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