

## Impact of the sportive infrastructure on the young footballer forming in the region of Gafsa in the view of trainers

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**Abstract:** With this study, we tried to treat the impact of the sportive infrastructure on the young footballer forming in the region of Gafsa. The analysis of items permitted us to recognize the practical reality of our trainers in absence of a developed infrastructure. The lack of material and sport equipment constitutes a true handicap in the forming of the young of the region, as well as the exploratory basis acquirement. With our investigation, we concluded that it always exists a crushing majority of trainers affirming the big role of the infrastructure that stays a primordial factor for the good working of the practice and the improvement of basic qualities of young player.

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**Key-Word:** sportive infrastructure; forming of the young; role of the trainer.

### The sportive infrastructure

The sportive installations

Playgrounds: They can be natural or lawn or in synthetic lawn; in all cases pitches must answer to norms established by the concerned technical services. The International Federation of Foot-Ball fixed measurements of the land imperatively for the international matches 110/75metres. It is desirable that lands of game have the same measurements to offer identical conditions for everyone. Ground can be constituted by the natural lawn or by the synthetic lawn for all categories. It must present a regular surface and include no obstacle to less than 2,5metres of lines delimiting the surface of game. For the lawn, it is naturally the lawn ideal for Soccer-Ball. It is flexible, absorbed falls and permits the best conditions of game and the same shoe use everywhere, under the condition to be implanted well and very kept. However, it only allows a use of 2 or 3 matches per week, except in the case of lands with lawn, constructed of new processes permitting a faster evacuation of rainwaters and a bigger use. For the consolidated lands, it is about lands without lawns, perfectly drained, composed of internal materials to strengthen proportion of sand, rolled, perfectly blocked in surface to the roller and arranging slopes from 1 to 1,5cm by meter, in order to move away waters in surface toward strands where they must be collected and evacuated. Achieved well, such lands

have the advantage to resist to an important number of meetings, by all times. Their less coercive interview that the one of lawns is however far from being hopeless; if we want that they don't deteriorate. For lands made of synthetic materials, it is about achieved lands as the track-and-field tracks and areas of jumps, covered of rubber granulates. They permit a continuous use with the same conditions of game. Their interview is practically hopeless, but their price is raised. They are slippery enough by time of rain and don't allow the use of all shoes staples. For the synthetic lawns, it is about a coating comparable to a carpet formed of sprigs of nylon of 2cm of thickness. They present the same qualities as for use continues some either the time. Besides, their aspect is very aesthetic. Conditions of game are very acceptable as for the ball. For slopes they are finally, always desirable, in order to permit the evacuation of a good part of rainwaters, by streaming, some either the coating, lawn, sand, either produced synthetic.

Lightings: The installation must be well studied, installed well and used perfectly. This installation is put to the profit of players, spectators and the trainer, which means that it must never embarrass the progress of the sportive activity, either on the land of game, either on steps.

The technical means: Posts: to illuminate a half land four posts and six are necessary for a land.

Players or controlling can dig holes and an enterprise specialized to help the plant posts.

The food: Least expensive is aerial. Lines must not overhang the land and it is counseled to bury under girdle the line that passes behind the line of goals.

Spotlights: They must shelter lamps going from 500 to 2000 watts, according to models.

Financings: we don't have a miraculous solution and all leaders of the world are in search of fund to make turn their clubs. However, municipality accepts to help to the lighting of a practice and enough surface gladly. For the consumption, we must think about the cost of the current electric. It is necessary to make counsel themselves for the choice of the meter. An installation as we described changes the life of the club above. Players can play become more regular to the practice, the forming of youngsters and the juniors makes themselves better, meetings of practice are possible. We counsel the use of the yellow jersey and red; the bruise and the green being less visible to light.

Steps: Reserved to spectators (fans and journalists), they must be well distributed to assure at last the acceptable conditions to follow closely during the week and especially the day of matches the progress of a competition. They are constructed in concrete, either with other materials, as iron covered with wood.

Cloakrooms: They are reserved strictly to players, to trainers and referees. They must be well equipped by benches, carry-clothes, showers, as they must provide to the hygienic requirements, as the ventilation and the lighting.

The local: It is a sportive installation that is taken more and more in consideration these last years by responsible of clubs. Indeed, her full quite a lot of functions, as the lodging, the restoration, meetings, the keep-material, assuring the good organization of clubs.

The hall of body building: it is very useful for the preparation of footballers and particularly on the physical plan. In this hall, we find all kinds of items generally, as medicine-balls, ropes, benches, dumbbells and espaliers. This installation can be used in case of bad weather, to assure sittings to physical basis.

The sportsman's material:

The ball: spherical, round in leather, used for the improvement of qualities and capacities necessary of the footballer. To reach this objective, the trainer must have at least two players by ball. The ideal condition will be a player by ball.

Pegs: the trainer needs pegs to limit his workplace, to give to players a visual reference mark, in order to know the space of evolution. They can be in plastic, either under shape of limps in which a stick

is implanted. The cost of this material is accessible to teams and the importance of this instrument is incontestable.

The rope: can be used like means of softening, it is a very practicable and efficient work instrument. The rope can be accessible to all teams, because it is not expensive.

Medicine-ball: it is an efficient work instrument, at the time of sittings of muscular backing or body building. It is therefore a studied load that contributes to the improvement of the physical condition and muscular tonus.

The gallows: they are items used in the physical and technical work.

The hedge: it is a means for the improvement of the athletic qualities of players. Hedges use itself as discriminating obstacles, in order to reinforce the jumping very well and the resistance of players. Generally, a work by shop calls on this instrument that can bring the cardiac throbbing to an elevated level.

The model: it is a milling or armature to human shape, serving in the domain of sports as obstacle at the time of the practice and more precisely during the execution of the penalties. Nowadays and in the modern practice of Soccer-Ball, the trainer uses his models instead of using his players as wall. The use of models is efficient, by the fact that it avoids some problems. Players risk to be colder and colder in the first place and therefore the curve of intensity is going to fall.

The mobile cages: it is not fixed on the floor targets. Otherwise, the trainer can use them as he wants and where he wants. These mobile cages facilitate the task of the trainer, by the fact that they contribute to the realization of the wanted objective of the coach. Some exercises or preparatory games or tactical combinations require the presence of these cages.

The net: it is a network to large stitches that fix itself around the cage by hooks and serves to prevent the ball to pass beyond and far of the cage after a hits or a strong kick. The net can play the role of shock absorber that can lessen the speed of hits it and the passage of the ball.

Hoops and scarves: are some intervening means in the animation of starting up. The hoop can be used for the improvement of some physical qualities as the coordination and techniques as the address.

The sportive equipment: is composed of shoes, the low, protect-tibias, the panties, the vest and the track suit. The one that is specific the guard's of the goal is composed of the vest of wool, reinforced to elbows, of a panties stuffed to hips, of kneepads for dry or frozen land on which he carries the bottom and gloves.

For the sportive infrastructure in the region of Gafsa, it is composed of the stadium November Gafsa, of the stadium Mohamed GAMMOUDI Gafsa, hall of the Gafsa sports, stadium track-and-field Gafsa, course of health of Redeyef, land municipal Mdhilla, Land municipal Moulares, land municipal Logtar, land municipal Sned, land municipal Lela and land municipal Metlaoui.

#### **Factors influencing the level of Soccer-Ball:**

Players, the technical staff, trainers, financing and conditions of the practice.

#### **Methodology / Questions of departure:**

The problem of the infrastructure is observable. Touch it the two regions of the same intensity? To what is the infrastructure relative (investment, budget, results...)?

What are the other reasons of failings, with regard to the forming of the young in these regions?

#### **Problematic:**

Soccer-Ball in Tunisia knew a big evolution of the amateurism toward the professionalism. The young footballer forming is also one of the first preoccupations of the highest processes of the Tunisian sport. In spite of the Tunisian responsible project that often encourages the young footballer forming on the scientific bases, while following programmations determined by specialists, propertied a satisfactory professional and scientific level, several problems are posed again by the forming of which some consist in optimizing work with the young footballers, in a context where the physical activity is not often considered like an essential need in the child's life; this nonchalance towards the sport is essentially owed to the too loaded school schedules and the progressive disappearance of district lands. Between these met problems and the child's needs in physical activity, it became necessary to exploit to the maximum the time dedicated to the initiation and the sequence, while trying to reconcile between needs pleasure and physiological skills of the child and requirements of the performance sport. Some authors and technicians confessed that the infrastructure including the material and the sport equipment is the point of all domains in quest of evolution. Indeed, the trainer in any discipline sportswoman needs this means, because the infrastructure placed at its disposal influences its work a lot. It permits to facilitate its task, by the presence of an adequate material, of sufficient equipment and an acceptable game ground; the trainer can accomplish his mission, appropriately. For players, the presence of an infrastructure will allow them to express themselves better on the ground and to express their talents; it is therefore a means of motivation. The European teams possess a more and more sophisticated infrastructure that we can not compare at all to our infrastructure in Tunisia.

However, while understanding the importance of the infrastructure as means of basis for the evolution of all sport activities, we can deduct that the Tunisian Soccer-Ball is on the good path in these last years. The infrastructure in this most popular sport knew a big qualitative and quantitative development that contributed to the raise of a more professional Soccer-Ball and was worth to Tunisia to organize several international demonstrations (CAN, 1994, CAN, 2004, MED GAMES, 2001). This development didn't touch the different regions of Tunisia of the same way. Let's mention in this case regions of Gafsa and Sfax of which the first endures a lack of the developed sport infrastructure; what explains the minority of sportive disciplines. Whereas the region of Sfax possesses an infrastructure more or less sophisticated in most disciplines and in particular Soccer-Ball. The young footballer forming in these two regions defers itself on the different plans: technical, physical, tactical and psychological. If the infrastructure proves to be important in the young footballer forming in these two regions, we are going to try to determine in what measure this factor contributes to the improvement of their level and to disclose the degree of contribution of this parameter in the evolution of this sportive discipline.

#### **Hypotheses:**

Hypothesis number1: The infrastructure is a determining factor in the young footballer forming in regions of Gafsa and Sfax.

Hypothesis number2: The difference between levels of forming is owed to other factors, as the motivation, the heredity...

Objective: From our research, we want to know if the infrastructure is a determining factor in the young footballer forming in regions of Gafsa and Sfax and if there is presence of other determining factors.

#### **Experimental part:**

The topic that we chose in this study treats the impact of the sportive infrastructure on the young footballer forming to the consideration of trainers, while taking account of their seniority. Indeed, the lack of material for trainers of this discipline constitutes a major handicap in the exercise of their function, in such a way that they cannot assure and transmit their knowledge perfectly to the player; thing that risks to harm the credibility of trainers themselves. For an analysis of this reality, we judged necessary to interrogate trainers of the young of the different clubs of the region. The first hypothesis of this research stipulates that the sportive infrastructure is a determining factor in the young footballer forming, whereas the second supposes that the forming of these young is in relation with other factors, as the technical framing and basic qualities of the player.

**Methods of approach:**

In this phase, we propose to define the independent variable of our study, to know the seniority of trainers. We mention that the dependent variable is the sportive infrastructure. We will pass then to the description of the different components of the tool of our research: the questionnaire. We will finally finish by the choice of our samples. We want to know if the manipulation of the variable seniority generates and changes, by results.

The tool of measure, the questionnaire: it represents the main tool used in our research. It is a means of research of individual reactions. The questionnaire contains a certain number of precise questions, in order to permit a communicability of questions and an authenticity of concerned topic answers.

The goal of the questionnaire: Objectives of the study being formulated, the questionnaire addressed to trainers of schools of the youngsters and cadets will tempt to put in relief and to verify hypotheses, as well as to answer to the questions.

The construction of the questionnaire: This questionnaire is constructed from ideas in relation with our problematic, that we transformed in concrete and communicable questions.

Conditions of transfer of the questionnaire: Seen that the questionnaire addresses to trainers, we proceeded to an auto administration of the questionnaire, since they are capable to express themselves and that their levels of knowledge and understanding required are considered enough.

The choice and the constitution of the sample: The set of groups concerned by objectives of our study is constituted of trainers of the region of GAFSA. Our study itself focalizes on 38 trainers that entail schools, the youngsters and cadets for divisions: national Two, national C, south and amateur following team honor:

National division Two \*El Gawefl Sportive Gafsa. National Division C \*Sportive Star of Metlaoui. Honor Division South Sportive \*Croissant of Rdeyef.\* Sportive Stadium of Gafsa. \*Sportive Club of Mdhila. Sportive Division Amateur South \*Gazelle Moulares.\* Sportive Arrow of Gafsa. \* Sportive Mine of Metlaoui \*Stadium of Sned. \*Fajr Logtar and \*Moustakbel Lela.

The test of square Khi2 and the percentage, tools of data analysis: The introverted information requires a calculation for effects of variable that we study, in relation to the stated hypotheses before. It brings us therefore to two treatments. A global treatment, structural on the totality of the sample in which we make independent variable abstraction; that means that this treatment is about the horizontal marginal strengths and permits to know if the company of

possibilities chosen for topics is meaningful or no. We use the test of global square Khi2 therefore, with (c-1) as number of liberty degree. A second analytic treatment to compare the variable and its effect on the dependent variable, with n, expressing real strengths or experimental interns; the corresponding theoretical strengths and equal DOL to (L-1) (c-1), expressing the number of liberty degree that gets itself while multiplying the number of the line decreased of 1 by the number of column decreased of 1.

**Results:** (DOL=Degree Of Liberty).

	<b>Global</b>	<b>Analytical</b>
<b>Khi2</b>	17,1184***	0,0649
<b>DOL</b>	1	2
<b>P</b>	0,0000	0,9681
<b>Decision</b>	T.S à $P < .001$	NS

		<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>Total</b>
-5	Number	7	2	9
	%	77,8	22,2	100
from 5 to 10	Number	13	2	15
	%	86,7	13,2	100
10+	Number	12	2	14
	%	85,7	14,3	100
Total	Number	32	6	38
	%	84,2	15,8	100

**Importance of the infrastructure.**

**Interpretation:** The Khi2 is very meaningful to  $P < 0.001$  and dol = 1 that is equal to 17,1184; therefore, we note that the crushing majority which was 84,2% of trainers affirm that the presence of an adequate infrastructure is an essential condition for the young footballer forming and their practice, whereas 15,8% of topics show that the presence of a developed infrastructure doesn't determine the systematic success of this forming. While taking account of the variable seniority, we attend that the raised percentages in favor of the answer yes that are respectively 77,8%, 86,7%, 85,7% for ages -5 years, 5 to 10 years and more of 10 years. The analytic Khi2 is not meaningful to dol = 2 that are equal to 0,049 for the same distribution.

	<b>Global</b>	<b>Analytical</b>
<b>Khi2</b>	19,9079***	0,6287
<b>DOL</b>	1	2
<b>P</b>	0,0000	0,7303
<b>Decision</b>	T.S à $P < .001$	NS

		YES	NO	Total
-5	Number	8	1	9
	%	88,9	11,1	100
from 5 to 10	Number	14	1	15
	%	93,3	6,7	100
10+	Number	11	3	14
	%	78,6	21,4	100
Total	Number	33	5	38
	%	86,8	13,2	100

**Nature of land and sportive equipment.**

**Interpretation:** The global Khi2 is very meaningful to  $P < 0.001$  and  $dol = 1$ . The gotten results show clearly that the crushing majority which was 86,8% of trainers with the relative percentages to their ages -5 years, from 5 to 10 years and more of 10 years that are respectively 88,9%, 93,3% and 78,6% affirm that conditions of practice, the nature of the land and the influential sportive equipment on the young player level and therefore on their forming. The analytic Khi2 is not meaningful to  $P = 0,7303$  and  $dol = 2$  for the same distribution.

		Global		Analytical	
<b>Khi2</b>		25.0899***		0.5583	
<b>DOL</b>		2		4	
<b>P</b>		0.0000		0.9676	
<b>Decision</b>		T.S à $P < .001$		NS	
		<b>LM</b>	<b>TD</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
-5	Number	7	0	2	9
	%	77,8	0	22,2	100
from 5 to 10	Number	13	0	2	15
	%	86,7	0	13,3	100
10+	Number	10	0	4	14
	%	71,4	0	28,6	100
Total	Number	30	0	8	38
	%	78,9	0	21,1	100

**Problem of training.**

(LM: Lack of Material, TD: Theoretical Difficulty, LP: Level of Players).

**Interpretation:** The gotten results show that the lack of material presents the big problem in the work of trainers; what influences therefore on the output of players and their technical capacities. The global Khi2 to this point is very meaningful and equal to 25,089 with  $dol = 2$  of which the relative percentages to the variable seniority are respectively 77,8%,

86,7% and 71,4%. 21,1% of topics affirm that problems are at the level of players who don't possess the best qualities, whereas the theoretical difficulties present themselves with 0% of average. The analytic Khi2 is not meaningful to  $dol = 4$  for the same distribution; what implies the other factor presence that influential on conditions of practice.

		Global		Analytical	
<b>Khi2</b>		20,1974 ***		2,5543	
<b>DOL</b>		2		4	
<b>P</b>		0,0000		0,6349	
<b>Decision</b>		T.S à $P < .001$		NS	
		<b>IE</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>QB</b>	<b>Total</b>
-5	Number	6	1	2	9
	%	66,7	11,1	22,2	100
from 5 to 10	Number	13	1	1	15
	%	86,7	6,7	6,7	100
10+	Number	7	3	4	14
	%	50	21,4	28,6	100
Total	Number	26	5	7	38
	%	68,4	13,2	18,4	100

**Influencing factors.**

(IE: Infrastructure and sportive Equipment, TF: Technical Framing, QB: Basic Quality).

**Interpretation:** According to the gotten result, it seems very clear that the infrastructure and the sportive equipment constitute the most important factor in the forming of the young footballers of the region. The picture shows that most answers of topics, as taking account of their seniorities is in favor of the idea presented with the elevated

percentages: 66,7%, 86,7% and 56%; whereas qualities of player basis present the second factor, with percentages of 22,2%, 6,7% and 28,6%. The global Khi2 is very meaningful to  $P < 0.001$  with 20,197 of value and  $dof = 1$ ; whereas the analytic Khi2 is not meaningful for the same distribution to  $P = 0,4069$  and  $dof = 2$ .

		Global		Analytical	
<b>Khi2</b>		16,5987 ***		2,5767	
<b>DOL</b>		2		4	
<b>P</b>		0,0002		0,6310	
<b>Decision</b>		T.S à $P < .001$		NS	
		<b>IE</b>	<b>RT</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Total</b>
-5	Number	5	0	4	9
	%	55,6	0	44,4	100
from 5 to 10	Number	8	0	7	15
	%	53,3	0	46,7	100
10+	Number	10	2	2	14
	%	71,4	14,3	14,3	100
Total	Number	23	2	13	38
	%	60,5	5,3	34,2	100

**Met problems.**

(RT: Relation with the Trainer, S: Studies).

**Interpretation:** The global Khi2 is very meaningful to  $P < 0.001$  with  $dof = 2$  equal to 16,598. From the gotten data, we notice that the infrastructure always constitutes the big handicap and the major problem influencing on the output of a youth, hoping to improve their qualities. We attend a considerable percentage, putting in evidence a second problem that is the survey acting at the level of the workout organization, again; it is always in relation with the infrastructure, because, the absence of the lighting obliges trainers to organize workouts unfortunately in the short time that separates the two periods of survey of every day. Thus, the youngsters of the region were absent more that once to the practice and therefore, the level of forming is weaker. Percentages gotten according to the presented seniorities are respectively 55,6%, 53,3% and 71,4% in favor of the infrastructure and 44,4%, 46,7% and 14,3% for studies; whereas the relation with the trainer presents itself with a weak percentage 5,3%, what implies that doesn't have any effect on the treated process. The analytic Khi2 is not meaningful to  $dof = 4$  that are equal to 2,576.

		YES	NO	Total
-5	Number	4	5	9
	%	44,4	55,6	100
from 5 to 10	Number	2	13	15
	%	13,3	86,7	100
10+	Number	5	9	14
	%	35,7	64,3	100
Total	Number	11	27	38
	%	28,9	71,1	100

**The Basic Qualities.**

**Interpretation:** The global Khi2 is very meaningful to  $P < 0.001$  with  $dof = 2$  equal to 16,598. From the gotten data, we notice that the infrastructure always constitutes the big handicap and the major problem influencing on the output of a youth, hoping to improve their qualities. We attend a considerable percentage, putting in evidence a second problem that is the survey acting at the level of the workout organization, again; it is always in relation with the infrastructure, because, the absence of the lighting obliges trainers to organize workouts unfortunately in the short time that separates the two periods of survey of every day. Thus, the youngsters of the region were absent more that once to the practice and therefore, the level of forming is weaker. Percentages gotten according to the presented seniorities are respectively 55,6%, 53,3% and 71,4% in favor of the infrastructure and 44,4%, 46,7% and 14,3% for studies; whereas the

	Global	Analytical
<b>Khi2</b>	6,7368 ***	1,7982
<b>DOL</b>	1	2
<b>P</b>	0,0094	0,4069
<b>Decision</b>	T.S à $P < .001$	NS

relation with the trainer presents itself with a weak percentage 5,3%, what implies that doesn't have any effect on the treated process. The analytic Khi2 is not meaningful to  $dof = 4$  that are equal to 2,576.

#### 4. Discussion:

We tried to describe and to analyze the different points that are in relation with the sportive infrastructure and their role in the forming of the young footballers of the region of Gafsa. We described the different sportive facilities, features of the young players, problems observed at them, on the different plans, as well as the role of the trainer. In our experimental part, we wanted to explore through the intermediary of the questionnaire, how the sportive infrastructure influences on the young footballer forming, to the consideration of trainers. The analysis of results through the intermediary of square Khi2 and the percentage permitted us the development of a set of deductions. First, we noted that trainers grant a big importance concerning the presence of an adequate infrastructure. It is a factor that plays a big role in the spiny problem resolution. Besides, this study permitted us really to recognize the convenient reality of our trainers, in absence of this process. We could also discover the relative problems to this lack; what cannot answer to needs and young footballer motivations and aims. According to the gotten results, the majority of trainers is nevertheless, convinced that alone the presence of an adequate infrastructure including very sensible the material and the sportive equipment assures the best forming of the young and the exploratory basis acquirement. We note that our first hypothesis is confirmed. As for the second hypothesis is invalidated.

#### Conclusion:

The introverted data and results gotten show clearly that the sportive infrastructure constitutes the first determining factor in the young footballer forming in the region of Gafsa. The solicited trainers as taking account of their assessment affirm the previous idea well; therefore, the first hypothesis is validated. We attend a situation therefore little flattering of which, the infrastructure of the region presents itself like a big problem; indeed, neither the quantity nor the quality is satisfactory to encourage the practice of Soccer-Ball. Because of its disproportion with the number of clubs, the number of lands is as well a real handicap for the practising that

for the technician. In this sense, this last cannot manage to put an often addressed programming and thereafter practicing doesn't manage to acquire data of basis susceptible to constitute their forming. As for the quality, the infrastructure is nearly not-existing, because the state of land generates too many risks and of accidents and besides, victims don't miss. Purposes of all sportsmen of the region are in priority for the planning of lands and their interviews, as well as the creation of others. In addition, lands are endowed of spaces whose state satisfies neither the hygienic norms nor the elementary needs; what has some negative effects on the health of the young. To the infrastructure, the material and the sportive equipment constitute a serious handicap in the same way by their insufficiencies, or even their absence in certain clubs. For trainers, the evolution of Soccer-Ball and the obtaining of a better forming can make themselves normally that by a specialized and sufficient material, because of technical, tactical and physical view point a specific material proves to be indispensable and allows the technician to apply the programming fixed to every workout and the same to the young players to acquire the preliminary basis notion. Then, we think that it is time to endow all lands of adequate sportive materials, thing that will especially facilitates the task of trainers and will permit to the young players to acquire the forming that requires this discipline and that answers to needs of a youth longing more and more for to perfect their technical and physical capacities. Besides, it is necessary to avoid indifference to the consideration of the young that is confided most times by recognitions to the old players called to the retirement; that presents a danger for their forming and by consequence for the future of the club.

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