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The Use of Modern Technological Tools in the Training Process of Team Sports A Descriptive Study Conducted on Team Sports Coaches (Football, Basketball, Handball) in the province of Laghouat

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Abstract:

The aim of this study is to determine the extent to which modern technological tools are used in the sports training process of team sports by coaches. for that, the researcher employed a descriptive approach using a questionnaire administered to a sample of 20 coaches from the cities of Laghouat and Aflou in the province of Laghouat. After analyzing the results, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

-The lack of cognitive skills among coaches contributes to their reluctance to use technological tools in training.

-The use of technological tools contributes positively to the advancement of the training process.

-The scarcity and financial cost of technological tools hinder their use in the training process.

-Despite the importance of technological tools, their utilization levels remain low compared to what is expected in the field.

-Coaches are aware and recognize the importance of technology in preparing and developing players, which is a positive aspect despite the lack of training for most of them.

-The lack of value placed on technology by managers and those responsible for it.

Keywords: Modern technological tools, training process, team sports, coaches.

1. Introduction and Research Problem:

The Scientific progress has contributed to the advancement of the athletic level. We can say that the excellence and superiority demonstrated by developed countries are the result of the knowledge and information acquired by those working in this field, in addition to the expertise gained in scientific application, training, research, and experiments that significantly impact the athletic level and its performance in sports competitions.

The societal shift brought by information technology is, in its essence, an educational shift first and foremost. When the importance of natural and material resources diminishes, information emerges as the most important power source , and training centered around information technology becomes the decisive factor in determining the future of sports (Nabil Ali, 1994, p. 67).

The primary goal of training using information technology lies in reshaping the coach's thinking and directing it towards research, creativity, understanding, and persuasion, along with the ability to solve problems and find solutions. Hence, "Zaghloul" believes that training using information technology does not, in reality, imply merely using modern and sophisticated devices and tools but rather, it fundamentally signifies a way of thinking to establish a training system. In other words, it relies entirely on a methodology-based approach (Zaghloul Mohamed Saad, and others., 2001, p. 17).

Since the coach is the focus of the training process, their role is no longer limited to indoctrination and knowledge transfer. The training process has become participatory between the coach and the player, thus changing the roles by altering the systematic curve of training techniques. As such, the coach is now required to adopt advanced pedagogical plans that are primarily based on information technologies. This is to diversify and strengthen training methods and enhance interaction in the field through modern technological tools, as well as to save time and effort to achieve a good return from the training process.

Based on the foregoing, the following question can be raised:

To what extent are modern technological tools used in the sports training process of team sports by coaches?

2.1. Sub-questions:

-Do coaches possess the cognitive skills necessary to master the use of technological tools?

-Does the use of technological tools contribute to the advancement of the training process, according to the coaches?

-What are the obstacles to coaches using technological tools in the training process?

2. Hypotheses:

1.2. The lack of cognitive skills among coaches contributes to their reluctance to use modern technological tools in training.

2.2. The use of modern technological tools contributes positively to the advancement of the training process, according to the coaches.

3.2. The scarcity and financial cost of technological tools hinder their use in the training process.

3. Objectives of the Study:

1-To identify the perspectives of team sports coaches towards the utilization of modern technological tools.

2-To determine the role of modern technological tools during the training process in a training session.

3-To identifyall the reasons behind coaches' lack of utilization of modern technological tools during the training process.

4-To reach the actual opinions that coacheshad towards the use of modern technological tools.

5-To highlight the positive role of modern technological tools as an important means in the sports training process of team sports.

4. Importance of the Study:

The importance of this study lies in shedding light on the perspectives of coaches in using modern technological tools that have become an integral part of the educational and training process and their extent of contribution to developing and improving training and cognitive and motor skills during the training process in team sports.

5. Keywords in the Study:

Technology: Linguistic definition: A compound term consisting of two words: Techno:the art or craft in Greek, which is technology.

Logia: A term meaning science.

By Combining the two terms results in the meaning of the science of manufacturing knowledge.

Modern Technological Tools: They include all methods, tools, and modern devices used in the training process to achieve the best quality of sports training, such as electronic vests, technical analysis devices, training load monitoring devices, measurement tools, and conducting physical, technical, and physiological tests.

Team Sports: Team sports are considered a collective activity like other activities in society, in which usually more than one person participates in a competitive and cooperative atmosphere to achieve a shared collective goal. Most team sports rely on players coming together around a specific goal and striving to achieve it through planning and removing obstacles and problems that hinder victory. We have chosen three types of team sports in this research (basketball, football, and handball).

Sports Training: It is defined as "the laws and regulations aimed at preparing the individual to reach the level of achievement through complete preparation of all functional systems that achieve reaching a decent level in terms of considering the athlete's life and general physical health, as well as improving neuromuscular coordination and facilitating the teaching of the motor pathway, in addition to increasing the individual's production capacity." (Nawasiriya Mona, 2014, p. 44)

Coach: The educational figure who undertakes the process of educating and training players and directly influences their athletic level. They play an active role in developing the player's personality in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Therefore, the coach must be a role model in all their actions and information. The coach is the essential and significant factor in the training process. Providing sports teams with the appropriate coach is one of the main problems facing players, managers, and directors of various clubs.

6. Previous and Similar Studies:

_**S**tudy by **SassiBouaziz**, 2014: Entitled, "The Reality of Employing Information Technology in Algerian Sports Management," a graduation thesis submitted to fulfill the requirements for obtaining a doctorate in Sciences and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities. This study aimed to determine the optimal employment of information technology and how it contributes significantly to improving the performance of modern sports management. The results were as follows: The reality of employing information technology in sports management, especially in resuscitation, and there is a slow seed rate in employing computer technology and the Internet, which needs to be revived and given more attention to move towards electronic management.

_**S**tudy by **Abdel-Yamin Abu Daoud**, 1989, entitled "The Impact of Audiovisual Media (Video) on Learning Technical Skills in Football," a master's thesis at the University of Algeria.

It aimed to identify the impact of video and watching the model in effectively correcting errors and improving performance. The results showed the existence of statistically significant differences in favor of the group that learns through audiovisual media (video). It also leads to stimulating the learner's interest and love for acquiring motor skills and satisfying their need for learning.

_**S**tudy by **Aouir Saddam** and SyphaxOuddai entitled "Using GPS in Competition During the Algerian National Championship," an article published in Al-Tahadi magazine, Volume 12, Issue 2, 2020, pages 154-168.

The researchers used the experimental method using the Le FieldWiz® GPS 10 Hz device, which tracks player movements for 8 weeks and for 4 matches in the national professional championship on 11 players. After collecting and analyzing the data, a survey card was created for the movements and speed thresholds of the players accurately according to the position in which they play.

_**S**tudy by **MazariFatih** and Youssef Fathi entitled "Employing Audiovisual Tools in Sports Training to Improve the Quality of Teaching Motor Skills to Volleyball Players," an article published in Issue 1, June 2010, pages 56-63.

It aimed to identify the role of audiovisual tools in the process of teaching motor skills to volleyball players. The researchers used the descriptive and experimental methods by preparing an observation network and implementing a training program on the research sample. The study concluded that the proposed program using audiovisual aids had a significant impact on the quality of teaching motor skills to volleyball players.

7-Methodological Procedures Followed:

1.7. Methodology Used in the Study:

In order to answer the research questions, the researcher must choose an appropriate methodology that aligns with the nature of the study and the phenomenon to be uncovered. Based on the foregoing, we have chosen the descriptive approach, as it diagnoses, analyzes, and interprets data on the assumption that the descriptive approach is the most efficient in revealing the truth of the phenomenon and highlighting its characteristics.

2.7. Study Population and Sample:

The researcher can never begin any study before identifying the study population. In our study, which represents the trainers of the city of khemismiliana, the number of active trainers was estimated at 20.

We chose for our study the intentional sample consisting of team sports trainers and limited their number to 20 active trainers at the level of some municipalities of the laghouat province

3.7. Study Boundaries and Areas:

Timeframe: This research was conducted from the beginning of January 2 to the beginning of June 5, 2018.

Location: The research was conducted in the municipalities of laghouat and aflou and in the laghouat province

Human sample: This was represented by team sports trainers in thelaghouat province.

4.7.Data and Information Collection Tools: In our study, we relied on the questionnaire, which is considered one of the necessary means for the study in order to collect the largest possible number of opinions and ideas about the subject of the study by answering some of the questions raised and verifying the proposed hypotheses as temporary solutions. The questionnaire is one of the most commonly used tools in psychological, social, and sports sciences. Our study questionnaire consists of 19 questions distributed as follows:

Hypothesis 1:containing 08 closed-ended questions.

Hypothesis 2:containing 07 closed-ended questions.

Hypothesis 3: containing 07 closed-ended questions**.**

5.7. Scientific Conditions of the Tool

Content validity (experts): The validity of the questionnaire means making sure that it will measure what it was prepared to measure. Validity also means "the comprehensiveness of the questionnaire for all the elements that must be included in the analysis, on the one hand, and the clarity of its paragraphs and vocabulary, on the other hand, so that it is understandable to all who use it" (Fatima Awad Saber, Mirfat Ali Khafaga, 2002, pp. 167-168).

To ensure the validity of the study tool, we used expert validity as a tool to ensure that the questionnaire measures what it was intended for. We distributed the questionnaire to a group of professors from the University of DjilaliBounaamakhmisemilyana. Based on the observations and instructions provided by the experts, we made the modifications agreed upon by most of the experts, as some phrases were deleted and the wording of others was changed.

After verifying the validity of the questionnaire, we went directly to the trainers who were selected to conduct this study, where the questionnaires were distributed to 20 trainers.

6.7.Statistical Methods Used in the Study:

The statistical processing was done manually by relying on the law of:

-Percentages

-Chi-square test

8-Results Analysis and Discussion:

1.8. Presentation and Analysis of the Results of the First Hypothesis:

Hypothesis: Trainers do not possess the necessary competencies to use technology.

Question No. 01: **Areyou proficient in using technological tools?**

Purpose: To determine the extent to which trainers are proficient in using technological tools.

Table No. (01) shows the trainers' proficiency in using technological tools

Statisticalsignificance	Chi-square		percentage	repetition	Answer
Sig	scheduled	Calculated	20%	04	**Yes**
	3,84	7.2	80%	16	**No**
			%100	20	**Total**

Table Analysis: Through our analysis of Table No. (01), it becomes clear to us that the majority of trainers do not have control over the use of technological tools. This is evidenced by the fact that 80% of respondents answered "No," which is greater than the remaining percentage of trainers (20%) who have the ability to control this area. Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 7.2, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant.

Interpretation of Results: Through the presentation and analysis of the results of the second question, we note that the calculated chi-square value is 7.2, while the tabular chi-square value (3.84) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is reached. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant. These results came to express that most trainers cannot control technological tools. This is due to several reasons, including their reliance on traditional training methods and their ignorance of technological uses due to their lack of training in using them.
Question No. 04: Have you participated in training courses or scientific conferences on the use of technological tools?

Purpose: To find out the participation of coaches in training courses and conferences on the use of technological tools.

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Table No. (04) shows the participation of trainers in training courses on the use of technological tools.

Statisticalsignificance	Chi-square		Percentage	repetition	Answer
Sig	Scheduled	calculated	75%	05	**Yes**
	3,84	5	25%	15	**No**
			%100	20	**total**

Table Analysis: Through the analysis of Table No. (04), it becomes clear to us that the majority of trainers have not participated in training courses. This is evidenced by the fact that 75% is greater than the remaining percentage of trainers (25%) who do not have participation in this area. Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 5, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant.

Interpretation of Results: Through the presentation and analysis of the results of the second question, we note that the calculated chi-square value is 05, while the tabular chi-square value (3.84) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is reached. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant. These results came to express the complete lack of participation of trainers in training courses on the use of information technology. This is due to the lack of training courses on the one hand and the high cost of some of them on the other hand.

2.8. Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion of the Results of the Second Hypothesis:

Hypothesis: The use of technological tools contributes positively to the advancement of the training process.

Question No. 07: Do you use information technology while explaining exercises and motor skills?

Purpose: To determine the extent to which trainers use information technology in explaining exercises and motor skills.

Table No. (07) shows the use of information technology by trainers while explaining motor skills.

Statisticalsignificance	Chi-square		Percentage	Repetition	answers
No.sig	Scheduled	Calculated	80%	16	**no**
	3,84	7.2	20%	04	**Yes**
			%100	20	**Total**

Table Analysis: Through the analysis of Table No. (07), it becomes clear to us that the majority of trainers (80%) did not use information technology during the sports training process, while the remaining percentage of trainers who answered that they used it was 20%. Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 7.2, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is not statistically significant.

Interpretation of Results: Through the presentation and analysis of the results of the second question, we note that the calculated chi-square value is 7.2, while the tabular chi-square value (3.84) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is reached. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant. These results came to express that the majority of trainers do not use technological tools in the training process. This is due to several reasons, including the unavailability of this equipment, the short time available to use it, and the lack of control over its use.

Question No. 10: In your opinion, does the use of technology have a positive impact on the sports training process?

Purpose: To determine the positivity of using technology in sports training.: To determine the positivity of using technology in sports training.

Table No. (10) shows the positivity of using technology in sports training.

Statisticalsignificance	Chi-square		Percentage	repitition	answers
Sig	Scheduled	Calculated	90%	18	**Yes**
	3,84	12.8	10%	02	**No**
			%100	20	**Total**

Table Analysis: Through our analysis of Table No. (10), it becomes clear to us that the use of technology in improving the sports training process is 90%, which is greater than the remaining percentage of 10% who answered "No." Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 12.8, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant.

Interpretation of Results:

Through the presentation and analysis of the results of the second question, we note that the calculated chi-square value is 12.8, while the tabular chi-square value (3.84) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is reached. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant. These results came to express the awareness of the majority of trainers of the importance of modern technological tools in the training process, whether during their explanation of exercises and motor skills or in managing training sessions. This is due to the advantage of speed, effort, and time saving, and providing the trainer with accurate information about the players' condition, in addition to controlling and monitoring the components of the training load.

Question No. 12: Do you really think that modern technological tools can bring players to the best level?

Purpose: To determine the extent to which modern technological tools help in raising the level of players..

Table No. (12) shows the extent to which modern technological tools help in raising the level of players

Statisticalsignificance	Ch-square		percentage	Repitition	Answers
Sig	Scheduled	Calculated	90%	18	**No**
	3,84	12.8	10%	02	**Yes**
			%100	20	**Total**

Table Analysis: Through our analysis of Table No. (12), it becomes clear to us that the extent to which modern technological tools help in raising the level of players was 90%, which is greater than the remaining percentage of 10% who answered "No." Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 12.8, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant.

Table Analysis: Through our analysis of Table No. (12), it becomes clear to us that the extent to which modern technological tools help in raising the level of players was 90%, which is greater than the remaining percentage of 10% who answered "No." Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 12.8, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant.

Interpretation of Results: Through the presentation and analysis of the results of question No. 12, we note that the calculated chi-square value is 12.8, while the tabular chi-square value (3.84) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is reached. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant. These results came to express the extent to which modern technological tools are effective in raising the level of players. This is due to the fact that sports training in various sports has become close to the exact sciences, and the results depend largely on

3.8. Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion of the Results of the Third Hypothesis:

Hypothesis 3: The lack of technological tools and their financial cost hinder their use in the training process.

Question 13: Does the club you work for have modern technological tools?

Purpose: To determine the extent to which clubs have modern technological tools. have modern technological tools.

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Table No. (13) shows the availability of modern technological tools in the club.

Statisticalsignificance	Ch-square		Percentage	Repitition	Answers
Sig	Scheduled	Calculated	00%	00	**Yes**
	3,84	10	100%	20	**No**
			%100	20	**Total**

Table Analysis: Through our analysis of Table No. (13), it becomes clear to us that the majority of clubs do not have modern technological tools, as the percentage reached 100%. Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 10, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant.

Interpretation of Results: Through the presentation and analysis of the results of question No. 13, we note that the calculated chi-square value is 10, while the tabular chi-square value (3.84) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 1 is reached. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant. These results came to express the complete lack of technological tools. This is due to the lack of investment by club presidents in these tools, as well as the high financial cost of these tools and the lack of awareness by the administration of their importance and role in improving the sports training process.

Question 16:What is the reason for not using technological tools?

Purpose: To determine the reason for trainers not using technological tools.

Table No. (16) shows the reason for trainers not using technological tools.

Statisticalsignificance	Chi-sequar		Percentage	Repitition	Answers
Sig	Scheduled	Calculated	50%	10	**Lack of capabilites**
	3,84	02.5	25%	05	**Lack of time**
			25%	05	**Lack of formation**
			100%	20	**Total**

Table Analysis: Through our analysis of Table No. (16), it becomes clear to us that the reason for trainers not using technological tools is the lack of resources, as the percentage reached 50%, which is greater than the remaining two percentages, which are estimated at 25% each for time constraints and lack of training. Accordingly, the calculated chi-square value is 2.5, while the tabular chi-square value at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 2 is 3.84. Therefore, the difference is statistically significant.

Interpretation of Results:

Through the presentation and analysis of the results of question No. 16, we note that the calculated chi-square value is 2.5, while the tabular chi-square value (3.84) at a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 2 is reached. Therefore, the difference is not statistically significant. These results came to express the lack of resources, which was the main reason for the trainers not using technological tools. This is due to the lack of funding and the high cost of these tools, in addition to the lack of training, which they did not deny, in addition to the factor of time constraints, which does not allow the use of multiple media in the skill learning process. is due to the lack of funding and the high cost of these tools, in addition to the lack of training, which they did not deny, in addition to the factor of time constraints, which does not allow the use of multiple media in the skill learning process.

Discussion of the Results with the Hypotheses:

Discussion of the First Hypothesis:

We hypothesized that "the lack of cognitive skills among trainers contributes to their reluctance to use modern technological tools in training."

It became clear from tables No. (01) and (04) that most trainers cannot control technological tools. This is due to several reasons, including their adherence to the traditional method of training and their ignorance of technological uses due to their lack of training in their use, as the answers came to confirm this deficiency in participation in training courses and recycling in the use of technological tools. This is due to the lack of organization of training courses on the one hand and the high cost of some of them on the other hand. These results came to confirm what coach NoureddineZakri told Echorouk newspaper, where he stressed that "the problem is not in using this technology, but in the coaches." "As for me, the problem is with the coaches, and the question that must be asked is, do we have coaches who control modern technology in football...? (Echorouk article, modern technology "the abandoned necessity" in Algerian football, 2016) Therefore, the first hypothesis is confirmed.

Discussion of the Second Hypothesis:

We hypothesized that "the use of modern technological tools contributes positively to the advancement of the training process according to the opinion of the trainers." assumed that "the use of modern technological tools contributes positively to the advancement of the training process according to the opinion of the trainers."

Through the results extracted from tables No. 07 and 10, we notice that the trainers are fully aware of the importance of modern technological tools in developing and improving the training process, but the majority of trainers do not exploit technological tools in the training process. This is due to several reasons, including the unavailability of this equipment and the short time to use it, in addition to the lack of control in using it, but despite these obstacles, they believe in its importance, whether during their explanation of exercises and motor skills or in managing training sessions. This is due to the advantage of speed and saving effort and time and providing the trainer with

accurate information about the players' condition in addition to adjusting the components of the training load and monitoring it. Through these results, it can be said that the second hypothesis has been achieved

Discussion of the Third Hypothesis:

We hypothesized that "the lack of technological tools and their financial cost hinder their use in the training process."

By reading the results that came in Tables No. (13) and (16), it became clear that the secret behind the trainers not using technological tools is their unavailability at the level of clubs and their inability to acquire them due to their high price, according to them, as well as the lack of interest of team and club presidents in investing in this type of equipment. Also, among the obstacles that hinder the use of modern technology is the weakness of their training, which the interviewed trainers did not deny, in addition to the factor of the short time allocated for training, according to them. Through these results, it can be said that the third hypothesis has been achieved. hypothesis has been achieved.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

-Despite the importance of technological tools, their levels of use remain weak compared to what is desired in the field.

-Those in charge of sports and training affairs should ensure qualitative training in the use of modern technological tools.

-The awareness and realization of the importance of technology in preparing and developing players is a positive thing, despite the lack of training for most of them.

-Failure to value technology by managers and those in charge of this matter.

-Lack of technological tools in sports fields and halls.

In light of the conclusions we have reached and based on them, we propose the following:

-Clubs should provide modern technological structures and tools.

-Work to ensure good training for coaches in the field of information technology and control of modern technological tools.

-Coaches in sports clubs should direct their energies to using technological tools to save their energy during the training session.

-Coaches should allocate sessions inside the halls and try to use information technology tools, in order to attract the attention of club presidents to this matter and give a good idea that these pedagogical strategies are in the interest of the training development goals.

-Conduct periodic training courses for coaches in the field of information technology, including a practical aspect, in order to improve their abilities and skills in using the latter with ease and proficiency in the training session.

-Make information technology a training tool in the program dedicated to coaches so that the coaches have sufficient knowledge of this tool, as well as for the players, and the success and development of the training session.

-Those in charge of sports should give value to information technology by making it an essential tool in the training session for the role it plays in developing the intellectual, technical and motor skills of the players, as well as creating an atmosphere of activity and interaction in the session and eliminating the usual routine and boredom, and making the player give more importance and value to this session. player give more importance and value to this session.

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