

TALENT IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN SPORTS AND GAMES: CONCEPTS AND ITS PRINCIPLES

Dr.T.Siva Prasad

Lecturer in Physical Education,
Department of Physical Education
KVR,KVR & MKR College, Khajipalem,
Guntur Dt. Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT:

Everyone has ability, but it is not distributed equally or predictably. There are opportunities to develop physically, emotionally and socially and to discover hidden talents, learn about oneself and develop a new sense of competence and self-worth. This applies to coaches as well as athletes. Often ability is a gift of birth but that doesn't guarantee success. From a more contemporary perspective, Peltola (1992) defined talent identification as the process by which children are encouraged to participate in sports in which they are more likely to succeed, based on results of testing parameters. These parameters have been shown to predict future performance, taking into account the child's current level of fitness and maturity. Russell (1989) went beyond the identification of talent and proposed that scientific perspective on the pursuit of excellence in sport be broken down into 4 key stages: Detection, selection, identification and development. For each sport that is conducting a talent identification program there needs to be an ideal accepted model for both the factors that influence sporting performance and talent identification that athletes and coaches can compare their own abilities with those athletes that resemble or are closer to the model being select for elite junior programs. These ideal models can be formulated by taking measurements of elite performances at events such as Olympic Games, world championships and other high-level events (Bompa 85)

Key Words : Talent, Sports ,Games, Etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Everyone has ability, but it is not distributed equally or predictably. There are opportunities to develop physically. Emotionally and socially and to discover hidden talents, learn about oneself and develop a new sense of competence and self-worth. This applies to coaches as well as athletes. Often ability is a gift of birth, but that doesn't guarantee success. From a more contemporary perspective, Peltola (1992) defined talent identification as the process by which children are encouraged to participate in the sports in which they are most likely to succeed, based on results of testing selected parameters. These parameters have been shown to predict future performance, taking into account the child's current level of fitness and maturity. Russell (1989) went beyond the identification of talent and proposed that the scientific perspective on the pursuit of excellence in sport be broken down into 4 key stages: Detection, selection, identification and development.

CURRENT PRACTICES IN TALENT IDENTIFICATION:

Talent identification at early ages is one of the major methods to improve the performances. Some of the leading western countries got benefit from the model. In India we are implementing the talent identification procedure since 1980. But in recent years the research development and implementation is very less. Athletic talent identification is approached from many different angles, depending on which countries are looking at and the sport for which athletes are being recognized and recruited. Today it is acknowledged that appropriate support and training are essential if talented

Individuals are to full their potential. Partly for this reason, the early identification of talented athletes is an increasingly important consideration for researchers and practitioners alike. Once talented individuals have been detected, crucial but limited support resources can be optimally deployed to further re ne and develop these talents. Without such support however, the needs of talented children may not be met and their gifts remain undeveloped. Consequently, effective talent identification system is an essential precursor to talent development as it will direct support to those individual who have the greatest potential to achieve senior international success in sport.

The Tamil Nadu government has ordered to conduct a battery of test of assess the motor qualities in children studying in std. VI, VII and VIII in all schools since 2002. These qualities help to identify the child's potential to play particular game/sport. The programme successfully conducted every year and talented children identified and underwent vacation camp specific to their qualities. The talent identification and the duration of the programme vary from country. This study is an attempt to make new perceptive to the talent search, combined with the morphological components named as somato types and held tests.

IDENTIFYING AND DEVELOPING TALENT AT RIGHT TIME:

Amot & Gaines (1986) stated that sports talent should be recognized and encouraged in children after the age of 10, since such talent is an important part of a child's potential and one that deserves recognition and encouragement as much as any other Du Randt et al. (1992) suggested that the first stage of identification should take place at the age of 8-10 years in the form of mass screening and this should be followed up 18-24 months later. Final talent identification should take place at around 14 years of age. Riordan (1998) suggested that the age at which a child gets involved in a specific sport should depend on the sport. He suggested age 7-8 for swimmers, gymnasts, tennis players and figure skaters, to age 12-13 in boxing and cycling and age 13-14 in shooting and weightlifting.

Sports talent is a producer of heredity and environment. But a person must be endowed with basic minimum of biological potential only then it can be developed through training and other environmental factors to a level needed in performance sports. According to Astrand and Rodahl (1986) "genetic factors probably play a major role in a person's performance capacity, at least for those persons aspiring to the levels required for the attainment of Olympic medals. According to them about 70% of an individual's maximal force, power or capacity is a matter of genetically factors. Identification of talent is made more complicated by the fact that it must also take into consideration the possibilities of development of the various performance prerequisites. This is very difficult task as the trainability of performance prerequisites depends basically on heredity and training activity and both are-affected by a multitude of factors during the course of life.

PRINCIPLES OF TALENT IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Several sports science disciplines are actively engaged in tackling the problem of talent identification and its development. Still no clear cut formula or procedure is available for identifying talent for various sports. Based on present knowledge gained from actual practice and sports science disciplines and following principles of talent identification and developments are presented:

a. Starting point is the structure of future performance:

Talent identification and development is a future oriented process. The aim is to find and develop talent for high performance several years ahead in the future. Therefore one has to look for those performance factors or performance capacity which will enable the sportspersons to achieve this performance. The proper implementation of this principle involves tackling of the following tasks:

- ❖ Prognosis of sport performance in a sport at a fixed time in the future.
- ❖ Determination of the structure of prognostic performance.
- ❖ Determination of the performance capacity and its structured essential to achieve prognostic performance.

On the basis of the performance capacity and its structure demand profiles should be prepared for the different stages of training. The demand profiles serve as the base for talent identification and its development.

b. It is a long term Process

Sports talent is a product of heredity and environment. Heredity unfolds itself with the passage of time and is also affected by environment including physical activity. In high performance sports children are normally considered for talent identification. These children are growing and maturing in a certain environment. Growth produces changes in physique, capacities, abilities, personality traits, interests, attitudes etc. Younger the child the faster are the changes. Therefore it is very difficult to judge the final outcome or sports talent. Moreover, through systematic training growth and development processes can be significantly affected. The process of talent identification and its development therefore must begin in early childhood. It should be spread over a number of years and sports training should aim at maximal exploitation of growth and development, especially motor development, for optimum development of talent.

Step1	Aim	Screening of children for basic training stage. Screening done on the basis of :
		1.Health and physique
		2. General physical performance capacity.
		3. Motives, interests, mental capacities etc.,
		4. interest of parents etc.
Training in the basic stage should be uniform for all children		
Step2	After 3-4 years of training	
	Aim	Selection for a group of sport (advanced training stage) Selection based on the following keeping mind the specific requirements for the group of sports:
		1.Physique
		2.Motor abilities
		3.Performance
		4. Cognitive, emotional and volitional factors and personality traits.
		5.Ability to tolerate load

Step3	After 3-4 years of advanced training	
	aim	Selection for a sport or event(high performance training state). Selection to be based on the following keeping in mind the specific requirements for the spot /event.
		1.Physique
		2.Performnace and the potential for performance
		3.Talent indicators
		4.Cognitive,emotional and volitional factors and personality trails
		5.Experimentations by training for a limited period in a sport

A wide range of factors must be considered:

Sports performance is the product of total personality of the sport person. Hence when trying to spot talent the effort should not be limited to only physical fitness, technical skills, tactical efficiency and physique. One must consider all factors which directly or indirectly determine or influence performance, performance capacity and sports training very important to give due weight age to those qualities and factors which will enable the child to undergo hard and systematic training for several years. Some of the important factors to be considered for talent identification are below:

- ❖ Age (chronological and biological).
- ❖ Performance and training state (present and past).
- ❖ Nature and duration of training in the past.
- ❖ Motivation, interest and attitude of the child and his parents. Health.
- ❖ Socio-economical and living conditions.
- ❖ School/college results.

The training had done in the past and the biological age has special importance for talent identification trained children perform better than the untrained in tests of fitness and sports. This does not always mean that they are more talented. Untrained children with regular training, but with talent, very frequently overtake trained children who are not talented. Similarly children who are biologically advanced perform better than the other children though they may not be talented.

d. It should become progressively more Specific:

With the passage of time and also due to regular sports training and sports talent assumes its final shape and shows itself in the form of excellence in a sport or event. Therefore, the effort to spot talent for a specific sport or event should be made at a later stage. It is also very important that effort to develop talent in the initial stages should be through general means It should gradually become more specific with the passage of time and improvement in performance.

e. Less trainable factors should be given more weightage :

Sport performance is determined by a complex of factors. Some of these factors like strength, endurance etc., can be improved to a considerable extent through training. Some factors, however, are very less trainable i.e., are largely genetically determined. Most important among the less trainable factors are physique, height, speed, playability, temperament etc. while identifying talent in children less trainable factors should be given more weight age.

f. Talent indicators should be considered:

Sports science disciplines should be used to provide additional information about the individual components of performance. While assessing talent on the basis of performance in sports, the following aspects of performance, called talent indicators, should be considered:

- ❖ Performance level;
- ❖ Rate of increase in performance
- ❖ Performance stability
- ❖ Ability to tolerate load.

g. Large population of children is a Basic Necessity:

No system of talent identification and development can be fool proof. This is to because talent identification is basically a process of prediction of a child's performance in the future. During the period of growth and development so many things can happen over which we can have no control. In order to overcome this problem it is essential that a large population of children is selected for the first stage of training. The larger the population the higher is the probability that of the selected children will reach international level when they grow up (theory of probability).

CONCLUSION:

It is clear that talent identification is a diverse subject that is not easily summed up. There are many different views on what talent identification accomplishes and how it should be structured. It is also acknowledged that a well planned and organized talent identification and development program is essential to the successful development of every sport and games. Whilst research has identified a number of 'key performance indicators' in each sport and game, there is no practical package of information available to coaches in the field. To achieve high level performance in international sporting arena, the Indian government has to implement the above mentioned principles, while identifying and developing in sport. By linking talent identification to the already existing talent screening system, the results can still be achieved in talent identification. At the same time talent identification programs need to be scientifically based and assessment should be done continuous in order to maximize a countries sporting performance at global level.

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