

MODELING OF MOTRICITY AND SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING FOR FUTURE POLICEMEN

Negoită Andrei¹

¹Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania

Thierry Long²

²Universite de Nice Sophia-Antipolis, France

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Abstract: Developments in science and technology increasingly involve a deeper penetration into the phenomena of nature. These phenomena are presented to our senses in very different forms resulting in turn from the interaction of many factors. Some of these factors have an important role in the phenomena we have observed, while others are auxiliary and insignificant. To remove secondary information and enhance the fundamental and essential elements are required information, profound knowledge both theoretical and practical. Modeling is one of the important methods used in science and technology to achieve such results. (Dep.SA, Sussman C-1996).

Introduction

Dragnea A-2000, alleges that modeling, was understood as a method and a principle, in the physical education field, which proves the extensive application in practice, and also in the same time some of inaccuracies of theoretical and methodological nature, that were at the base of the interpretations. Jinga I-1994 deals with the modeling as a method. It is fully described and particularly of cybernetics, which means that specific method, with clearly defined rules and stages of implementation, in all the applicable activities fields, as a study objective is the dynamic complex system. To understand better, the broader general cybernetics conception regarding the model and modeling, especially, as the correct methodology involves the application of restrictions in the field of problems that arise in applying the models and modeling in sports training.

In his opinion, Nicu Alexe-1985 shows that training model is a set of quantitative index of data and their inter-connections that allows an objective essence of presumptive display of training, to obtain a pre-established performance at an early date. Indeed, in this sense the model

is reduced to essentials, of a complex process (whose subject is a man), which has a pre-established purpose, regarding time and value. Cybernetic reasoning (in the shortest time with lowest power consumption to achieve a maximal effort) helped the index identification that has the main goal the preparation, and so establishing spatial and temporal dimensions, and implicitly the relationship between quantitative and qualitative aspects.

Rusescu C., Tudose C. -1982 define the model as a material or abstract system, which previously was connected to another system will may indirectly serve to study the properties of this system which is more complex (original), the model presenting a certain analogy.

The term became used in all the science departments, contributing to understanding the phenomena that cause or intensify the appearance of performance, some models can not yet be "taken in mathematics", have been constructed by borrowing elements and their "articulation" similarly to other situations.

From a technological view, the model is a mock-up, a simplified reduced-scale reproduction of an object, necessary to facilitate the calculations and to know that respective object (Gargos C.-1989) (G Argos C-1989).

In "The Journal of Sport and Sciences", 1993, no. 3, it is mentioned from a philosophical view, that the model is a prototype that configures the existence; evolution of ideas in physics and mathematics, made that the term "model", to overcome a limited definition.

Models have emerged as coherent certain structures, but not always satisfactory, in terms of representation and interpretation of reality.

Lesitungs Sports: Deutscher Sporthund-1997, No. 4, mentioned that the research regarding the model (because of the "non-identity" with the original model), showed that the original model is more complex. This lack will be compensated in a later research by another more complex model, more sophisticated, covering a larger part of the set of properties of a given phenomenon, built on the base of the conclusions reached from the previous model confrontation with reality. In turn, this one will give the place to another one, which will better approximate the reality, etc.

Results:

The result will belong to a chain of models that successively replace each other, the chain keeping and amplifying the information. To be effective

the model must satisfy certain requirements, as following (M. Golu, Danaila L.-2000):

- Keep it simple (but not simplistic) in the sense of accessibility of the observation and direct investigation;
- To be isomorphic, respectively, to reflect faithfully the original;
- - To be relevant, meaning to point out is at the forefront of the features of the originality that is the objective of research.
- Have generalized character, meaning to represent an original target (not individual), a class of objects or phenomena, which will allow its explanatory value to become the highest.

Cismas Gh. , Ozarchievi C., -2001, allege that models should be the informational essence, integrated and finalists, allowing the separation and formulation of logical dependencies between past, present and the future of the original system.

A special form of cognitive valences, of the cybernetics modeling-computer simulation, is evidenced by (Danaila L. Golu M. -2000), because it is done on the basis of inductive or deductive developed programs. This method has the great advantage that allows the separation of highly complex components, such as the human (in different situations, including training or competing) in logical smaller units encouraging evidence of logical dependencies between different variables. The computer simulation allowed to go studying the area on a large scale of human behavior including creative thinking. Athletic training in computer simulation modeling, represents one of the most important progress factors which along with the quality of human model worked with, representing the surplus target area of methodology that provides human performance achievements (N.Alexe -1993).

In Motor Control - 1998, No. 2 models are cybernetic cataloged in two large categories:

- Ideal or abstract models
- Concrete models

Journal of Sports Sciences, (1997, no. 3) discuss other models, such as:

- Final models;
- Intermediate models;
- Intelligence or operational models;
- Selection models;
- Models for competition;

Here it is alleged the idea, that models are built by similitude by analogy or idealization. Cismas Gh - 1998, reveals that in the combat sports the problematic situations are not repeated; practically in the realization of pre-established algorithms, in most cases, the activity is the prevailing heuristic.

Algorithms appear as "mini - software" embedded in broader programs based on concrete conditions and strategy of the fight.

In self defense, as in other combat sports (Cismas Gh. , Ozarchievi C. , 2001), modeling assumptions are given by simplified functional diagram of the fight (working model) the model is the defining competitive regulation.

The contemporary concept, organizing training process - education of staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, takes place at all levels based on model selection and preparation based on the requirements of criminal reality (Vespan V. -2003)

Learning and practicing self-defense in physical education classes, has an important role the modeling of the future policemen, because there are many situations in defending the legality of the worker from the Ministry of Internal Affairs) to deal with (Enache I. 2001)

In the Police Academy, approved programs for each grade and each specialization, are interim models, underlying the preparations within a given time.

Stratification of intermediate models leads to the final model of training for each speciality in the Police Academy, where there is an interdependency of the intermediate models.

The intermediate models and final models used in preparing future policemen contain a series of quantitative, qualitative and control indicators (Chirila M. 2002).

Conclusions:

Ultimately all of these models are all ways of organizing and completing the training process and educational training modeling the future policeman. These models precede the concrete process of training, because all their values contain, will be the main point of reference for selection means, methods, forms of organization needed for the realization of the indicators included in these models (Andrew Negoitã 2005).

A. All Negoitã 2005, in "Modeling physical and mental training specific police training basic components", believes that the operating system for realization of indicators included in respective models, means

the modeling of the training is an methodological action which includes the means, methods, working techniques and evaluation criteria of availability and the efficiency of the subjects, all subordinated to achieve and even exceed the values to the established model.

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Titlu: Modelarea pregătirii motrice și psihologice specifice a viitorilor polițiști.

Cuvinte cheie: model, modelare, sistem dinamic, antrenament sportiv.

Rezumat: Evoluția științei și tehnicii implică pătrunderea din ce în ce mai adânc în fenomenele naturii. Aceste fenomene se prezintă simțurilor noastre sub forme extrem de variate rezultând la rândul lor din interacțiunea unui mare număr de factori. O parte din acești factori au un rol deosebit în fenomenele pe care le avem sub observație, în timp ce alții sunt auxiliari și lipsiți de importanță. Pentru eliminarea informațiilor secundare și punerea în valoare a elementelor fundamentale și esențiale, sunt necesare informații, cunoștințe profunde atât teoretice cât și practice. Modelarea este una din metodele importante folosite în știința și tehnica, pentru obținerea unor astfel de rezultate.

Titre: Modélisation de la formation psychologique spécifique de la conduite future et de la police.

Mots-clés: modèle, la modélisation, dynamique, l'entraînement sportif.

Résumé: L'évolution de la science et la technologie implique de plus en plus pénétrant plus profondément dans les phénomènes de la nature. Ces phénomènes sont présentés à nos sens des formes très différentes résultant à son tour de l'action inter-de nombreux facteurs. Certains de ces facteurs ont un rôle important dans les phénomènes que nous avons observés, tandis que d'autres sont auxiliaires et sans importance. Pour supprimer les informations secondaires et améliorer l'information fondamentale et les éléments essentiels sont nécessaires, une connaissance approfondie à la fois théorique et pratique. La modélisation est l'une des méthodes importantes utilisées dans la science et la technologie pour des résultats de retenue tels.