

*The selection of talents in the basketball category 11-12 years in the province of
Guantánamo*

*La selección de talentos en el baloncesto categoría 11-12 años en la provincia
Guantánamo*

Iraidis Sánchez-Limonta¹; Concepción Uberlinda Naranjo-Caboverde²

¹Univ. Provincial Office Sports, Guantánamo, Cuba.

²Dr.Sc. Titular Professor. Guantánamo University, Cuba.

Email:

iraidissi@cug.co.cu

concpion@cug.co.cu

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ABSTRACT

In the present investigation, the need to improve the tests for the selection process of sports talents in basketball category 11-12 years is raised. The problem is given in the little domain that is had for the identification, recruitment and selection of talents in this category in the Guantánamo province. As a fundamental investigative method, a survey was carried out on basketball teachers who work with this category in the province, where it was possible to verify the poor knowledge of the essential aspects of the selection of talents.

Keywords

Selection, Sports talents, Basketball

RESUMEN

En la presente investigación se plantea la necesidad del perfeccionamiento de las pruebas para el proceso de selección de talentos deportivos en el baloncesto categoría 11-12 años. El problema está dado en el poco dominio que se tiene para la identificación, captación y selección de talentos en esta categoría en la provincia Guantánamo. Como método investigativo fundamental se realizó una encuesta a los profesores de baloncesto que laboran con esta categoría en la provincia, donde se pudo comprobar el pobre conocimiento de los aspectos esenciales de la selección de talentos.

Palabras clave

Selección, Talentos deportivos, Baloncesto.

INTRODUCTION

Within the sport of Basketball, one of the essential challenges today is the search for alternatives that allow improving the ability to play and select talented athletes with anatomical-physiological, mental, motor and technical-tactical characteristics that promote the achievement of the victory in each sports competition displaying their superior skills.

At present, there are different terms to identify talent, but recently it has been considered as the capacity, aptitude or facility to carry out an activity with great skill. In this sense, talent can be associated with innate ability and is also developed in sports training.

In this way, there are two tendencies: that of the individual with a genetic load that offers him superior possibilities compared to his peers and that can be physical, psychological, competitive capacity, emotion management, reaction capacity and the search for resources. etc., and the other, are the subjects that learn a series of qualities throughout their development based on experiences and correct learning and that are positive for them and are formed in an optimal way.

The province of Guantánamo has traditionally shown talented athletes who made it possible to obtain results at a national and international level in the 80s. However, currently a decrease in talented athletes from sports areas has been observed. and they enter the EIDE, a problematic situation that has affected the performance and results of the pioneer and school categories in the last three years.

To characterize the current situation of the selection of talents, an interview was applied to the professors of the combined in the province, revealing the little knowledge they had about the fundamentals and scientific indicators that support it and can achieve the sustainability of admission to the EIDE.

From there, the following scientific problem was raised: How to improve the talent selection process in basketball in the 11-12 year old category in the Guantánamo province? and therefore the following objective: propose a battery of tests to improve the basketball talent selection process in the 11-12-year old category in Guantananamo province.

For this, the hypothesis was raised: if a battery of tests is elaborated that includes the genetic, physical, technical, tactical, theoretical, psychological, social aspects; the methodological structure of execution and the evaluation norms, then it will be possible to contribute to the improvement of the talent selection process in the 11-12-year old category of basketball in the province Guantananamo.

METHODS

For the investigation, from a universe of 66 coaches of the 11-12 year category in both sexes in the Guantánamo province, 50 teachers were taken as a sample, representing 75%. The methods used were

the historical-logical, analysis-synthesis; inductive-deductive; the systemic-structural-functional, the observation and analysis of documents. In the statistical order, the percentage calculation, the standard deviation, the variance and the coincidence criteria of the specialist for the validation of the test proposal to select talents in basketball. As techniques: the interview and the survey.

RESULTS

In Cuba, during the neocolony, the selection and structuring of the tests for the selection of basketball talents were influenced by the information and knowledge received from some specialized magazines in the United States, among them the AAHPER (Alianza American Institute for Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance). In 1953, Alma Fitz Gibban's Thesis appeared to opt for the title of Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences at the University of Havana, which under the title "Relation of the main tests carried out in Physical Education", specifies a set of batteries from the United States which were used in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Office of Physical Education of the United States, the Naval Women's Reserve, the High Schools and the Colleges for women. (Mera and Pomp, 2014)

This stage was characterized because the tests carried out were of physical efficiency aimed at the school sector. It is unknown whether the intention and design of any test for the selection of talents for the sport existed.

It was not until 1976 that the selection of talents for the practice of sport arose with the creation of CEDA (Centro Experimental de Desarrollo Atlético "Manuel Permuy"), in Havana, where a massive system was put into practice for the first time. detection and selection of talents for sports initiation, with the application of norms and percentile patterns, beginning with the norms of growth and development of the Cuban population and the use of the 97th percentile for height.

At present, there is a diversity of criteria on the selection of talents, in the case at hand, it is necessary to assess what was stated by Vizcaya, O. J, and Suárez Castillo, O. (2015) when referring to the fact that: *"In order to achieve the excellent player level, based on the selection of sports talents, you must have a club structure and what is known as a "quarry"*.

These authors continue expressing about the above:

"This term intends to identify a talent and a way of working, as well as a space to do it well, with a structure based on a discipline, which clearly identifies a series of objectives and results for each age group, which will allow for good performance. follow-up of the acquired talents, evaluate their improvements and deficiencies, correct them as the category changes, in the pretension of reaching the final excellence."

These ideas make it explicit that to identify talents, indicators must be taken into account from different factors, essentially the stage of development of the subjects to be evaluated. Following this common thread, the authors Mora, A. and Pompa, F. (2014) in their article *"Pedagogical tests in the specific selection of basketball"* state that there are four recognized ways to detect and select talents, which are applied on a daily basis. by coaches and physical education teachers empirically, to detect the values of certain conditions to be initiated in sports training which are assumed by the authors of this research, they are:

First: It is the one that occurs when sports coaches attend the competitions that take place in the school environment, in them they observe the performances or the outstanding participation of the competitors and thus choose the students who will integrate the selection for their group of job.

Second: He takes into account the opinion of the Physical Education teacher, when the coach approaches him to ask him if he has a student who meets certain and certain characteristics for the sport in question and the Physical Education teacher who knows the development of abilities and skills well. of their enrollment, they particularly point out those who meet the requirements set by the coach.

Third: It is the most empirical of the forms and is the one in which the sports coach simply anywhere in the street, park or social activity, observes in a child or adolescent some somatotypical characteristic, disposition or aptitude that makes him determine a possible development in his sport.

Fourth: It is based on the most scientific basis and part of a massive principle in its application. The tests of physical assessment or motor performance that are applied by Physical Education teachers in schools, these allow, through their evaluation norms, to establish a classification system of motor and somatotype potentialities for an adequate initiation in the practice of sports.

This is the trend that has prevailed in the selection of talents in Guantanamo -although it is not a sui generis case- without taking into account that the test is a measuring instrument used to determine the status or capabilities (Zatsiorski, 1989). In order to comply with the proposed objective, the structure defined by Morales (2004) for the application of the tests is taken into consideration, which has the following steps:

1. Name of the test: How it is identified, announce the essential parameters that are measured.
2. Defining what you want to measure: Determine precisely what the test addresses.
3. Objective: Clarity in what you want to measure to be correct in the selection of the criteria (Validation phase)
4. Theoretical Foundation: Supported by pedagogy, psychology, physiology and other sciences, the reason for selecting an exercise is argued.

5. Methodology: Explain the steps to follow to complete the exercise.
6. Task or slogan: Ask the athlete what is required with the test.
7. Standardization conditions: Guarantee that the tasks are carried out under equal conditions.
8. Means and instruments: Includes the material requirements for the execution of the test.
9. Form of Classification: Precise how to express the data, it refers to the qualitative, not the quantitative of this activity of the athlete.
10. Researchers: Define their functions and the number of people who will record the athlete's activity.
11. Protocol: Sheet for data recording.
12. Information processing: Ensures the objectivity of the evaluation by specifying the steps to obtain the final information.
13. Evaluation regulations: It makes it possible to reach conclusions about what is being measured.

The tests that are proposed to improve the selection of talents in basketball for the 11-12 year old category in the Guantanamo province, based on different dimensions are:

DIMENSION	TYPES OF TEST
GENETICS	Review the genetic makeup of the parents
ANTHROPOMETRIC	Size and weight
PSYCHOLOGICAL	Test to measure mental and volitional preparation
PHYSICAL	Motor and conditional capacities: 30 m race, alactic aerobic resistance, strength resistance of arms and abdominals (planks and sit-ups), explosive force of the lower extremities (long jump without impulse race), spatial orientation
TECHNIQUES	Basic position of the basketball player with and without the ball and offensive movement

To evaluate them, it is proposed to use the scale of relationships and order.

DISCUSSION

The proposed tests are applied without distinction, but they have not been seen as a set or battery of tests to measure dimensions that characterize the physical and emotional integrity that should characterize children in this category. With them, the evaluation of different indicators is conditioned for a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the main factors that influence the performance of the sport of basketball, without losing sight of its multilateral preparation determined by a range of habits and

skills that allow the creation of the bases for a continuous development during training to achieve superior achievements in high performance.

Thus, the coach in this category will have a guide to guide the teaching program and work on the genetic predisposition of children who start practicing sports with a view to developing essential habits and skills for competitive basketball.

CONCLUSIONS

In sport, one of the fundamental premises is the detection of talent, the study of the historical past of the talent selection process for basketball, allowed us to characterize the phenomenon that has been affecting the good results in this process for high competition. It is shown that the selection of talents in basketball is based on organizational, methodological activities that include the assessment of morphological, functional, motor development, psychological and genetic tests.

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