

The Conception of Special Needs' Sport Excellence from the Point of View of Players and Staffs Field Study on NOOR Msila Club of Basketball on Wheelchairs

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Abstract

Algerian special needs' sport becomes very important because it reaches high levels in the Arab world continentally and internationally; such as the national collection excellence in October 2015 in Doha in the international championship of force games for special needs. They realized 11 medals of different colors by just 18 players.

This discrimination indicates that a hard work exists on the level of clubs. The continuity of dynamic sport excellence does not come suddenly or randomly instead it is the result of a group of factors that cooperate to realize this success.

Noor M'sila club of basketball on wheelchairs –sample of the study- is a club that makes discrimination by realizing 25 national titles since 1983. It is one of the best clubs which feeds the national team with players; the majority of national team players belong to this club.

Due to the continuous work, the team realized a historical success in world basketball in Great Britain in 2010 and three African titles.

This study is held to find out the phenomenon of sport excellence with the members of this team and its main causes. We have used the analytical descriptive method by conducting two questionnaires one for the players and the other one for the administration, staffs and trainers. This study was held to answer the following questions:

What are players' conceptions for sport excellence?

Are there differences with statistical significance in the variable of sport excellence with players according to the following demographic variables: players' age, seniority in the club, the number of titles took by players?

Is the training program the first factor of sport excellence from the point of view of members of the sample?

Key words: Sport with special needs, a basketball wheelchair, sporting excellence

الملخص :

تصنع رياضة ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة الجزائرية باختلاف أنواعها ، الحدث دوليا باحتلالها مراتب مشرفة على مستوى المحافل الرياضية الكبرى سواءً عربيا أو قاريا أو عالميا، ولا أدل على ذلك من النتائج المشرفة التي تحصلت عليها التشكيلة الوطنية في آخر منافسة خاضتها بالدوحة من أكتوبر 2015، في إطار البطولة العالمية لألعاب القوى لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة ، اذ حققت النخبة 11 ميدالية مختلفة الألوان بوفد من 18 رياضي فحسب، ولعل الأمثلة كثيرة شاهدة على هذه النجاحات لا يتسع المجال لذكرها.

إن هذا التميز غير المسبوق والادائية العالية تؤكد بما لا يحمله شك، أن هناك عملا قاعديا جادا على مستوى الأندية، فاستمرارية ديناميكية التفوق الرياضي ليس وليد الصدفة ولا العشوائية ، بل هو نتاج مجموعة من العوامل تضافرت لتحقيق هذا التبرير للرأفة الوطنية.

نادي نور المسيلة لكرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة، - عينة الدراسة-نادي يصنع التميز وطنيا حيث حقق 25 لقبا وطنيا منذ 1989 تاريخ نشأته، وهو أحد أفضل نماذج الأندية التي تغذي الفريق الوطني باللاعبين فمعظم لاعبي الفريق الوطني هم منتسبون لهذا النادي ، ويفضل العمل المتواصل حققت النخبة الوطنية تأهلا تاريخيا- هو الأول في تاريخه - لمونديال كرة السلة ببريطانيا سنة 2010 كما حققت 03 ألقاب افريقية .

ومن هذا المنطلق جاءت هذه الدراسة لتبحث ظاهرة التفوق الرياضي لدى أفراد هذا النادي و أهم مسبباته ، تم الاعتماد في هذه الدراسة البحثية على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، وقد صمم مجموعة البحث استبيانان أحدهم موجه للاعبين ، والثاني للإدارة والمسيرين والطاقم التدريبي، وتأتي هذه الدراسة لتجيب على التساؤلات الآتية :

- ما تصورات كل من اللاعبين والاداريين للتفوق الرياضي ؟
- ما هي أهم مسببات استمرارية النتائج الرياضية من وجهة نظر اللاعبين والاداريين؟
- هل يعد البرنامج التدريبي هو العامل الأول للتفوق الرياضي من وجهة نظر أفراد عينة الدراسة ؟

الكلمات المفتاحية : رياضة ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة ، كرة السلة على الكراسي المتحركة ، التفوق الرياضي

Introduction

Different problems occur in people's life, it maybe positive, negative, enduring or permanent. In most times it change their life totally. One of these problems is handicap.

Handicap whether it is inborn or acquired makes people decrepit, disturbed psychologically and physically and by time they acquire stress and sadness. The reason is that they are different from people they live with and they feel they are undesirable within their society. Even if society members try to make them happy, they look at it as indignity. This psychological problem should have a solution that minimizes or eradicates it like sport. Sport becomes very important in our times and people's view toward it has changed. It is adapted with all ages and all people until it becomes very important in the handicapped life.

Sport has changed completely from past times. Nowadays we have different scientific methods and plans unified internationally. What is still an obstacle for trainers is the psychological side of handicapped because there is no unified method that helps them to work with those people.

One of the sports practiced by handicapped and which needs a big psychological readiness, a nervous and muscular harmony as well as speed and flexibility is basketball on wheelchairs for people who suffer from a defect in the spinal cord.

Algeria as any other countries took care of those people and tried to incorporate them in society, but unfortunately they neglect the socio psychological side of the handicapped because of the lack of the studies in this domain. Any handicapped individual affect greatly from this side because of the negative effect of the handicap and this affects his social adjustment in particular and his psychological health in general.

The Problem of the Study

According to Meuchlin, physically handicapped is the person who has an inborn defect through heredity or acquired while growing due to diseases or an accident. S/he is the person who does not have the capacity to do any activity in his/her daily life. If the practice of sport has a special standing for healthy persons, this standing will increase for the handicapped individual because it is from the best tools to express his/her emotions and to compensate his/her weakness which make the handicapped a useful person in society. Sport activities witnessed a great development in the different sides and tools especially in the methods of teaching and training. Handicapped sport is like other sports, it includes individual and collective competitions.

In Algeria, competitions are organized to choose heroes in individual and collective sports in order to plan national and international championships. Handicapped were able to express themselves and participate in most sports

where they obtained good results especially in force games and basketball on wheelchairs. As a result, we asked the following questions:

1. What are players' conceptions for sport excellence?
2. Are there differences with statistical significance in the variable of sport excellence with players according to the following demographic variables: players' age, seniority in the club, the number of titles took by players?
3. Is the training program the first factor of sport excellence from the point of view of members of the sample?

Hypotheses

- We expect the existence of a high level for the dimensions of sport excellence from the point of view of players.
- There are differences with statistical significance in the variable of sport excellence for players according to the following variables: players' age, seniority in the club, the number of titles took by players.
- We expect that the factor of the training program will be in the first place as a cause of sport excellence from staff's point of view.

Aims of the Study

- To show the positive effect of practicing sport activities on handicapped people from all the sides (physical, psychological, social, and educational).
- To know the causes of sport excellence.
- To know the factors that affect sport excellence.

Importance of the Study

- The study the psychological characteristics related to sport excellence.
- The illustration of the capacities of handicapped that may use them in different domains especially in basketball on wheelchairs.
- To look to this category without dignity(to make them feel they have a role in this life).

General Concepts of the Study

1. Handicapped: according to MajdaElsaiidAbid, handicapped is any person who suffers from emotional, mental, physical or social problem which does not permit him/ her to contribute in other people's activities.
2. Special Needs: according to Saleh AbdallahElzaabi and Ahmed SlimaneElawamla, it refers to the wounded person who is unable to

make a movement of an activity due to a problem in his mental or social growth which requires a special care.

3. Motor Disability: according to Labergerie, it is the inability to do some works which do not include moving only instead it includes also the use of the upper limbs functions. It may be due to an inborn problem or a weakness in controlling the voluntary muscles.
4. Basketball on Wheelchairs: is from the most popular sports in the world in general and in Algeria in particular due to its popularity. Its importance refers to its social and psychological benefits to the handicapped. Basketball on wheelchairs does not differ from that of healthy people; all the international rules are applied just the use of wheelchairs which need practicing the game while sitting instead of standing.
5. Excellence: according to Zahlouk, ascendant players show distinct performance in comparison to the age group they belong to in one or more of the following aspects: the general mental ability, the high creative ability, school feedback, the ability to do distinct skills in language, mathematics or sciences, and flexibility in thinking.
- 6.

The Reality of Handicapped People in Algeria

The social problems of handicapped people have a strong relation with the other general problems that face the process of national development. If we go back to the years of independence and to what left by colonialism, we will find that different organizations were established between 1969-1981 for handicapped with limited tools and opportunities. After that, Algeria overcame this exceptional stage with a development in the level of thinking and ideas that lead to the development of the concept of handicap.

Since 1975, the handicapped became a citizen who has all the rights and duties toward his country and society as a result they:

- Created psycho-pedagogical structures for all the types of handicap.
- Encouraged the creation of special services for the re-adaptation of handicapped people.
- Created a ministry of social protection which was interested in realizing the participation of handicapped in the industrial and social life of the country.

The Adapted Physical Sporting Activity

According to store, it is all the movements and exercises practiced by limited people in their physiological, psychological and mental sides due to a problem in some of the corporal functions.

The Development of the Adapted Physical Sporting Activity in Algeria

The Algerian federation of handicapped sport established in 19 February 1979 and it was adopted in 1981. The first experiences of the federation's activity were in (CHU) in TIGASRIN, in the school of blinded in ALACHOUR, and in (CMPP) in BOUSMAIL. In the same year, national games were organized with limited capabilities. In 1981, the Algerian union for handicapped sport joined the international union (ISMGF) and the international federation of blinded totally and partially (IBSA). In 1983, national games were organized in Oran from 24 to 30 September with other national games in the different parts of the country. In addition to that, Algeria participated in the first African games in 1991 in Egypt.

The first participation of Algeria in the Olympic games of handicapped was in 1992 in Barcelona with two groups of force games and goal ball where players with international level occurred during this period. There are 36 state leagues include more than 2000 sport man (16-35 years) who have rewards, they practice 10 adapted sporting specialties according to the type of handicap and its degree.

Blinded Handicapped	Motor Disability	Mentally Handicapped
Force games	Force games	Force games
Goal ball	Basketball on wheelchairs	Football with 2 players
Swimming	Weight lifting	Swimming
Judo	Swimming	Tennis
	Tennis	Volley ball

Some of the objectives of the Algerian federation of handicapped sport are:

- The development of physical and sport activities for each of the handicap type.
- The formation of specialized people in this field with the cooperation of different national institutes and ministries.

The participation of Algeria in different games on the international level was so successful such as: Olympic Games in 1992 in Barcelona and in Atlanta in 1996 especially in force games where different players succeeded like Alag

Mohamed (100-200-400 m), Boujliita Youcef B9 category (blinded), and Bilel Fouzi (5000-800-1500 m).

The development of Handicap Sport in Algeria

Directly after the independence, the government started to take care of the handicapped category by creating formation centers. Because of the new phase that occurred in the country at that time, there was a neglect of the educational and sporting sides of the handicapped due to the absence of specialized centers. Until 1979, the ministry of youth and sport started to create a handicapped federation with 36 state leagues, 116 sport community of 2000 person practicing different sports like swimming, basketball, tennis, force games and volleyball. It includes also:

- Educational physical activities.
- Entertaining physical activities.
- Competitive physical activities.

Types of Handicapped Sport in Algeria

1. Force Games

It is among the preferred games between handicapped people (100m, 200m...) who practice it on wheelchairs. It enforces the upper parts for those who play with feet or hands, besides this there are other games like spear and shot put

2. Horse Ridding

This sport tries to find equilibrium and psychological relax, but we notice that this sport does not exist in our country.

3. Swimming

It is the only sport that all handicapped person can practice. It enforces all the muscles and coordinates between the different movements according to the type of handicap.

4. Tennis

It is practiced by people who have motor disabilities. It enforces the belly and the back muscles, coordinates the movements and realizes equilibrium on chairs. There are other sports practiced like swordplay, volleyball by sitting, weight lifting...etc.

Basketball on Wheelchairs

It is very famous in the world especially in Algeria. There are 25000 people who practice it in 45 countries in the world and in Algeria there are 256 handicapped that practice it. Basketball on wheelchairs does not differ from that of healthy people; all the international rules are applied just the use of wheelchairs which need practicing the game while sitting instead of standing

Game Laws in Basketball on Wheelchairs

The laws are like the ones of the normal basketball with some changes that fit the wheelchairs.

Time instructions

- There are five players in each team.
- There are four halves (10 mn for each) using another watch for pointing (24 sec).
- In case the teams are tied, extra 5 mn are given.

Players' Classification

Basketball on wheelchairs is a collective game for disabled people, they are classified according to the movement of the trunk while performing basketball skills like passing, receiving, pointing, and these categories are (1,1.5,2,2.5,3,3.5,4,4.5) each player gains a degree equals to his classification. The sum of the degrees' classification of players is 14 points (it should not exceed) in Olympic Games, world cup. Each player holds his classification card and uses it in competitions; it includes the degree of classification, modification of sitting position, the use of helping tools or other means.

A Historical Glance on NOORMsila Club of Basketball

The team established in 1983 under the guardianship of the state league of disabled sports until 1988. Then, its guardianship passed to the club of Wifak sport of Msila. In 1997, the club took its independence and established his association and took the name NOOR.

Before 1989, sport activities of handicapped were based only on festivals in which all specialties are practiced, basketball, force games, and goal ball. In this period, the team won the Algerian championship in Boumerdes in 1989. After that, the team used to compete only with Mouradia team until 1997. Noor Msila club gained six titles from seven from 2008 to 2012. This club is composed of 18 players from Msila and its suburbs.

The gained titles:

- 12 titles of national championship.
- 6 republic cups.
- 7 excellent cups.

The practical Part

Research method: the analytical descriptive method.

Research sample: players and staffs of Noor Msila club of basketball on wheelchairs (18 players, 8 staffs).

Tool of the study:

In order to reveal players' and staffs' conception toward sport excellence of special needs, two questionnaires were done to collect data to measure sport

excellence conception based on previous studies on the same subject. The first questionnaire designed for players according to Donald Del's measure that has 19 clauses distributed on three dimensions (self-control, responsibility feeling, respecting others). The second questionnaire designed for staffs and has 18 clauses distributed on three dimensions (the power of administration, the power of the training staffs, the power of players).

Fields and limitations of the study

This study was held to know the causes of sport excellence of special needs based on the following limitations:

Humanity limitations: the study was done on players and staffs of Noor Msila club.

Temporal limitations: the study was done during February.

Players' Questionnaire

<u>Questionnaire's dimensions</u>	<u>Clauses 'numbers</u>
• <u>Self-control</u>	<u>1-2-3-4-5-6</u>
• <u>Responsibility feeling</u>	<u>7-8-9-10-11-12</u>
• <u>Respecting others</u>	<u>13-14-15-16-17-18-19</u>

While correcting the questionnaire the following degrees are given: (5-4-3-2-1) according to the following (totally agree, agree, neutral, don't agree, and totally don't agree). After that, the individual is given the total degree after collecting the obtained degrees; these degrees are from 19 to 95 degree and the average is 57 degree.

Result Analysis

1. The results of the first question

What are players' conceptions for sport excellence?

To answer this question, we have used the statistical program SPSS n: 21:

The following table shows the order of each dimension of the questionnaire:

Dimensions	Arithmetic mean	Hypothetical mean	Standard deviation	Order of dimensions
Self-control	20.28	18	2.80	2
Responsibility feeling	17.50	18	2.45	3
Respecting others	26.44	21	5.75	1
The total degree	64.22	57	8.55	

It is clear from the table that the dimension of respecting others took the first place with an arithmetic mean of 26.44, then the dimension of self-control in the second place with an arithmetic mean of 20.28. After that, the dimension of responsibility feeling in the third places with arithmetic mean of 17.50.

Discussion of the results

The above table shows the results of players' conceptions toward sport excellence. The study showed that players have a high and positive level with a total arithmetic mean of 64.22 and a standard deviation of 8.55. This indicates that players have a positive conception that the team realizes a general sport excellence. The dimension of respecting others took the first place which reflects the relation between players and the training and administration staff. This friendly relationship is one of the most important things in the success of any group.

The dimension of self-control is in the second place which indicates that the majority of club members have an experience in the club; the following descriptive tables indicate that:

Player's age	Less than 20 years	From 20 to 30 years	More than 30 years
Frequencies	02	04	12

The majority of players are more than 30 years, this is what explains sport excellence because experience and maturity factor play a role in this.

Seniority in the club	Less than 5 years	From 5 to 10 years	More than 10 years
Frequencies	06	02	10

The majority of players exceeded 10 years in the club. Seniority in the club is considered as an important factor acquiring experience and harmony between team members.

Numbers of titles	Less than 7 titles	From 8 to 14 titles	More than 14 titles
frequencies	08	02	08

Since we have the same frequency between players who have less than 7 titles and those who have more than 14 titles, we can say that there is a continuity to find successors for players who gave success to the club.

2. The results of the second question

Are there differences with statistical significance in the variable of sport excellence with players according to the following demographic variables: players' age, seniority in the club, the number of titles took by players?

To answer this question we have used ANOVA analysis according to the following table:

- **Differences' significance according to the variable of players' age:**

Sport excellence	The total of squares	The average of squares	The 'F' value	The possible value
Between the groups	648.111	324.056	8.169	0.004
Inside the groups	595.000	39.667		

The results show that there are differences with statistical significance in the total degree of sport excellence according to the variable of players' age (less than 20 years, from 20 to 30 years, more than 30 years) in favor of old players (more than 30 years).

- **Differences' significance according to the variable of seniority in the club**

Sport excellence	The total of squares	The average of squares	The 'F' value	The possible value
Between the groups	15.378	7.689	0.094	0.911
Inside the groups	1227.733	81.849		

The results show that there are no differences with statistical significance in the level of significance 0.05 in the total degree of sport excellence according to the variable of seniority in the club.

- **Differences' significance according to the variable of the obtained titles**

Sport excellence	The total of squares	The average of squares	The 'F' value	The possible value
Between the groups	13.611	6.806	0.083	0.921
Inside the groups	1229.500	81.967		

The results show that there are no differences with statistical significance in the level of significance 0.05 in the total degree of sport excellence according to the variable of the obtained titles.

3. The results of the third question

Is the training program the first factor of sport excellence from the point of view of members of the sample?

To answer this question a special questionnaire was designed for staffs to investigate the reasons of administration excellence.

Questionnaire's dimensions	Number of expressions
The power the club administration	1-2-3-4-5-6
The power of the training staff	7-8-9-10-11-12
The power of players	13-14-15-16-17-18

To answer this question we display the following table:

Dimensions	Arithmetic mean	Hypothetical mean	Standard deviation	The order of dimensions
The power of the club administration	20.73	18	3.20	1
The power of the training staff	19.96	18	2.18	2
The power of players	19.82	18	2.03	3
The total degree	60.22	54	6.35	

We notice that the dimension of the power of the club administration took the first place with an arithmetic mean of 20.73, then in the second place the dimension of the power of the training staff with an arithmetic mean of 19.69 and finally the dimension of the power of players with an arithmetic mean of 19.82.

Discussion of the results

The above table shows the results of staffs 'conceptions toward sport excellence and its causes by answering the questionnaire that was designed to the administration and training staffs. As a result, we found that the power of administration was the first reason of the continuous success, and then comes in the second place the power of the training staffs and the quality of the training program that this staff applies. Thus, we can deduce that the members

of the club as staffs and trainers can form the players and make them as an effective power.

Suggestions

1. The necessity to change the view of society to the handicapped people.
2. To release new laws which help the handicapped to practice sport.
3. To organize manifestations and seminars to identify handicapped sport.
4. To provide a financial budget to increase the number of teams in basketball on wheelchairs.
5. To organize and encourage competitive sport in our country for all individual or collective handicap sport.
6. To diffuse the psychological, sporting and medical awareness of the importance of practicing sport and orienting society to it.
7. To increase the financial help because these teams are in need for additional incomes.

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