total on tournament, with 12 services more than U.S. team.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOTOR SKILLS FOR SEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS FROM COUNTRYSIDE AND URBAN AREAS

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Physical education aims health strengthening, harmonious body development and work capacity, improvement of motor skills, physical and psychological qualities recovery, inner development and is a good factor of relaxation. In our modern times the physical exercise is replaced by the static activities. Currently due to computer games and social internet sites, the lives of the children have radically changed, especially of those who live in the city Lately, this social phenomenon began to affect children's lives in the countryside, which makes physical activity instead of benefits for maintaining optimal health, to be partially or completely removed.

Keywords: *motor skills, students, urban, countryside*

1 INTRODUCTION

The physical education is an essential component of education that aims normal and harmonious development of the body, strengthening of health cultivating physical qualities for work and sports activities. Physical education shall be responsible for ensuring optimal conditions to enable timely the maturation of natural functions and also the optimal development of human personality [Quote from Professor John Nicola, "Treaty of Pedagogy" EDP, Bucharest] (C. C. Balan-Fundamentals of Pedagogy. Curriculum Theory and Methodology, Material Support, page 53)

The physical education aims mainly health strengthening, harmonious body development, development of work capacities, motor skills improvement, moral, psychological and physical forces.

It is known that there are differences between physical education in rural and urban areas, regarding the conditions of education in rural areas compared to urban areas.

The integration of an individual into a new community means communication, socialization, active involvement in social life. Surprisingly it was revealed that most of the teachers commute, so their involvement in extracurricular programs is low, and during holidays the schools are closed and the computers are not in use. (Http://dilemaveche.ro/sectiune/tema-saptamanii/articol/copiii-de-la-% C8% 9Bara)

It is known that due to very poor material conditions many young parents of the children in the country are working abroad. Of course their departure often is done when the children are under seven, affecting them and having serious impact on their primary education, the "seven years of home''.

To accurately understand the limits of normal physical development I will present further data in the synoptic tables, presented in "Collection of studies and methodology and documentationThe hygiene problems of the child and of the adolescent. [Scarlat cited Sca rlat E. AND M.]

Currently due to the computer games and social internet sites the lives of children have changed, especially of those living in the city. Lately this social phenomenon began to affect children's lives in the countryside, which makes physical activity instead of beneficial for maintaining optimal health, to be partially or completely removed.

Childhood games from years ago, that cheered the children, like "hide-and-seek," "leapsha" and other games, brought joy and physical activity, have been replaced with computer games, which in addition not require physical activity, but affects both analyzers and psyche.

In the following tables are found levels of physical development of children between 13-15 years ages.

Table I. 1 Levels of physical development of boys and girls of 13-15 years in urban and rural areas

Level of physical development of boys 13-15 years in urban areas			
Age (years)	**Weight (kg)**	**Height (cm)**	**Chest perimeter (cm)**
13	38.1 ± 6.6	148.6 8.2	69.9 4.8
14	43.3 ± 8.0	155.9 ± 9.0	73.7 ± 5.6
15	49.4 8.6	162.1 9.1	77.5 5.9
Level of physical development of girls of 13-15 years in urban areas			
13	40.8 7.3	150.5 7.3	71.4 5.6
14	4 5,4 7.1	155.0 7.5	74.6 5.3
15	48.6 6.8	157.4 5.8	76.7 5.0
Level of physical development of boys 4-18 years in rural areas			
13	36.2 6.2	144.9 7.3	68.6 4.0
14	40.9 6.6	149.8 6.9	72.0 5.2
15	44.8 6.8	152.8 6.5	74.9 5.3
Level of physical development of girls from 4-18 years in rural areas			
13	34.6 5.2	143.3 7.2	68.3 4.0
14	38, 3 6.2	148.8 8.0	70.8 4.7
15	42.6 7.5	153.2 8.7	73.9 5.2

Of course nowadays, due to the influence of computer and sedentary life, a high percentage of children no longer fit within the parameters of the above tables. In this situation, physical education teacher role becomes more important. In this study, I suggested assessing the motor development of students having same age, from rural and urban areas.

2 MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this study I started from the assumption that students aged 13-15 years in rural areas have a higher index of motor development compared with urban students of the same age group, and also have better acquired the basic motor skills.

The essential elements that influence the instructive-educational activities is always the material basis, that the school has on the one hand, and on the other side of presence of the human factor in that unit.

Through this study, I want to emphasize that motor development of the students is influenced by the level of knowledge of the physical education teacher, but largely and by the existence of material basis, both in urban and rural areas.

I will also raise the problem of education in rural areas. The methods used will be by direct observation and experimental method. Later, I will compare the results obtained from testing the subjects, using statistical and mathematical indicators.

The main methods used in thisstudy were:

Observation method

Observation is the oldest method of knowledge.

The experimental method

Compared to observation, the experiment is a superior method of research. It includes self-observation, raising it to a higher level that creates the possibility of analyzing dynamic, complex phenomena, in multilevel conditioning relations.

Statistical and mathematical methods,

This method gives us a more complete picture, more rigorous about the studied phenomena. We used this method to better observe the relationship between variables, subject to research and study the dynamics of the phenomena investigated.

For testing the subjects we used as follow:

Throwing the rounders ball,

Speed running on 50 m,

Overall strength tests (from standing long jump and abdominal exercises)

Subjects were tested twice: initial testing-which took place in early October and final testing - at the end of May 2012.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As I mentioned, I tested two classes of students of class VII: of the classes belonging to urban area and the other one belonging to rural area.

In the following, I will present data obtained from initial tests (throwing the rounders ball, speed running at 50 m, abdominal exercises on 30 ", I get the following data held for the two classes, both girls and boys.

In the summary tables below are listed arithmetic averages and standard deviation of the initial and final test trials of the two classes chosen for the study.

Table III.5 The rounders ball throw for boys (m) and girls (f)

Students from urban areas (B)			Students from rural areas (B)		
	I. t.	F. t.		I. t.	F. t.
Arithmetic average	27.9	29.1	Arithmetic average	30.6	31.9
Standard deviation	3.90	3.95	Standard deviation	4.31	5.21
Students from urban areas (F)			Students from rural areas (F)		
Arithmetic average	21.9	23.4	Arithmetic average	17.8	19.2
Standard deviation	3.40	3.93	Standard deviation	3.42	3.12

Speed running 50 m - Boys and girls (f) (sec

Students from urban areas (B)			Students from rural areas (B)		
	I. t.	F. t.		I. t.	Tf
Arithmetic average	9 "35	9 "14	Arithmetic average	8 "57	8 "34
Standard deviation	0.430	0.486	Standard deviation	0.997	1.06
Students from urban areas (F)			Students from rural areas (F)		
Arithmetic average	9 '5	9 "27	Arithmetic average	8 "67	8 "44
Standard deviation	0.470	0.460	Standard deviation	0.998	1.08

Table III.9 Raising the trunk from lying face down on 30 " – Boys and girls (f)

Students from urban areas (B)			Students from rural areas (B)		
	I. t.	F. t.		I. t.	F. t.
Arithmetic Average	23.6	25.1	Arithmetic average	23.7	25.3
Standard deviation	1.58	1.37	Standard deviation	1.98	1.80
Students from urban areas (F)			Students from rural areas (F)		
Arithmetic average	21.5	23.1	Arithmetic Average	21.9	23.6
Standard deviation	1.42	1.30	Standard Deviation	1.45	1.12

Table From standing- long jump - Boys (m) and women (f)

Students from urban areas (B)			Students from rural areas (B)		
	I. t.	F. t.		I. t.	F.t.
Arithmetic average	1.89	2.03	Arithmetic average	1.78	1.89
Standard deviation	0.185	0.177	Standard Deviation	0.281	0.309
Students from urban areas (F)			Students from rural areas (F)		

Arithmetic average	**1.62**	**1.68**	**Arithmetic average**	**1.53**	**1.60**
Standard deviation	**0.112**	**0.108**	**Standard Deviation**	**0.118**	**0.110**

The results of the two groups in this stage are presented in the following context.

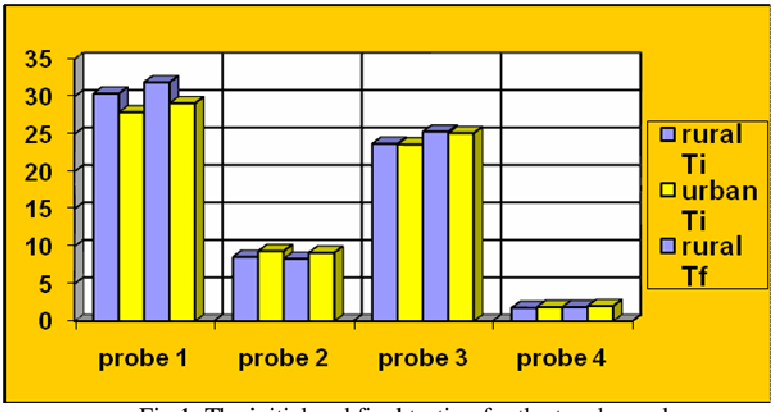

Fig.1. The initial and final testing for the two boys classes

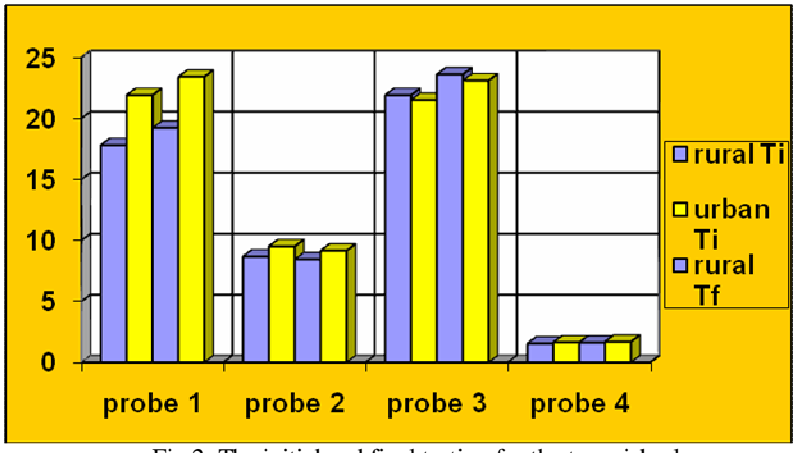

Fig.2. The initial and final testing for the two girls classes

Following the initial and final data processing, there is an increase in student performance in both classes. The results show that the influence of the working methods used by the class teacher is major. Also, the results are directly proportional with the time spent exercising.

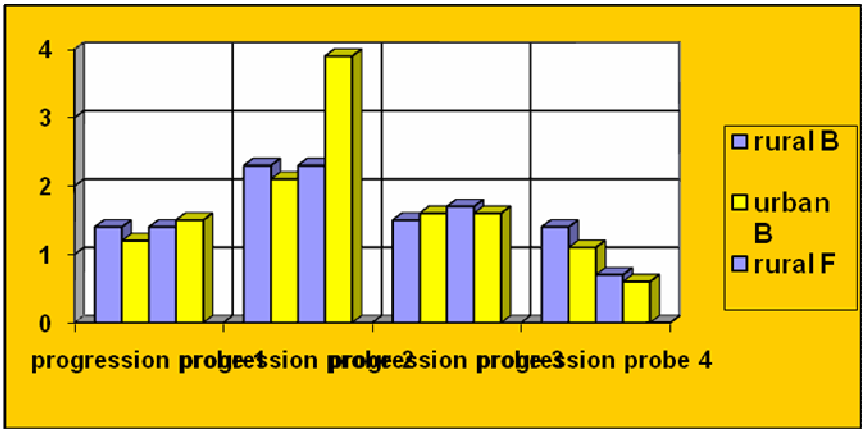

Fig.3 The progression of girls and boys realized by the two classes

The results obtained in the first test (throwing the rounders ball) and about we can say that it is also a force test for rural boys they achieved a progression of 1.5, while those from the urban area were very close to a progression of 1.4. The progression in girls is higher in urban area. This is because the teacher focused on acquiring throwing technique.

The other three tests, as can be seen from the graphs, the good results of the students from the country, compared to the urban students activities, we consider the fact that the students from the countryside are involved in farms and household activities from early ages, and these things can positively influence the general strength development for both girls and boys.

A greater progression in urban than in rural areas it is observed only in the test # 2 (speed running-50 m), where we have a progression of 3.9 urban versus 2.3 rural areas.

CONCLUSIONS

In this article I pointed out that the current Romanian education is lacking in terms of material resources, particularly in rural areas, and urban only locally.

Modern, sedentary life of the children from the urban areas influences their development physically illustrated in the graphs above.

Although in rural area, there was a superficial concern for the class of physical education, more the concern was from the teacher side, however the students are physically better developed and due to participation in household activities that require physical activity.

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IDENTIFICATION THROUGH VIDEO ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL ERRORS SPECIALIZED FOR THE TWO HANDS CHEST THROW PROCEDURE

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Abstract

The article underlines the importance of video analysis programs in the objective detection of technical errors for the two hands chest pass procedure, inside the basic course at basketball subject. This was based on the data of an ample experimental study, regarding the technical optimization under an educational and biomechanical aspect of the technical procedures with a ball, which are fundamental in the basketball game. The experimental study subjects were the students from The Physical Education and Sports Faculty in Galati, who got through the subject "Basketball" basic course.

Key words*: video analysis, spatial parameters (the segments trajectory), two hands pass from the chest technical training.*

INTRODUCTION

The reform of the higher education level in Romania, caused changes in the syllabuses and in the basketball subject, as well, its content being merged due to the reduced numbers of hours. Thus it was necessary finding a modern learning methodology, fast anchorage of techniques. This short training period for the basketball games also needs an evaluation, an objective tracing and correction of technical errors in due time to avoid wrong assimilation of technical procedures.

Classification concerns the causes mistakes and technical sports games were made by a number of specialists, a fact which shows their importance in training. sportive (A. Popescu, 1954; V.V. Belinovici, 1959, A. Hrişcă, C.Negulescu, D.Colibaba-Evuleţ,1977; R.W.Christina, D.M.Corcos, 1999; A.Păcuraru, 2002; C. Hânsa, 2003; A. Păcuraru, L.Călin, G. Prisecaru, 2004; A.