Development and Contribution of a New Method of Prediction and of Detection of the Young Footballers in Algeria

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Abstract

It seems difficult to predict a long time in advance, the future sporting performance of a young practitioner while being based only on its early results (Famose, 1990). By consequent, the purpose of this study is to know how the selection of the young footballers is carried out and it relates to a population of sportsmen, of 30 trainers out of 120, with two criteria of inclusion (experiment of player, and trainer of the young categories) and the use of a simple questionnaire.

The analysis of the results show that the trainers prefer the observation of the players (75%), only act, and target the young talents (75%). Technical and tactical qualities (75%) are the principal determinants of the success and their choice is influenced by their own experiment (75%). The players of clubs are more ambitious (75%) and finally to be a good selector it is necessary to have a solid formation and knowledge to make dregs (75%).

This first study seems to accredit the presence of a model of detection and selection of young footballers based on empiricism and without scientific bases, anchors on antiquated logics and influential actors resulting from the dominant groups (former players, trainers not forms...) “In front of these difficulties of prediction on the early performance, it requires to analyze the determinants of the effectiveness (in sport) and measures these determinants: it is the characteristic of the evaluative step.

Keywords: Prediction, Detection, Young footballers
1. Introduction

How to claim and have a positive evolution of national football when one notes the deplorable situation of the young categories and the absence of center of regrouping and formation in the major part of the clubs, and the national selections? Several studies devoted to football have succeeded to have divergent conclusions but reflecting an observable reality and it is legitimate to raise questions as for the causes of these failures, it would be none of the use of the contributions of science and technology in the field of the football which would be the principal cause. Drissi (2004) said that initially a bond east is established between the phenomena evoke above and the operations of selection of the national teams. And we ask many questions in this direction and in particular: For which reasons the level of the practice in football is in relative regression? And with what are the weak results of our national teams due? Work of formation and by there, of detection and selections of the young footballers is undertaken efficiently? Several studies devoted to the detection and the prediction of the young talents in sport, Leveque (2005), Famose (1991), Goussard (2000) succeeded to have divergent conclusions to see even contradictions in certain cases, and the problem poses residence influence the effectiveness of the methods and the exactitude of the predictions.

2. Material and Methods

2-1 Sample

Researcher’s choice rises from certain number of parameters among which important are, our lives of former athletes and especially our course of trainers of football. Thus, researchers study contains population of sportsmen (30 trainers of football on 120 targets) whose majority has experience, at the same time, of player and trainer, and this research was undertaken near a sample (25%) of the initial population by taking account of criteria of inclusion, the first criterion being the experiment of player and trainer, the second relative criterion has the framing of the young categories: the tiny ones with the juniors.
A number of trainers

<table>
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<th>Diplomas and titles in sporting drive</th>
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<tr>
<td>Doctorate</td>
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<td>3°degree</td>
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Table n°1
Table of distribution of the trainers according to the diplomas.

Table n°1 informs us of training level of the trainers solicit:
- A-first group (15%) followed higher studies in the field of athletic training
- A second group (45%) has a training of trainer
- Finally (30%) are not forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS OF SENIORITY AS PLAYER AND TRAINER</th>
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<tr>
<td>trainers 24</td>
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<td>of 0 a 5 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>As a player</td>
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<tr>
<td>As a trainer</td>
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Table n°2: Distribution of the trainers according to their seniority
- A second group (45%) has a training of trainer.
- Finally (30%) are not forms.
Table n°2 informs on the experiment of the sample:
- (75%) of the trainers have great experience that trainer (+de15ans)
- more half (55%) have practical football more de15 years

2-2 Tools of collection of data

Researchers have used a written questionnaire including/understanding 16 questions with precise answers that the trainer will choose. The course of operation east is carried out during one 15 days period, in the form of discussion at the head, on the places of work and after the explanations of use, each trainer, answered the questions and out the 30 only 24 questions summers have recovered and exploited. Our material of investigation of east constitutes the questionnaire and like by notes taken at the time of the contacts with the targeted people; in
complement, we also exploited the documents found on Internet. The questions have doors on the means and methods use to carry out the choice of the players; mode of action, objectives, duration of the operation; references, and quality work achieved and finally the profile of the selector and the degree of success, these were the principal elements of this questionnaire. The guarantee of confidentiality (Name, function and place of exercise) supported the expression of free remarks, as a proof the given documents has the investigator. The questionnaires were delivered to be seized and milked.

3. Results

![Chart of the answers to the questions N°1-4](image)

**Answer 1: Methods**

The answers obtained indicate that the choice of the experts rests on the observation (75%) But also on the opinion of the trainers (50%) and the fellow-members and the newspapers (25%)

**Answer 2: Advisability**

Select, the young players, the trainers prefer the friendly matches (75%) the follow-up during the season (25%), others during the season (25%), others during official meetings (12.5%)

**Answer 3: Mode**

Majority of the trainers (62%) as others work in group (37%).
**Answer 4: Actions**

The trainers estimate that the carried out actions (detection, selection) are on international standards (50%), that it is better than anything (25%), whereas others think that it is an appreciable work (12.5%).

![Chart of the answers to the n°5 questions to 8.](image)

**Answer 5: Origin**

The players observed generally come from the clubs (75%), of the school system (25%) and the groups not structures, districts for example (12.5%).

**Answer 6: Determinants**

For the selectors, technical and tactical qualities are essential (75%), then come physical qualities (25%) and finally human qualities (12.5%).

**Answer 7: Goals**

The aims in view remain the orientation towards the clubs (75%) towards the national selections (25%) and finally to evaluate work carries out (12.5%)
Answer 8: Influence

The choice of the trainers rests on their intuition (75%) but also on their experiment player and trainer (25%) and on their capacities (25%).

In short the results show that the trainers prefer the direct observation of the players (100%), on the level being technical and tactical (87.5%), they are based on the direct observation (100%). They only act and their objective is the discovery of young talents (75%). It is the technical and tactical quality (100%) which determines the success of a young player; and their choice is influenced by their intuition (75%) and their own experiment. A long-term follow-up and discretion are best the means for better choosing (75%). The players more observed are coming from the clubs and the final choice takes place after only one observation (75%); accomplished work is in that of the existing potential and the formation and the follow-up are the principal determinants of the success (75%). Finally to be a good selector it is necessary to have a solid formation, a great experiment, the direction of the observation and knowledge to make dregs has the evaluation (87.5%).

4. Discussion

This first study seems to accredit the presence of a model of detection and of selection of the young footballers based on empiricism and without scientific bases, anchors on antiquated logics and influential actors resulting from the dominant groups (former players, trainers not forms...)

Thus it is confirmed what was perceived from the beginning, like inappropriate, and our preliminary readings, have reassured us for the existence of important controversies on the question of the role of the experts (educational, trainers, managers, and selectors) in the relevance of the predictions. One speaks about possibilities and this absence of certainty makes that. This work is connected much more as a bet and that has a scientific prediction a few years later (Durand, 1987 and Hahn, 1991). The detailed examination of the whole of the data collected (formation, diplomas, experiment) help to include/understand the reasoning and the difficulties of the trainers, and “In front of these difficulties, predictions on the basis of early performance imposes itself and requires to analyze the determinants of the effectiveness (in sport) and measures it these determinants: it is clean evaluative step (Portes, 1989). In addition, the analysis of the results of the carried out survey, makes it possible as for it to more clarify the situation inherent in the practice as regard to formation, of detection and selection of the young footballers. Thus, the absence of method and the followed procedure show that the individual work of the trainers is based only on the observation, without follow-up or continuity, on the one hand, and that the taken action, the goal of which is recruitment and the orientation towards the clubs, touches a negligible part of the true potential. The choice carries out resting on the technical ease of the player and on the intuition of the expert, confirm the proper statements of the trainers who affirm that work carries out is not effective and that confirms the assumptions stated higher. We can affirm that selection prediction, it still remains very difficult nowadays to reach at significant results without scientific methods, not other tools are adapted i.e. tests.
In conclusion, the prediction in sport relates to young subjects, which are in full growth, therefore we must attach a great importance to the relation or the interaction which can exist between the driving performance that we must evaluate and the growth of these young individuals. In our study a bond between the qualities of the choice of the selectors is established, and the results are observed on specific ground and more particularly, the losses of the young hopes and that should contribute, without any doubt, has to bring a new lighting on some of these controversies.

Finally and although the work completed to date is useful, it is necessary to determine a certain number of recommendations which will facilitate, the work of the experts and in particular:

✓ - A method of detection and selection
✓ - To evaluate, it is necessary to establish a scale of values
✓ - To support the team work
✓ - To define criteria of selection it is necessary to collect and to analyze the data before the final evaluation
✓ It is recommended to support the systematic recourse to the tests in any form of Selection.

References


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