Reliability at situational tests for exactness in basketball

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Reliability at situational tests for exactness in basketball: *Basketball as a complex activity is dynamic game with permanent and fast transmission at the actions from one to another basket wheel. Not entering wider in anthropology space of the game we will analyze only space of basketball that is related with goal of this investigation, motor exactness that represents final effect at the game. At exemplar at 89 respondents at which are implemented three tests for evaluation at situational exactness with goal for evaluation at reliability and validity at the tests for exactness, can be concluded the following aproximal correlations between the particulars, as well as coefficients at representativeness, don't have suitable validity and reliability and because of that can't be used for investigation at situational exactness-interposing the ball in basket wheel.*

Key words: *students-male, situational motor tests, reliability.*

INTRODUCTION

Basketball as a complex activity is dynamic game with permanent and fast transmission at the actions from one to another basket wheel, which sometimes is located on one part of the playground, and sometimes on whole playground. Related to the other sport games basketball is played at relatively small playground with large number of players that from another side means that actions can be realized only with high level of developed motor abilities. Not entering wider in anthropology space of the game (equation for specification in basketball) we will analyze only space of basketball that is related with goal of this investigation, motor exactness that represents final effect at the game (interposing the ball in basket wheel). Because of that aim of this work is to appoint the reliability at situational basketball tests for exactness and factor validity, it can be based following hypothesis:

-reliability of the tests will be satisfactory so to be they implemented in further investigations;

-with factorization at battery tests for evaluation at situational motor exactness according to analyze at basketball games and intentional object for measure are predicted receiving the dimension that logically can be define as exactness with interposing.

METHODS

Exemplar of respondents (N=89) is derived from population of pupils from male sex in secondary school at age from 15-18 years. They, beside the regular education at sport education were engaged with additional activities in basketball. In investigation are used three tests for evaluation at hypothetic factor exactness with interposing a ball:

1. Interposing a ball in basket wheel from the same distance in different direction.
2. Interposing a ball in basket wheel from same direction and different distance.
3. Interposing a ball in basket wheel from same direction and different distance under angle at 45 extents.

Tests are implemented according to the recommendations at Blaskovik and Milanovik(1981).

Information are cultivated with following statistic methods: arithmetic middle(X), standard deviation (SD), turning (SKEN) and longitudinal (KURT). While the reliability is calculate with a proximal correlation at the particles based at approximate root at square correlations at particles(RMS),generalized Spirman-Braun coefficient at reliability (SB),percent at common variance in system of particulars at the test(MAOCB) and measure at representative according to Kajzer and RICE,1974(MSA).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With inspection at the table 1. can be seen the basic descriptive parameters. According to the values at arithmetic mean can be noticed that regressive trend at the results in first and third test, that is understandable, because in them progressively is enlarging the distance for interposing the ball in basket wheel. In this tests and standard deviation acted similarly. They have growth trend and in first and in third, and in second test arithmetic mean don't diminish progressively as in first and third, but the maximal value mange in third point, that is understandable because that point(position) is line for free throwing from which place basketball players most often perform situational trainings. From the parameters at turning and longitudinal that are with values in the frames of normality can be commented that they are normally distributed.

Table 1

Arithmetic means, standard deviations, turning and longitudinal at tests for exactness

Variables / Tests	measure	X	SD	SKEW	KURT
SKPUIP1M	1	4.18	0.66	-0.22	2.23
	2	4.26	0.81	-1.25	5.09
SKPUIP 2M	1	3.71	0.67	-0.23	3.01
	2	3.98	0.75	-0.28	2.60
SKPUIP3M	1	3.10	0.78	-0.04	3.42
	2	3.17	0.78	-0.03	2.89
SKPUIP45M	1	2.34	0.73	0.23	2.84
	2	2.47	0.79	0.29	3.27
SKPUIP5M	1	1.78	1.04	0.64	2.54
	2	1.89	0.98	0.88	3.91
SKPUIU1M	1	3.00	0.99	0.62	2.80
	2	3.08	1.02	0.16	2.51
SKPUIU2M	1	2.85	0.73	0.23	2.87
	2	2.78	1.01	-0.06	2.71
SKPUIU3M	1	3.15	0.91	-0.11	2.76
	2	3.16	0.98	-0.18	3.05
SKPUIU4M	1	2.75	0.88	0.20	3.20
	2	2.84	1.04	0.32	2.63
SKPUIU5M	1	2.70	1.06	0.35	2.43
	2	2.79	1.01	0.05	2.86
SKPUIP451M	1	4.17	0.77	-0.60	2.78
	2	4.37	0.68	-0.61	2.29
SKPUIP452M	1	3.71	0.67	-0.23	3.01
	2	3.98	0.75	-0.28	2.60
SKPUIP453M	1	3.18	0.88	0.14	2.99
	2	3.26	0.77	0.11	2.56
SKPUIP454M	1	2.52	0.86	0.16	3.31
	2	2.51	0.89	0.37	3.12
SKPUIP455M	1	1.90	1.01	0.60	3.02
	2	1.89	0.99	0.37	2.54

Values at proximate correlation between particulars of the test that represent indicator at exactness at measuring are especially low, and that low values are appointed and for coefficient at representativeness of the test. Reason for low correlation between particulars, as well as received coefficients at low reliability, can be searched in the own

cultivation of the information at this investigation. Differently from the investigation of Blaskovik and collaborators, that in cultivating the results considered the pots from all measure places in every from two performance of the tasks in this work are considered for cultivation of the information from all five places in every of this two performances of the task.

Table 2

Measures for reliability at situational basketball tests for exactness

Tests	MC	RMS	SB	MAOCV	MSA
SKPUIP1M	0.23	0.23	0.37	5.11	0.50
SKPUIP2M	0.19	0.19	0.32	3.51	0.50
SKPUIP3M	0.21	0.21	0.35	4.48	0.50
SKPUIP4M	0.40	0.40	0.57	16.90	0.50
SKPUIP5M	0.39	0.39	0.56	14.90	0.50
SKPUIU1M	0.31	0.31	0.47	9.64	0.50
SKPUIU2M	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.22	0.50
SKPUIU3M	0.25	0.25	0.40	6.35	0.50
SKPUIU4M	0.28	0.28	0.44	7.73	0.50
SKPUIU5M	0.32	0.32	0.48	9.97	0.50
SKPUIP451M	0.33	0.33	0.50	11.14	0.50
SKPUIP452M	0.26	0.26	0.42	7.00	0.50
SKPUIP453M	0.31	0.31	0.48	9.70	0.50
SKPUIP454M	0.16	0.16	0.27	2.48	0.50
SKPUIP455M	0.32	0.32	0.48	10.01	0.50

CONCLUSION

At exemplar at 89 respondents from secondary school at which are implemented three tests for evaluation at situational exactness with goal for evaluation at reliability and validity at the tests for exactness, can be concluded the following:

1. Received results for three tests are normally distributed

2. Aproximal correlations between the particulars, as well as coefficients at representativeness, don't have suitable validity and reliability and because of that can't be used for investigation at situational exactness-interposing the ball in basket wheel.

One from the reasons for not enough validity at the tests maybe is in cultivation of the information that isn't summed as in some until now investigations.

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