117 - BASKETBALL SCOUTING DURING AND AFTER GAMES

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1 INTRODUCTION

This study aims to contribute to the knowledge of the game organization and also regarding the factors for a success in sports, to plan and to organize the training, studying its subjects more directly and specifically; to regulate learning, training and competition.

The study general objective was to evaluate importance meaning from basketball technician about scouting program. As a specific aim, technician opinion analysis related to scouting use during competitions and also before competitions as techniques and tactical system.

Basketball can be characterized as a sport of opposition and cooperation which involves simultaneous actions between two teams (attacking and defending) that occupy a common space, providing direct contact between participants, according to MORENO (1998).

GRECO (1998) affirms that if evaluations wouldn't be done at the initial process phase, young players would take a risk of arriving at the adult phase, with difficulties in some basic abilities. However we know that scouting is only one more step to assist technicians in evaluation and performance of their athletes, during competitions and training, making decisions.

Related to basketball techniques and physicals, DAIUTO (2000) defines basketball as being a complete sport, with a succession of intense and brief efforts, carried through in diverse rhythms.

The competitiveness in any sport type is very big. One of the causes seems to be knowledge that each team has of itself and adversaries, since technicians try to minimize unknown aspects, because each wrong decision or surprise factor can cause a defeat, ROSE Jr & TRICOLLI (2005). Characteristics knowledge that defines any sport modality, and the analysis of competitive types requirements are essential to progress it, develop and elaborate appropriate preparation and training programs in collective sports ALVEZ (2001).

Collective games study is fit properly in structures that allow us to analyze and identify different common elements that characterize knowledge systematization and organization OLIVEIRA (1994). The basketball is an evolved sport type and in permanent renew and it makes it be included in this rule. In a very particular view, games analysis, as a study from comments and observation of players and team activity, is being for a long time an important argument in preparation sport process GARGANTA (1996).

One of the ways that makes it possible is statistics and scouting use. The statistics word is derived from the Latin status, which is a science that can be applied in almost all fields of human being activity (Botter, Cordani, Leite and Paula, 1996). Scouting is a term of the English language, derivate of scout word, that is equivalent in Portuguese language as the verbs watch, observes and examine, ROSE Jr & TICOLLI (2005).

When technical performance is analyzed from one or more players, it is tried to determine their action level, basic abilities execution and efficiency, quantifying the action through this measure process. The group of these comments (objective/subjective; quality and quantity skill) is called scouting.

BROWN (1983) affirms that scouting is responsible for detecting specific characteristic like: what gymnasium side the best thrower (forward positions) prefers to use, if guards are left-handed or not, if the pivot executes a good blockade of re-throws and main offensive and defensive tactical movements. The Scouting is related to places and distances of throws, type of movement offensive, defensive position, and other game aspects.

2 METHODS

We considered as participants of this study, 6(six) basketball technicians in adult category, of feminine teams of 44º Jogos Abertos de Santa Catarina, which was in Timbó city, in November 8th to 13th in 2004, it was promoted for Fundação Catarinense de Esportes-FESPORTE.

At the first moment, it was explained to the competition organization responsible the objective of scout technical application and questionnaire (instrument) of technician participant attribution to scout, with authorization for the accomplishment of scouts during the games and also questionnaire application.

After scout manual and electronic statistical models analysis, it was decided to use the electronic model, that is an specified computer software: "PC Registers Version 1,0 - Flomance, A.R. Sport Micro", because it was the best form for our research with an easy adaptation. It Allows us in any game moment visualize automatically, every statistics, with graphs per team, athlete, throws, points, errors, and others.

The scout responsible had been trained to the program. It was defined standardization criteria as interpretation form of the game moments and its adjusted with the software.

During game observations, 4(four) annotators had been divided in pairs, and each pair had a laptop with the software, one of the pair was telling the games events and the other was typing directly in the software.

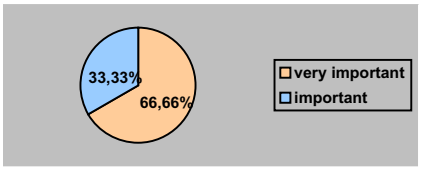
Scouts were supplied to technicians, in the game final and during the first to second break period, with team data and with each athlete performance in both the teams. The technicians asked for having a copy of the scouts of the others competitions and we made it.

As instrument for collection data it was used a scout attribution of importance questionnaire with two referring open questions. The instrument was delivered, after the game, to technicians of each team and they answered their opinion about scout during the games and its use in preparing their teams in future competitions.

3 RESULTS

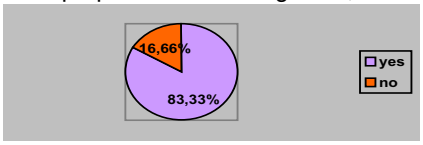
The results were analyzed and interpreted according to importance classification, obtained through technician answers. For technicians answers analysis regarding to scout attribution of importance of scout during the games, it was made the following classification: very important, important, little important and no important.

It was obtained the following results with the answers:



Scouting Graph of the importance during the game

In regarding technician scout use for team preparation in future games, the answers were classified: yes and no.



Scouting graph of use in future games

4 DISCUSSION

In the first graph, we got opinions of the six technicians that were divided between very important and important. Only two of them had considered scout as important, while four had considered scout as very important for the game runs well.

In the second graphical, observing the opinions of the six technicians, only one does not use scout for the team preparation in future games.

Almost every team that we did scouts, need an annotator (or a "scout man") during the game. Those few teams that make these annotations are generally some athletes sited on the reserves bank that performed manually annotations. It can make the team more susceptible to mistakes because of annotators low level qualification and lack of adequate instrumentation.

When comparing our analysis with other studies, as Rocha (1996) in the steps sub-22, of basketball teams in Portugal, we can tell that majority of the trainers use scouting. Usually, scout is applied for adversary teams, essentially in determined competitive periods to mainly detect mainly, for minors of competitive character evidencing in the model of game of the adversary.

Pipa (1995) performed studies with basketball teams of Portugal with children and beginners categories and he concluded that technician majority has the habit to make scouting in adversary teams. As cited in the previous study, the responsible for comments and data collection in adversaries are usually the technicians. Effecting at particular moments of sport period.

5 CONCLUSIONS

This study that we performed proved that scouting is essential in taking decisions for basketball technician. Scouting could be very useful, as a starting point in technician training plan in a short, medium and long lasts. Not just informing results of what was applied, but where it occurred, as its reasons. Technicians who use it have the control and the description of their team and the adversary one; therefore they are able to better make an intervention results seeks.

It is almost unanimous the technicians opinions regarding scouting contribution for the development of their teams training. Probably, due to lack of resources, a lot of technicians have not access to game statistics analysis and when they have don't use with advantage all the interpretations that data supply about the player, team and adversary.

In the strategies search for more evaluation in team performance, for preparation and training, it s really relevant that all subsidies that technicians, trainers and supervisors can use for improvement of psychological, technical, tacticians, physicists teams results. Scouting is a history of games details. It is the moments decisive interpretation, and also defeat and victory justification.

KEYS-WORDS: BASKETBALL, SCOUTING, GAME ANALYSIS.

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ABSTRACT

The scouting technique-tactical is considered as a game statistics analysis, that allows measuring the athlete and teams ability. Garganta (2001) says that trainers and investigators have gotten excellent data concerning the factors related to a high level in the sport. Greco (1998) registers that scout technician-tacticians are very important for sport development in every aspect, in the beginning of the sport phase until high level. The technician with scouting can get to know potentialities and fragilities adversaries, by using this knowledge to reach the victory. This study aims to evaluate technician importance attribution in basketball's scouting. For evaluation analysis, questions were elaborated and applied toward to technician, from feminine basketball team, which participated of 44º Jogos Abertos de Santa Catarina, in November of 2004. During the games, it was elaborated teams scouts and delivered to technician, in the competition end, and between first and second period. We verified with questionnaire answers that 66.66% of the Technician had considered the use of scouting during the game as "very important", and 33.33% had considered "important". Moreover, 83.33% of the technician says they use scouting for the development technique-tactical with their team aiming future competitions; and 16, 66 % confirm only to use it in some cases. Rocha (1996) authenticates these data in his conclusions when he comments that scouting is a decisive operation for a competition to be able to work. We conclude that scouting can support the technician performance, aiming the players techniques movements and the tactical systems, showing up necessities and debilities that need to be developed in their team.

KEYS-WORDS: BASKETBALL, SCOUTING, GAME ANALYSIS.

LE SCOUTING DANS LE BASKET-BALL PENDANT ET APRÈS LES PARTIES
RESUMÉE

Lê scouting téchno-tactique pent être consideré comme une analyse statistique du jeuse, qui permet mesurer les fondemonts des athletes et des equipes. GARGANTA (2001) affirme que lês entrâineurs et lês investigateurs obtiennent dês données importantes à propôs dês factours qui contribuent pour l` excellence sportive. GRECO (1998) a signalé qui lês scouts técno-tactiques sont fondamentause pour lê développement du sport dans tour lês aspcts, étant même très important dans la phase d` initiation sportive, aussi bien que dans la phase de haut rendement. Por contre, lê scouting permet à l`entraîneur connaître lês potentialités et lês fragilites de l`equipe adversaries, utilisant ces connaissences dans la recherche de la victoire. Cet étude a pour but évaluer l` attribution de l` importance des entraîneurs de basket-ball quant à l utilization du scouting. Pour la verification de cette evaluation ont été élaboré des questions appliqués ause entraîneurs, des equips feminines de basket-ball, qui ont participé des 44 ème Jeuse Ouvertes de Santa Catarina, en novombre 2004. Pendant les jeuse, ont été elaboré les scouts des equips qui ont été remis ause entraîneurs, à la fin du jeu et à l`intervalle entre la 1$^{er}$ et la 2$^{ème}$ mi-temps. A partir des réponses au questionnaire apliqué, on a verifié que 66,66% des entraîneurs ont considere l`utilisation dês scouting pendant lê jeu "très importante", pendant que 33,33% ont considere "importante".Em plus, 83,33% dês entraîneurs, affiment qu`ils ont utilisé lê scouting pour lê développement des travause techniques et tactique avec leur équipe envisegeant les futures parties, pendant que 16,66% affirment utliser senlements en qualques cas. ROCHA (1996), reconnamît ces dones dans ses conclusions quand il affirme que lê scouting est une operation decisive pour lê dénoûment d`une competition. Nos pouvons conclure, que lê scouting donne as contribution on role qui joue l`entraîneur, visant lê perfectionnement dês gestes techniques des joueurs et les sistèmes tactiques utilizes colectivement, montrant les besoins et le défoillances à être travaillés dans son équipe.

MOTS-CLÉF: BASKET-BALL, SCOUTING, ANALYSE dDU JEUSE.

EL SCOUTING EN EL BÁSQUETBOL DURANTE Y DESPUÉS DE LOS PARTIDOS
RESUMEN

El scouting técnico-táctico puede ser considerado un análisis estadístico del partido, lo que permite medir los fundamentos de los atletas y de los equipos. Garganta (2001) afirma que entrenadores e investigadores han obtenido datos relevantes sobre los hechos que influyen en la excelencia deportiva.

Greco (1998) señala que los scouts técnicos-tácticos son fundamentales para el desarrollo del deporte en todos los aspectos y son importantísimos en la fase de iniciación deportiva hasta la fase de alto rendimiento.

Por otro lado, el scouting le permite al técnico conocer las potencialidades y fragilidades del equipo adversario utilizando estos conocimientos en busca de la victoria. Este estudio se propone evaluar la atribución de importancia que dan los técnicos de básquetbol a la utilización del scouting.

Para la verificación de esta evaluación fueron elaboradas preguntas aplicadas a los técnicos de los equipos femeninos de básquetbol participantes del *44° Jogos Abertos de Santa Catarina*, en noviembre de 2004.

Durante los partidos, se elaboraron los scouts de los equipos y se los entregaron a los técnicos al final de los partidos y en intervalos de tiempo. A partir de las respuestas a los cuestionarios aplicados, se verificó que el 66,66% de los técnicos consideró la utilización de los scoutings durante el partido "muy importante", mientras que el 33,33% la consideró "importante".

Además, el 83,33% de los técnicos afirma que utiliza el scouting para el desarrollo de trabajos técnicos y tácticos con su equipo direccionándolo a futuros partidos, mientras que el 16,66% afirma utilizarlo solamente en algunos casos.

Rocha (1996), subraya estos dados en sus conclusiones cuando afirma que scouting es una operación decisiva para el desenlace de una competición. Podemos concluir que el scouting viene a contribuir en la actuación del técnico teniendo por objeto perfeccionar los gestos técnicos de los jugadores y de los sistemas tácticos utilizados colectivamente, y apuntar necesidades y deficiencias que sean trabajadas en su equipo.

PALABRAS-CLAVES: BÁSQUETBOL, SCOUTING, ANÁLISIS DEL PARTIDO

O SCOUTING NO BASQUETEBOL DURANTE E APÓS AS PARTIDAS
RESUMO

O *scouting* técnico-tático pode ser considerado como uma análise estatística do jogo, que permite mensurar os fundamentos dos atletas e das equipes. Garganta (2001) afirma que treinadores e investigadores têm obtido dados relevantes acerca dos fatores que concorrem para a excelência esportiva. Greco (1998) registra que os *scouts* técnico-táticos são fundamentais para o desenvolvimento de esporte em todos os aspectos, sendo ele importantíssimo na fase de iniciação esportiva, até a fase de alto rendimento. Por outro lado, o *scouting* permite ao técnico conhecer as potencialidades e fragilidades da equipe adversária, utilizando estes conhecimentos em busca da vitória. Este estudo visa avaliar a atribuição de importância dos técnicos de basquetebol quanto à utilização de *scouting*. Para a verificação desta avaliação foram elaboradas questões aplicadas aos técnicos, das equipes femininas de basquetebol, participantes do 44º Jogos Abertos de Santa Catarina, em novembro de 2004. Durante os jogos, foram elaborados os *scouts* das equipes e entregues aos Técnicos, ao final de jogo e intervalo do 1º para o 2º tempo. A partir das respostas do questionário aplicado, verificou-se que **66,66%** dos Técnicos consideraram a utilização dos *scouting* durante o jogo "muito importante", enquanto que **33,33%** consideraram "importante". Além disso, **83,33%** dos técnicos, afirmam que utilizam o *scouting* para o desenvolvimento de trabalhos técnicos e táticos com a sua equipe visando futuras partidas, enquanto **16,66 %** afirmam utilizar somente em alguns casos. Rocha (1996), referenda estes dados em suas conclusões quando afirma que *scouting* é uma operação decisiva para o desfeche de uma competição. Podemos concluir, que o *scouting* vem a contribuir na atuação do técnico, visando ao aprimoramento dos gestos técnicos dos jogadores e dos sistemas táticos utilizados coletivamente, apontando necessidades e deficiências a serem trabalhadas em sua equipe.

PALAVRAS- CHAVES: BASQUETEBOL, SCOUTING, ANÁLISE DE JOGO.