THE ROLE OF TALENT IDENTIFICATION IN SPORT FOR THE SUCCESS OF AN ATHLETE - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT
Talent identifications programs are developed for several sports in different countries around the world to improve the chance to excel during important sports events like the Olympics or World Championships. This systematic review aimed at on the role of talent identification in sport for the success of an athlete shows that, talent identification is the key issue in the life of any sport, it can be acquiring genetically and with less occasions through training, affected by internal and external environment and it is complex in nature, not well developed in the world scientifically, it is more complex in team than individual, and important to minimized drop out of an athlete as well economical crises in sport. Totally talent identification is crucial and mandatory in any sport for the successiveness of an athlete.

Keywords: Talent Identification; Sport; Athlete

INTRODUCTION
A highly valued component within the field of sports science is the role of talent identification (TID) and the development of future elite performance (Williams & Reilly, 2000). The discovery of potential athletes not currently involved in the particular sport is referred to as “talent detection”, whereas “talent identification” refers to the recognition of current participants observed to possess the potential to become elite athletes. Once identified, “talent development” implies the subsequent provision of an optimal learning environment to enhance the realization of potential, with the final element, “talent selection” involving the ongoing inclusion of such talented athletes into squads and/or teams (Williams & Reilly, 2000). Talent identification in sports plays a very important role in eliminating the frustrations of participating in a sport that one is not suited to (Ghita, 1994). Through exposure of different individuals, particular sports talent identification system acts as a filter to remove people who have relatively few perceived important characteristics, leaving people who should have a relatively strong chance of success in that sport (Nigam, 2010). According to Howe et al, talent is relatively domain-specific and several properties have been assigned to their definition of talent. For example, they summaries that; (1) Talent has a genetic component and therefore not all individuals possess talent. (2) Individuals may possess talent in some but not all domains. (3) Early identification of talent provides a basis from which to predict who will most likely develop into exceptional individuals. (4) Although talent may not be expressed at a young age, an experienced coach should be able to identify whether a young individual has talent or not . Due to the professionalism of sport, the implementation of talent identification program has become increasingly important to numerous sporting bodies and organizations. Talent development is a process rather than an event and therefore cannot be based on specific outcomes such as selection to a junior representative team or obtaining specific scores on tests. Many individuals may reach the same end point in terms of performance, but their path to that end point does not have to be generic. Within the field of talent identification and development, there is an ongoing debate about the contribution of nature and nurture to the manifestation of talent. However, there is no clear scientific evidence that nature is more important than nurture or the other
way around for that matter. A recent review by Collins and Tucker concludes that elite sporting performance is determined by an interaction between genetic and training factors. It is suggested that elite sporting performance occurs as a result of the exposure of an inherently talented individual to the appropriate combination of extrinsic factors. Sports talent may be identified from the schoolchildren 10-16 yrs age group when they show interest in different sports. Identification and selection of talented children for sports are not straightforward operations. In developed countries like USA and Australia identification of sports talent is performed scientifically. However, lack of scientific knowledge and infrastructural facilities for identification of sports talent, result into poor performance of athletes. Anthropometric, physical and cardio respiratory fitness profiles contribute to selection procedures in different sports events. Besides success in track and field discipline is based on the synthesis of anthropometric characteristics and motor abilities as well as optimal technique. But overall characteristics are also influenced by genetic inheritance, morphology, personal interest and habitual activity. In sport science, the study of the factors that influence an athlete’s development from the initial stages to expertise is very important. These studies have contributed to the detection, identification, selection, and development of sports talent. They also allow for the identification of factors that determine the progression and development of an athlete in several sport disciplines, which depends on many aspects, such as genetics, psychological factors, socio-economic situation, or the training process. In team sports, studies of talented players focus on aspects such as: anthropometric factors and physiological capabilities of the athlete, motor control and biomechanics, perceptual and visual skills, tactical intelligence, and psychological factors, among others. Wolff et al. There are many external factors that influence the development of an athlete from a youth with talent to an expert player, such as the family’s socio-economic resources, the familial dynamics with regard to the talented youth, coaches and sport clubs, and the role of the parents. The development of a talented athlete must be considered a long-term continuous process with clear objectives. The success of an athlete obviously has genetic influences, but without an adequate formative program the evolution of this talent may be halted. Therefore Talent identification programs are used to identify talented athletes in time and to succeed at world class level. Besides the benefits for elite sports, talent identification in sports can be a helpful tool to increase sport participation in an open population and to reduce dropouts by providing an optimal connection between sports, talents and personal preferences also on an amateur level. Therefore this systematic review is aim at identify the role of talent identification, selection, detection and detection in sport for the success of an athlete.

OBJECTIVE

To identify the role of talent identification, selection, detection and detection in sport for the success of an athlete

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The assessor was used systematical way of come within reach of to gather related articles to the designation and try to see each detailed. In addition the reviewer was Use systematic review of relevant literature and abstracts specially were focused on talent identification. Finally inter related the facts which were healthy to the concern and give analysis and termination based on this in sequence.

DISCUSSION

Sport science has been shown to provide an objective contribution to the TID pathway in identifying an individual’s strengths and weaknesses, complementing any subjective observational assessment (Williams & Reilly, 2000). Talent identification refer to the process of recognizing current participants with the potential to become elite players. It entails predicting performance over time by measuring physical, physiological, psychological and sociological attributes as well as technical abilities, either in isolation or in combination (Regnier et al., 1993; Williams & Reilly, 2000). Similarly, other studies support this definition by defining talent identification in sport as a process in which individuals who are more likely to prosper in a given sport are identified according to the test of specific factors (Hadavi, 2000). Burns (as cited in Nigam A. K. 2010) define talent identification as a means of
harnessing sporting talent to bring about future success in international arena. Some studies support the use of natural methods while others recommend application of scientific methods for talent identification (Ziemainz & Gulbin 2002; Lyle 1997). According to Balyi and Hamilton (as cited in Nigam, 2010), application of scientific methods in talent identification involves application of a series of tests that are thought to measure key factors for success in a specific sport. Talent has several properties which are genetically transmitted and partly innate (Howe, Davidson & Sloboda, 1998). These properties include players’ anthropometric characteristics (e.g., stature, mass, body composition, bone diameter, limb girth) are related to performance in important and sometimes complex ways (Borms, 1996). These properties serve as basis for predicting those individuals who are more or less likely to succeed at some later stage (William & Reilly, 2000). Other studies suggest that talent identification should be done by experienced coaches (Abbott & Collins, 2004; Helen et al., 2000). This is supported by a study carried out by Hadavi et al. (2009) whose purpose was to design a model for talent identification and development in Iranian athletes that found out that coaches apply the coach-made methods which are based on their personal experience as well as the standard criteria. Another study carried out by Harati et al. (2011) to determine the important indices in talent identification for swimming was a survey among elite women swimming coaches. Regarding the method for identification and selection of talented individuals, the study found out that coaches advocated the use of experimental method, observation method, and scientific method as their priority. Various studies recommend that effective identification of athletes requires a combination of the coaches’ experience and the use of sport science testing (Moreno as cited by Rivas, 2009). A study by Fernandez-Rio and Mendez-Gimenez (2012) found out that despite the enormous amount of youngsters that are enrolled in physical activity classes from an early age, many talented athletes are being ignored due to a deficient structure for talent identification. The process of talent identification requires coaches’ sufficient knowledge that will not only enable them define more relevant talent indicators (Vaeyens et al., 2008), but also enable them to apply both objective and subjective assessment in identification of athletes with potential to become elite. Omitting any of these components might lead to wrong assessments and interpretations of athletes’ potential (Trinić et. al. 2008). Talent development in sports is the most important stage in the process of achieving sporting success (Ebrahim & Halaji, 2007). It is aimed at providing the most optimal learning environment to help promising youth athletes realize their potential (Williams & Reilly, 2000). Optimum environment involves provision of adequate number of competent coaches, experts and managers, adequate and availability of quality facilities and equipment for training and testing as well as time for training, actual training and practice that are directed towards enhancing athletes’ development (Williams & Reilly, 2000; Martin et al., 2004). Availability of these essential resources can significantly influence the ability to engage in the required amount of high quality training (David & Baker, 2007). It is recommended that these resources be allocated to help identify and develop talent to enable athletes to reach the top in their sport (Abbott & Collins, 2004; Reilly et al., 2000). TID aims to recognize and foster individuals with the greatest potential to excel in sport (Vaeyens, Lenoir, Williams, & Philippaerts, 2008). Seeking a competitive advantage through TID has stimulated considerable government and organizational investment in sport science research and application. Effective TID can minimize costly mistakes through dropout or failure.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, talent therefore appears to depend on genetics, environment, opportunity, encouragement, and the effect of these variables on physical and psychological traits. The question is no longer whether genetic or environmental factors determine behavior, but how they interact. Psychological factors are affected by an individual’s genetic makeup, albeit not in a stable rigid manner. Genetic factors will affect an individual’s response to training and tuition, as genetics appear to underpin exposure to nurturing social and physical experiences. However, without the ‘correct’ environment, namely one in which the individual is encouraged and supported, and has opportunity to learn and practice, optimum performance will never be obtained. Consequently, talent detection and identification programmes not only need to be able to identify relevant psychological, physical and
physiological characteristics, but need to be capable of identifying potential and developed talent. Underpinning such programmes with science can enable objectivity and aid in recognizing individuals who have not yet received training in a certain domain. Lastly, it is difficult and possibly immoral to separate the processes of talent detection and development. Talent detection should be a continuous process, and should not be dependent on an individual’s performance during any single audition, competitive event or performance test. Therefore identification of talent is complex, with many factors that must be catered for if the process is to be optimally effective and considering both the characteristics of effective talent detection and identification processes and the efficacy of current procedures.

REFERENCES


