THE IMPORTANCE OF MODELS IN CHILDREN'S SELECTION IN PLAYING BASKETBALL

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to highlight the importance of using models of selection developed by FRB on different age samples. The research was conducted during a year, meantime the subjects (n 14, age 12) were tested in terms of motor during the initial and the final testing. In the same time measures of somatic indices for identifying their somatic profiling have been made in order to compare the guidance model of FRB for this age level. The analysis of somatic parameters, size and weight, and also the psycho - motor parameters have shown that the subjects fall in the minimal pattern of the game.
***Key words**: models, training, concept, selection.*

Introduction

The dinamyc evolution of sports performance particulary for the basketball game requires, the knowledge of developing trends, features of the game but also the progress of limiting elements.About physical training in sport performance has been written but there are still issues that remain untapped by specialists both in theoretical and practical terms. The athlete himself represents an intrinsic value, but which can be put to a modeling process, adequate to the level and to the competition in which he activates. From this reality we must start to approach the training because the athlete of high performing represents a special model, with a particular individual structure, capable of carrying out morphological, social or functioning adaptations of great size. The increase of performance level necessarily involves the problem of the representative type (model) for the concerned sport, the possibility of improving motor skills, technical and tactical capabilities as well as the competitive ones.[1] The model itself is a building of a logical, physical or mathematical structure representation of an object, phenomenon or a process. [2] The model itself is a building of a logical, physical or mathematical structure representation of an object, phenomenon or a process. [3]The somatic model, the functional and the motor model at children and juniors has a great importance in the specific preparation stage. The original (authentic) way of the model manifestation, in our case being the basketball game, practiced by the team with players of a certain age category, with a certain preparation level and performance capacity. In order to detail the 'original' we can elaborate the following types of models: the interactive game model; the orientation and selection model; the training model; the scientific research model. [4]

All these models represent close determinations and connections where the dominant position is the interactive model of playing.

Hypothesis

First hypothesis

The investigation and the comparative analyse whith the elaborated models ensure achieving a competitive selection of the children.

Second hypothesis

We will focus especially on model selection indices in basketball, evan at this age it is not structured a standard model, we will try to find out if the indices registered by the children fit into one of the elaborated models by specialists and also if the selection is made on scientific criteria.

Material and methods

The main idea of this study is to highlight the links between the determinations that are achieved at different echelons performance.

It made a comparison of junior(II) basketball somatic model of CSS Craiova with models developed by FRB for this age.

We will try to find out if children indices registered falls in one of the formats developed by specialists and if the selection is made on scientific criteria.

Team model

Ar. din acțiune 2 pc	Ar. libere 3 pc.	M. C rec. Of.	Int.	rec. def.	T. M. C	AB	AS	MP	NA	PM-PM	
55-21	10-3	12	12	20	54	3	6	28	89	101	**61**
38%	**30%**	**25%**	**45%**	**55%**	**45%**	**6%**	**29%**	**28%**	**34%**		**30%**

	Ar. acțiune		Ar. Lib.	MC			TMC	AB	AS	MP	PM-PM
	2 p.	3p		Rec. at	Int.	Rec. ap					
p	20-9		8-5	8	2	15	23	2	1	8	**36-23**
e	25-8	4-1	6-3	5	4	10	19	1	2	10	**40-22**
f	10-4	6-2	4-2	1	6	5	13	-	3	10	**21-16**

Results

Based on observations and interpretation of data obtained we were able to reach new conclusions and their application to be able to increase the efficiency of practical training activity. The purpose of the application was the observation of the principles, methods and means in the process of preparing the way for the group investigated subjects watched and recorded the achievements of each topic to apply corrections required results.The research was conducted during a year, during which the subjects were tested in terms of motor in the two initial and final testing. In the same period and measurements were made of somatic indices and their somatic profiling model to compare the FRB guidance for this age level.

Comparing subjects with the motor model FRB model

Model final test sample FRH difference

Table 1

Comparison of motric skills model with FRB model

Trial	Final testing	Model FRB	Diference
30 m speed running(sec)	4.8	5.1	0.3
Long jumping (cm)	203	200	+3
Strenght(cm)	35	40	-5
600 m running (min)	2.36	2.16	-0.2
Abdominal strenght (nr în 30 sec)	25	20	+5
Forţă spate (nr în 30 sec)	31	26	+5
Push ups (nr în 30 sec)	8.9	10	-1.1

Table 2

Somatic parameters-heigh

Post	Model F.R.B. value	Model team value	Average med.
Quarterback	55-60	56.15	-3,85.kg
Extreme	55-60	57.5	-2,50 kg.
Pivot	55-60	58.92	-1,08 kg..

We can make the following remarks:
Players defense averaging 162.4 cm show with - cm. inferior 7.6 requirements than maximal selection model, fall in median selection model.
- Players selected for the post of extreme averages at 175 cm. its fits in terms of maximum of selection model.
Taking into question the values recorded by the subjects selected for the post pivot consider that they fall in average values selection model 178.5, with - 1.5.

Table 3
Somatic parameters-weight

Post	Model F.R.B. value	Model team value	Average med.
Quarterback	55-60	56.15	-3,85.kg
Extreme	55-60	57.5	-2,50 kg.
Pivot	55-60	58.92	-1,08 kg..

The subjects selected for the post of defender recorded an average of 56.15 kg. with - 3.85 kg. lower then maximum selection model.
- Players specialize in extreme position higher values 57,5 kg regeneration group. but lower than the model selection - 2,5 kg.
- Player pivots group has showed an average of 58.92 kg.with - 1.08 kg. lower the maximum selection model.
Considering these findings we can say, that the investigated group, in terms of body weight parameter within the value selection model, and a deficit of muscle mass to be recovered during training.

Conclusions

Analysis of somatic parameters, size and weight, and psycho-motor in diathesis values ideal model selection, represent a binding act in the creation of viable premise for a successful approach to selection and training standards required for high performance.
Ideal model selection parameter values should be accepted as a basic level of expression, if desired achieving outstanding performance.
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The setting of ambitious individual scales met in the development of motor skills, are objectives stimulating positive motivating concerns athlete motor skills development approach.
Application training program conducted during the investigation, revealed characteristics applicable to develop motor skills and the levels of their manifestation, representing indispensable in making a selection parameters corresponding requirements of high performance basketball.
Highlighting of some motor skills as well as the valorization of this in the training process is an important activity to this level.

References

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