INTRODUCTION

Overweight and obesity are public health problems and in the last years each time more people are suffering from it, either in developed countries, or countries in development. It is important to notice, the bigger the prevalence of excessive body fat during childhood, the bigger are the chances of a child having difficulties on daily tasks, leisure activities, and performance on sports, which can lead in motor difficulties, as well as impaired social interaction.

Obesity is the excess of fat in the organism, caused basically by the energetic ingestion of food bigger than the caloric needs of the organism. It is a multifactorial disease that involves genetical susceptibility, psychological and psychosocial factors, habits, and culture (above all the level of physical activity, and sedentarism) (OLIVEIRA, 2000).

On the other hand, we can revert these projections, through studies, researches, and conscientization of our children, teenagers, and relatives, so that individuals keep a lifestyle were physical activities are performed regularly, adequate caloric intake, among so many other important demands, the benefits on being more physically active will result in a better life quality and in the decrease of mortality in general.

Concerning human movement, excess weight reduces mobility and freedom of movement, however, childhood represents a period of crucial importance to human development. One of the aspects deserving the attention of researchers of this subject is the evaluation of motor development, thus this is the object of study of Physical Education, which has in the body some answers to determined problems, considering the knowledge and learnings coming from that human motricity.

Hence, redeem the “human motricity” appears to us the first step to the “body” reintegration and Physical Education pervaded by this purpose has become means to children experience the different motor potentialities, allied to the benefits of socialization and integration in all their leisure activities.

However, if the child is not yet developed on the maturational aspect to practise any activity demanded, this situation could generate frustrations that will unchain a lack of motivation and repulse to that activity, leading to repercussion in future motor practices.

Being salon football one of the most practiced sports by children, amidst different social levels, where the contact with the ball demands speed, agility, strength, amongst others, this has instigated the curiosity concerning the subject.

This research targets questions and studies involving overweight and obesity and their effects over the motricity of children, believing that diagnosing it on the pupils of salon football schools in Parobé, is of extreme importance to teachers and other sport interested people of this town, so to the intervention bring positive results it is necessary to know the individual, who is the finality of any evaluation and, specially in this study, where the propose is the mobility evaluation and the influence of obesity on the motor development of children.

In this context, the objective of this study was, through motor skills tests, evaluate the motor development of participating children of the municipal salon football school of Parobé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the morning shift and through the Rosa Neto (2002) Motor Development Scale, relate the Motor Age to the respective Chronological Age.

METHODOLOGY

On ehundred and five male students took part on this research, at the age bracket of 7 to 11 years old, all participant of the municipal salon football school, at the morning shift, in the city of Parobé, Rio Grande do Sul.

This research has been characterized in an exploratory, descriptive and quantitative study.

The data collection is based on Motor Development Scale from Rosa Neto (2002) to check the basic elements of children’s motor ability: fine motor coordination (eyes and hands); global motor coordination; stability (static posture); body scheme (posture copy and speed); spacial organization (spacial perception); temporal organization (language and temporal structures) and laterality (hands, eyes and feet). Also to measure the stature and body weight, checking against the BMI table (Body Mass Index) from WHS. This test was applied between the months of August to November. The tests applied followed the procedures cited by Stolarczyk, 2000.

The tools were:

- Data collect specification sheet.
- To collect the stature measurement: a metric tape attached to the wall, with 0.1 mm accuracy. To collect the body mass measurement: a scale for weighing brand Welmmy; style 110, with 100 g of accuracy. It was necessary some support materials to execute the proofs:
  - **Fine Motor Skill**: 6 cubes of 2.5cm; thread no. 60; seam needle (1cmx1mm); a shoe lace of 45 cm, sexagesimal chronometer; tissue paper; rubber ball or tennis ball with 6 cm diameter; white carton, pencil nº 2; eraser and white paper sheets.
  - **Global Motor Skill**: bench of 15 cm high; 2 m rope; elastic; support to jump; a match box and a chair with 45 cm high.
  - **Stability**: bench of 15 cm high and sexagesimal chronometer.
  - **Body Scheme**: pencil no. 2 and sexagesimal chronometer.
  - **Spacial organization**: board with three geometrical forms; sticks of 5cm to 6cm length, 1 rectangle and 2 triangles of carton, 3 cubes from different colors and pictures puppet.
  - **Temporal Organization**: sexagesimal chronometer and pencil nº2.
  - **Laterality**: ball, scissors, carton with 15cmx25 cm with a center hole with 0,5cm of diameter and a pipe of carton.

RESULTS

PICTURE 1 Average of total sample (weight, stature, BMI e MDS).
execute a motor skill evaluation in his group of pupils, to the good course and planning of his classes.

prepared to participate on their living environments, reassuring the question that before beginning classes the teacher must study.

skills, so requested by this sport. All of this were relevant factors to the good performance on the battery of tests applied on this municipal salon football school of Parobé, probably because they are physically active, under training of high exigence of motor difficulties executing the motor skill tests. The study also presented precocity on the motor age of the children attending the is possible to keep developing the basic element that guides to healty and well oriented physical activity.

assumed an important role concerning body movement and health of a child. 

ways, but in this study the main inquiry was to co-relate the body weight with the motor development of a child.

Based on these studies we can affirm that even overweighed and obese children may reach a good level of motor development of a child is influenced by diverse factors. Some are related to genetic origins, while others point to alimentary habits and sedentarism, that is also hereditary in certain ways, but in this study the main inquiry was to co-relate the body weight with the motor development of a child.

The BMI and motor skills evaluation has proved of great importante to the pupils studied, and Physical Education has assumed an important role concerning body movement and health of a child.

Analyzing the table above we realize that the weight and height were inside the values considered ideal, resulting in a “normal” BMI according to the WHS table. The values found at the MDS were in general above the chronological age in all aspects (FMS, GMS, ST, BS, SO, TO).

PICTURE 3 Percentual average of MDS of the total sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDENTS Nº</th>
<th>NORMAL MEDIUM</th>
<th>NORMAL HIGH</th>
<th>SUPERIOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 y. o.</td>
<td>20 students</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 y. o.</td>
<td>20 students</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 y. o.</td>
<td>20 students</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 y. o.</td>
<td>15 students</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 y. o.</td>
<td>21 students</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96 students</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General average</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>60,42 %</td>
<td>38,54 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have started our analysis by the total average obtained in the MDS of the sample where prevailed the classification “normal medium”, denying the study conducted by FRANCESCHI (1997), where the salon football players were classified in “normal low”, but we highlight a previous sample, with a smaller age variation.

Yet BATISTELLA, (2001), on his research with 200 scholars has obtained the same classification of this current study, with predominance in “normal medium”.

PICTURE 4 – Percentual of laterality in relation to the general total sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDENTS</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>CROSSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 y.o.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 y.o.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 y.o.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 y.o.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 y.o.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General average</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>67,70%</td>
<td>21,90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In laterality we have found in the group of children a strong predominance of the “right complete” laterality, presented on the total of the individuals representing 67.70% of the total sample, and remaining only 21.90% children for “left complete” and 10.4% “crossed”. This same predominance is found in OLIVEIRA, (2003), and again in FRANCESCHI, (1997).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

We can verify in this research work that the BMI and motor development of a child is influenced by diverse factors. Some are related to genetic origins, while others point to alimentary habits and sedentarism, that is also hereditary in certain ways, but in this study the main inquiry was to co-relate the body weight with the motor development of a child.

The BMI and motor skills evaluation has proved of great importante to the pupils studied, and Physical Education has assumed an important role concerning body movement and health of a child.

Salon football requires sensible teachers, who respect the principles of biological maturation of children, in a way that is possible to keep developing the basic element that guides to healty and well oriented physical activity.

The results of this study demonstrate a prevalence of normal BMI and those who presented changes had no difficulties executing the motor skill tests. The study also presented precocity on the motor age of the children attending the municipal salon football school of Parobé, probably because they are physically active, under training of high exigence of motor skills, so requested by this sport. All of this were relevant factors to the good performance on the battery of tests applied on this study.

Based on these studies we can affirm that even overweighed and obese children may reach a good level of motor development, being sufficient to that a continuous motor stimulation, according to their limits, making them each day more prepared to participate on their living environments, reassuring the question that before beginning classes the teacher must execute a motor skill evaluation in his group of pupils, to the good course and planning of his classes.

REFERENCES


FRANCESCHI, Carlos Rafael. Perfil motor em praticantes precoces de futebol de salão. Centro de Educação...
Este estudo teve como objetivo avaliar as habilidades motoras e relacionar com o IMC de os niños con edad entre 7 y 11 años, matriculados en la escuela de futsal con la ciudad de Parobé/RS, Brasil. La pesquisa fue hecha en lo gimnasio municipal de deportes de la misma ciudad y tuve una abordaje descriptiva con delineamiento transversal. Hicieron parte de esta pesquisa unos 96 alumnos, todos de lo sexo masculino. Este estudio fue realizado en un grupo de niños con IMC de 18,19 perteneciente a lo grupo de los 9 años, clasificados de acuerdo con la tabla de la OMS e clasificadas por la Escala de Desarrollo Motor EDM (ROSA NETO, 2002), como 60,42% normal medio, 38,54% normal alto y 1,04% superior, o sea, mismo los niños con sobrepeeso y obesidad, tuvieran un buen nivel de desarrollo motriz. La lateralidad obtenida fue 67,70% para derech, 21,90% para izquierdo y 10,4% para cross laterality, prevaleciendo la dominancia derecha. Los resultados de este estudio demontraron una precocidad en l’age motrice de ces enfaants.
Mots-clé: índice de masa corporelle aptitude motrice enfants.

AVALIAÇÃO DO IMC E DAS HABILIDADES MOTORAS EM CRIANÇAS PARTICIPANTES DA ESCOLINHA DE FUTSAL DO MUNICÍPIO DE PAROBÉ, RS

Este estudio teve como objetivo avaliar as habilidades motoras e relacionar com o IMC das crianças do gênero masculino com as idades entre 7 e 11 anos, matriculadas na escolinha de futsal do município de Parobé/RS, Brasil. A pesquisa foi realizada no ginásio municipal de desporto, desta cidade, e teve uma abordagem descritiva de delineamento transversal. Fez parte deste estudo uma amostra de 96 alunos, todos do sexo masculino. Este estudo foi realizado, com crianças que estavam no local estabelecido em horários distintos aos das aulas. Depois de obtido o termo de consentimento livre e esclarecido, realizou-se a pesquisa. Através desta pesquisa concluiu-se que, os totais das crianças estudados estão com o IMC médio de 18,19 pertencente a grupo dos 9 años, clasificadas de acuerdo con la tabla de la OMS e clasificadas pela Escala de Desenvolvimento Motor – EDM (ROSA NETO, 2002), como 60,42% normal medio, 38,54% normal alto e 1,04% superior, ou seja, mesmo as crianças com sobrepeeso e obesidade, alcançaram um bom nível de desenvolvimento motor. A lateralidade obtida foi 67,70% para derech, 21,90% para sinistro e 10,4% para lateralidad cruzada, prevaleciendo a dominancia derecha. Os resultados deste estudo demonstraram uma precocidade na idade motora destas crianças.
Palavras chaves: índice de massa corporal - habilidade motora - crianças.