



Grafic no.5 Number of students with kyphosis expresses as a percentage in control group

4. CONCLUSIONS

Following the study conducted, we observed, primarily, a disturbingly high percentage in terms of poor physical development among students of 5th and 9th grade. Even more disturbing is that the number of physical deficiencies in school increased from 40 years ago. With the modernization of society and the technological explosion we are witnessing at present, we must more than ever to focus on exercise.

Physical deficiencies are present in high percentage both among girls and among boys, so both sexes are equally affected.

Application of corrective exercise in physical education lessons had a gratifying success, 10 students from 13 correcting their kyphosis. By implementing some simple exercises, but the right ones, we can intervene to correct the vicious attitudes increasingly seen in young children of 8-10 years to teenagers of 15-17 years.

Choosing appropriate exercises according to the objective we aim, we can correct light and medium deficiencies even in physical education classes, without changing the structure of the lesson. Dividing the class into groups based on present and predominant physical deficiencies, we can work with each group depending on the

deficiency's characteristics without interfering with the physical education lesson plan. Thus students with a type of deficiency learn from the beginning what type of exercises to do and what kind of movements to avoid, making them more conscious of the vicious attitude they have, and can help to correct it in their free time, especially through self-correction.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Cordon Mariana, "Postura corporală normală și patologică", Editura ANEFS București 1999;
2. Cordon Mariana, "Kinetologie medicală", Editura Axa 1999;
3. Fozza Cristina-Ana, "Corectarea deficiențelor fizice ale elevilor – Îndrumar tehnic", București 1972;
4. Ghid metodologic privind implementarea proiectului "Evaluarea potențialului somatic, funcțional și motric al populației școlare din România", 2011;
5. Sbenge Tudor, "Kinetologie profilactică terapeutică și de recuperare", Editura Medicală, București 1987;

STUDENT CUP 2012 – FROM UNIVERSITY COMPETITION TO SPORTING EVENT

Teodora Mihaela ICONOMESCU

"Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati

ticonomescu@ugal.ro

Abstract

Romanian Student Sport Association (ASSR) organized in 2012 the first university competition of basketball 3x3, Student Cup 2012, competition that was initially organized locally, then regionally and the finals turned into a large-scale sporting event, being the co-organizer of Bucharest Streetball Weekend sporting event, beside FIBA Europe.

In order to outline the differences between organizing a sporting competition and organizing a sporting event, we made an analysis on competition management.

Key Words: *competition, management, sporting event*

INTRODUCTION

Advocating for the statement that was mentioned in the title requires a quasi exhaustive understanding of the typological diversity and dynamics of sports events types. Providing a wide range of "classical" sports activities and creating sporting special events has turned into a real challenge.

This is the reason why the scientific article that tackles such a topic currently requires the systematisation of the types of sporting competitions that take place in universities. They are classified into several main categories by the common elements that characterize them or by the principles according to which they are differentiated. Such an attempt is almost always subject to certain moral, organizational or evolutive obsolescence. When embarking upon it, a condensation of realities of university competitive systems can be achieved, reality which may undergo various changes in the future. Nevertheless the systematisation of competitions is justified by the need of ordering their typological multitude and diversity at a certain historical time. Subsequent changes can have as guide mark the past or the present, thus new forms of organisation or conducting a sports competition in universities may emerge, meeting the requirements of the future tendencies and orientation. It is difficult to settle the boundaries of all types of sporting competitions.

The competition involves "three main actors" [Dragnea, 2000:108]:

- Creators of sports: athletes and coaches;
- consumers – those who do sports in their free time for maintaining and keeping their body in good shape; those who watch;
- colportors – former athletes, journalists, presenters, sports managers.

The complexity and organisational dimension and the social impact require an interdisciplinary scientific support for competition.

The motor performance and sports performance, sports training methodology and the competition as the essential form of sports are individually supported by theories thus ensuring the multidisciplinary character of the sports science. On the other hand the sports science and the competition implicitly has an "integrative and interdisciplinary" character, taking into account the use of information from other sciences that are approached from inside, theoretically and practically, on the vertical side of the area with own specialties.

The theory of sporting competition (idem 2000:104) refers to:

- a) the essence and functions of competition;
- b) competitive systems;
- c) types of competitions;

d) competition management (organizing and conducting);

e) taking athletes to a competition;

f) analysing the results (sports, organisational, financial, etc.).

University Sport benefits of an organisation that beginning from professional sport but which adapted the entire methodological issues to the field-related specific requirements. Several organizational elements were borrowed to a large extend and also those from other sports subsystems. We can mention here the massive import achieved in the "sports for everybody" competitive type. The sporting events held at university level also display to a large extent a nucleus of sporting events that are specific to the university domain.

Another classification presents the hierarchy of university competition types by the professional sport model. This system with several small particular-type adaptations meets the requirements of the classical methodology of organizing sports performance. According to the type of organization and conducting a competition, we can distinguish the following competitive systems types at university level: elimination tournament, accumulating points and qualifying by place and ranking system.

Thus we distinguish the following types of competition: formative and educative related type (motivational, training, testing, selecting, promoting, modelling, trans-disciplinary etc.); sporting-related type (achieving certain performance targets at school level); festive or anniversary related type (being organized to celebrate certain anniversary, commemorative, awarding some personalities, events or institutions); leisure competitions (involving young people in practicing various sports; getting them used to do physical exercises in an organized or independent framework; promoting certain sport disciplines or non-Olympic sports, both original and those that enjoy popularity among young people).

Organizing a special sporting event must be thoroughly elaborated in order to maintain the interest of the participants, partners and sponsors throughout its duration. The event should be captivating, useful and funny so that its potential participants are motivated to attend, partners are satisfied with the competition quality and sponsors are convinced by the promotional and communicational potential provided by that sporting event. So far we have explained the meaning of the "special event" or "marketing event" concept, we have presented the main reasons for such an approach of sporting competition and we have introduced the main types of events.

In the following pages we intend to focus on the place held by sporting competition compared with other events and to analyse the way a

university sporting competition can be organized as an event that is challenged and controlled and which are its pursued objectives or benefits as a result of such an approach.

Romanian Student Sport Association (ASSR)

Romanian Student Sport Association is a non-profit, non-political organisation, that emerged from the civil society and that aims at revitalizing the university sports movement. It was created out of the students' wish to find an alternative to the current unhealthy and sedentary lifestyle.

Student Sport intends to be:

- Mission – Student Sport aims at future stimulating the universities to determine their students to take an active part in the civil society by attracting them to a tempting sporting experience.
- Vision – Student Sport – A better world through sport!
- Values - People – we believe in ourselves, we respect our partners and acknowledge the importance of those who joined the project. We like to be surrounded by people who are determined and who have a positive impact on the society, people that have plenty to share. Dedication – dreams come true when we are passionate and invest in those who believe in us. Responsibility – the fundamental quality of every action we take.

Thus Student Sport was created, the association that organized Universitas Football University Championship in 2011. Why football? Because it is the most popular sport in all Romanian universities and the most appropriate sport to generate a students' movement. The positive feedback made them believe even more in the project that expanded and included this year the Basketball Interuniversity National Championship - Student Cup 2012.

The general view in organizing Student Cup 2012 sporting event of ASSR for the new generation is to revitalize students mass movement, sports development and attracting young people in practicing a sports for its implicit benefits – health, education, spirit of competition as opposed to other dangers specific to their age – sedentary lifestyle, alcohol, smoking, drugs.

The positive feedback of the first project, – Universitas 2011 – Football University Championship, had led a year later to the extension of the competitive area by organizing two championships at the same time, namely the Basketball University National Championship 3x3 and Football University Championship. Moreover Student Sport became the co-organizer of the Bucharest Streetball Weekend sporting event beside FIBA Europe and the Romanian Basketball Federation.

The championships are organized nationally by the Student Sport association in partnership with the Minister of Education, Research, Youth and

Sports, by the University and School Sports Federation, National Authority of Sports and Youth, Romanian Basketball Federation, International Basketball Federation Europe, Romanian Football Federation and local partners.

Due to the support of local representatives, basketball games were played among the 1486 teams registered on the site, in 23 Romanian university centres. The best university team qualified for all regional levels.

In organizing the sporting event, Student Cup 2012 ASSR managed to:

- Reunite 64 universities compared with 2011 when only 54 Romanian universities were reunited
- Involve more than 10.000 students in the competition
- Enlist 1486 local basketball teams
- Gather more than 27.000 students in the tribunes
- Enjoy the support of some important mass media channels: Adevărul Holding, Digi Sport, GSP, Gazeta Sporturilor, RTV, Realitatea TV, TVR, PRO TV, KISS FM, Trilulilu
- Achieve a mass media plan of approximately 450.000 euro
- Have approximately 900 mass media appearances
- Generate more than 1.300 hours of sport
- Gather more than 50 supporters of championships from various domains
- Reunite for the first time all students organizations in Romania
- Be supported by specialized federations – FRB and FRF – and be acknowledged by international federations – FIBA Europe and UEFA
- Have more than 100 000 page views on their site with an average visit duration of 3'11''
- Have on Facebook approximately 800 000 potential reach people

The final Football University National Championship was organized in Iași – European City of Sports – between 21 and 24 Mai. The best 8 teams were selected by playing in the zonal games for the title. There were also present the Golden Generation representatives who offered to the public a high class exhibition match, playing against the former players of Politehnica Iași.

The final Basketball University National Championship 3x3 was part of the Bucharest Streetball Weekend sporting event, organized by Student Sport, Romanian Basketball Federation and FIBA Europe. Those who love basketball joined competitions such as Baby Tournament, High school Tournament and Open Tournament, and the organizers prepared the Press Cup, Companies Cup, Women Cup, exhibition matches of celebrities against professional players, contests, prizes and entertainment.

ASSESSING THE MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS COMPETITION - STUDENT CUP 2012

The sporting event due to its triggered emotional potential and thanks to the possibility of achieving some pursued objectives, has led to the transformation of a sport competition into a major sporting event. In order to evaluate this transformation we took into account the assessment of this sporting competition based on a SWOT analysis.

The assessment of the management of sports competition is achieved by analysing the degree of objectives attainment, development and comparing performance of athletes, coaches, all those involved in this activity.

In order to assess the management of sports competition **Student Cup 2012** we used the SWOT analysis. SWOT is an acronym for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. The first two refer to the organizing club (ASSR) and show its position whereas the other two refer to the environment and reveal its impact upon the organizing club's activity.

Strengths:

- elaborating the strategy for organizing the Student Cup 2012 sporting event;
- controlling activities conducted for the Student Cup 2012 sporting event;
- coordination of staff involved in o Student Cup 2012 sporting event;
- ensuring the necessary budget for Student Cup 2012 sporting event;
- the audience interested in attaining such a sporting event.

Weaknesses:

- rented rooms for conducting the sporting event;
- insufficiently - equipped with material resources;
- insufficient number of sponsors interested in funding;
- lack of volunteers in conducting the sporting event;
- imposing a certain number of athletes.

Opportunities:

- organizing exhibition shows for a better promotion;
- involving local authorities (town hall) in organizing the sporting event;
- involving mass media in promoting the sporting event;
- promoting the major sporting disciplines - football and basketball;
- involving professional athletes in organizing and conducting the sporting event.

Threats:

- tendency of the professional athletes not to participate in the sporting event, fear of injuries or pressure from the club they activate in;

- the sporting event and the national sports calendar may overlap;

- insufficient promotion in towns where the local competition takes place.

- insufficient ASSR staff involved in organizing and conducting the sporting event.

The management of a large-scale sports competition like the one organized in Bucharest - **Student Cup 2012** contributes to the enhancement of pursued objectives due to promoting the competition, promoting certain sporting disciplines, sprucing up the image of the organizing institutions and of economic partners. A great emphasis was laid on the arsenal of promoting techniques and instruments provided by the intelligence of sporting management which is rather generous. Considering these aspects from the perspective of the emotional identification potential which is sport-specific, we can say that this sports competition ranked above all the other promoted activities. Inducing the public-desired reaction is a hard work that requires significant skill and sensitivity. Technical virtuosity, sporting competition, equipment, playful character, background sounds, sporting and organizing stages were used and combined in a balanced way. The image valuing was supported by organizing measures adapted to the original and eye-catching specific-character of the sporting competition. This aspect was achieved through artistic programmes during breaks, scenography, projecting specific images on huge screens by the clever manipulation of the audience due to stage direction and choreography, thus dividing the desired level of emotional intensity.

The only issue that was negatively evaluated within this sporting event was to ensure that all imposed requirements for each and every discipline were met. This aspect was made possibility through the impartiality of the coaches involved in the sporting event, who sometimes were not fair favouring one side or the other. That is way we suggest that in the future to involve in organizing sporting events like Student Cup 2012, coaches who are volunteers, who do not belong to any organizing university or those who are involved in professional sports.

The administration of mega or small-scale, recreational or competitive sports programme in every society requires human and material resources. One of the challenges facing the administration and development of sports at any level and society is inadequate personnel or manpower. The inadequacy of personnel needed for any event or programme can be augmented through the use of volunteers. Volunteers have become a vital part of ensuring the efficiency of events (Schuyler, 2008 quoted by Ifeanyichukwu Elendu, Ogujiofor, 2012).

CONCLUSIONS

There is a continuing obligation, at least moral to motivate students to practice physical exercises regardless of their type. Most students are amateur athletes and their main problem is the lack of motivation due to the inaccessibility of winning any sports title. In order to maintain their keen interest and to be able to offer satisfactions on personal level, the sports officials in schools should see beyond the "schoolyard". In order to involve an increasingly number of students in sporting life they should take advantage of what the society can offer concerning sports, and to turn these occasions into sporting opportunities to improve those whose character still undergoes changes as well as their personal identity. Equally important, sporting organizations beside MECTS, FSSU and ASSR should develop original sporting programmes to improve the relationships with potential financial backers, aspect required by the chronic underfunding of this sector. This new approach of university sports from the action-event perspective provides the possibility of inducing students a pro-sport behaviour, offering at the same time enough space for displaying their creative and competitive spirit. Organizing a competitive event in the above-mentioned manner draws on additional funds for staging original and attractive sports projects, promoting less-known sporting disciplines and achieving some organizing objectives regarding the sport system.

REFERENCES

1. Dragnea A., coordonator, Teoria educației fizice și sportului.(ediția I), Ed. Cartea Scolii, Bucuresti, 2000.
2. Gratton, C., Taylor, P., Economics of Sport and Recreation, E & FN Spon, London, 2000.
3. Mastermann G., Strategic Sports Event Management, ButterWorth - Heinemann, Great Britain, 2001.
4. Mihăilescu N., Management, marketing, legislație în activitatea sportivă. Editura Universității, Pitești, 2006.
5. Moise, Z., Marketingul prin intermediul târgurilor și expozițiilor, Editura All Educațional, București, 1997.
6. Schäfer-Mehdi St., Organizarea evenimentelor, Editura All, București, 2008.
7. Vlăsceanu M., Organizațiile și cultura organizării, Editura Trei, București, 1999
8. Dumitru I., De la competiție școlară la eveniment sportiv Universitatea „Al.I.Cuza” Iași, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/77391115/De-la-competi%C5%A3ie-%C5%9Fcolar%C4%83-la-eveniment-sportiv>
9. Dr. Ifeanyichukwu C. Elendu, Mr. Michael Ogujiofor, Sport volunteerism as a tool for effective sports administration and development in Nigeria, Academic Research International, ISSN-L: 2223-9553, ISSN: 2223-9944, Vol. 2, No. 2, March 2012, www.savap.org.pk, p393-399
10. <http://studentsport.ro/>

CONTRIBUTION REGARDING HANDBALL SELECTION USING GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS METHOD

Ileana JURAVLE

“Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava
ileanaj@usv.ro

Abstract

This paper highlights the evolution of sports performance that identifies through increasing motor activities that are performed in new conditions and through athletes anticipation and reaction speed according to game situations. In this study, we brought several important contributions in male handball athletes' selection process, applying graphical analysis for several test results assessing general and specific physical development.

Keywords: graphical analysis method, handball, selection process, junior III

INTRODUCTION

Sport is considered one of the most dynamic social activities that has as its major objective the improvement of the human being. Regarding this aspect, different researchers conducted permanent analysis and prognosis to highlight its evolution trends (Dragnea, A., Teodorescu, S., M., 2002). Nowadays the orientation and the initial selection process are very important. A differential importance is given to

proper selection which is achieved according to formative and performance models demands (Colibaba, E., D., Bota, I., 1998).

As Balint mentioned in his paper, selection is a systematic organized process that detects children's or juniors' innate readiness, using a complex system of criteria for practice and for children's further specialization in a sportive discipline (Balint, E., 2006).