



17 – 19 November 2006 in Vienna, Austria

EHF YOUTH HANDBALL FORUM Inputs

Mads Hovgaard / Denmark:

Topics:

- 1) Handball - "an experience"
- 2) Youth player – how to recruit and maintain the youth in handball (?)
- 3) Club-building

Ad 1) Handball - "an experience"

Purpose: To make (and maintain) handball to a physical, emotional and social kind of sport, where all needs for the youth will be met.

Headwords:

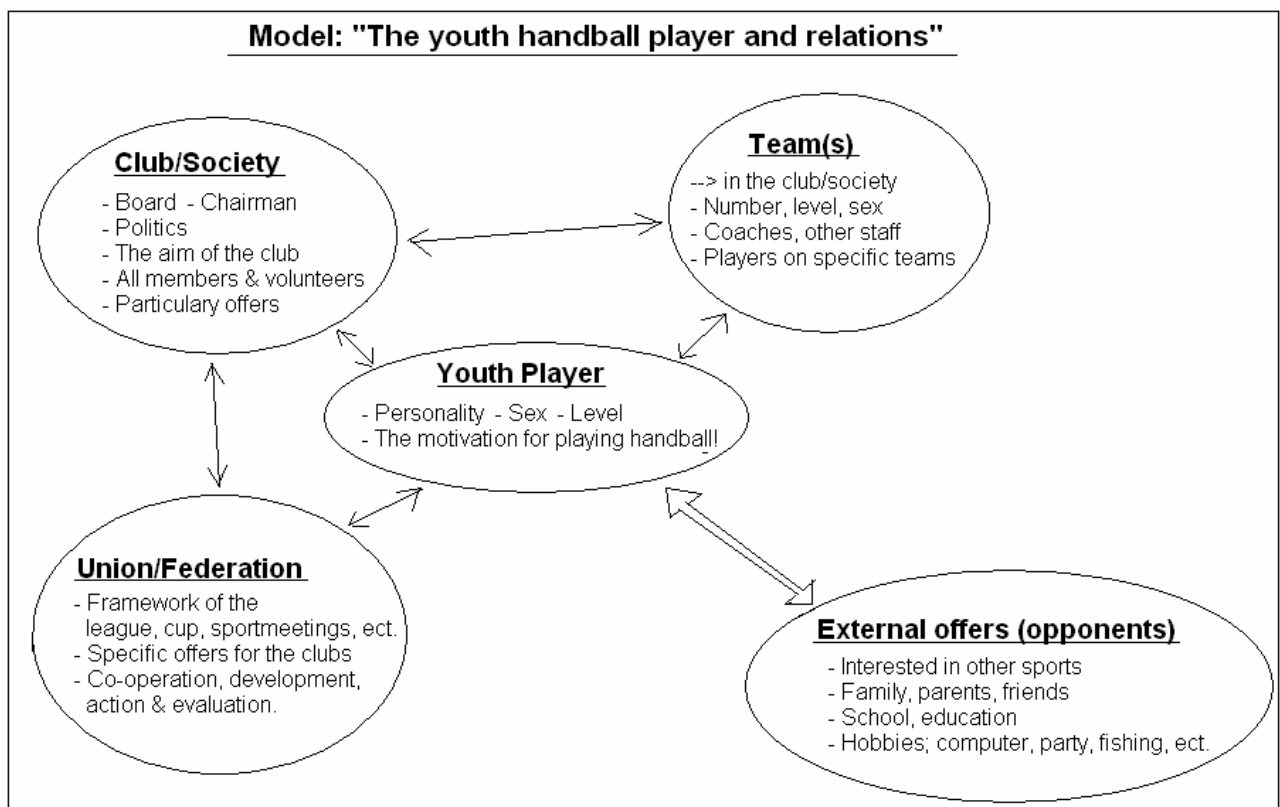
- Reasons to play handball: "fun", friendship, competition, playing with the ball, physical sport, challenge, ect.
- How can "handball" comply with all the different reasons?
- I can present a study I made in spring 2006: "Development of competence with children". (Target group: 20 handball children, primarily girls between the ages of 11 and 14. I investigated competence development in three different levels; *action*, *change* and *social*. My purpose was to train and develop handball for/with the children in an "entire point of view".)

Ad 2) Youth player – how to recruit and maintain the youth in handball?

Purpose: Recruit and maintain the youth in handball.

Headwords:

- Have a look on the model (below) I have made. Take the starting point of the youth player. We can discuss relevant questions →
- What is the motivation for playing handball?
- How can a club make a politic which considers the youth?
- How can the club and union/federation cooperate in the best way?
- How does handball “deal” with the external offers?
- Could any of the external offers be integrated into handball? How?
- Model:



Ad 3) Club-building

Purpose: To create solidarity, positive relations and friendship between all members in a club.

Headwords:

- In many clubs the main economic expense is around the adult team(s). Furthermore the adult (star) players have a distance to the youth players in a social point of view.
- Any club should deal with that "problem": Some examples →
- "Friendship-team": In pairs the adult players visit the youth teams, about 4 times in a season, make some fun technical training and watch a game, create personal relationship.
- "Club-weekend": All children and adults should be mixed on teams, each team choose a trainer and captain, different missions to solve, funny games and handball with special rules, party, ect.
- "Practical doings": get a sponsor for the club, distribute a club magazine, be referee in youth games, get influence in the boards decisions, ect.

Marco Rathschlag / GER:

1) possible changes of the rules:

a) If one team makes a goal the opposite team in person of the goal keeper has to execute the following throw-off from the 4m-line in the goal area instead from the centre line. This should make the game faster.

b) What about a "shot clock" like in basketball, so that one team has to finish his attack at least within 23 seconds for example.

2) fun sport

a) Some weeks ago, I took part in a "rackleton"- tournament, this was a mixture of rebound games, so you have to play one set of tennis, table tennis, squash and badminton respectively against another player. My suggestion is to organise fun events similar to that kind of tournament for teamsports, perhaps a "triathlon" of handball, football and basketball or like handball, beach-handball and water polo.

Gregor Pecovnik / SLO:

IDEAS AND DISCUSSION TOPICS

My expectations about the YOUTH HANDBALL CONVENTION are rather high. I am looking forward to meet new “handball friends” and make interesting connections with people working in handball from all over the Europe.

I have been working as a coach of young teams for eight years. Lately I am training handball club KRIM MERCATOR and I am organizing tournaments for the youngest players in cooperation with HANDBALL FEDERATION OF SLOVENIA.

That is why I decided to write my degree on FACULTY OF SPORT about introduction of the handball game to the beginners.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GAME TO THE BEGINNERS

Keyword: handball, beginner, methodology, elementary games

ABSTRACT

Mini handball, a game with rules adapted from handball, is one of the activities that offer wide range of possibilities for the entertainment, relaxation and for the development of the abilities.

Mini handball is “younger brother” to handball and it is meant for the children in the age between 6 and 11. It is very interesting for the children and they like to play it because of the adapted rules. The game is dynamic, attractive and it includes wide selection of the motive exercises.

The main purpose of this thesis is how to prepare well the children in the phase of introduction to the handball game to reach a stage where they can play mini handball and handball with adapted rules.

The basic intention of the thesis is to represent the program of work that is appropriate to introduce the beginners to the handball game in the first two years of their involvement in the handball.

This information will be useful for all trainers that are involved in the training of the mini handball players, for all teachers that run handball workshops in primary schools as well as for other trainers that are involved in the training of the older age groups

because they will be able to improve technical – tactical imperfections and mistakes with the help of the described exercises.

As I see the convention topics are very interesting and actual. I am interesting in topics as:

- mini handball,
- handball in school,
- talent finding / selection,
- transitions to top level handball... and all others.

Milan Petronijevic / SRB:

Educational Framework and Leadership

I would like to open discussion about one of the biggest problems in the training process of the young handball players:

- Early specialization in training process and
- Coach's orientation on maximal competitive results in the training early stage.

The topic of my discussion will be in connection with following areas:

- Training and coaching principles
- Team sport philosophy
- Player's personality development

Within these three topics I would like to talk about:

- Basic principles and goals of coaching youth teams
- Connection between basic sports and handball in early beginnings
- Early specialization training consequences
- Conclusion