

189 - SPORTS INITIATION IN HANDBALL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS: AN EXPERIENCE IN VIEW OF SOUTH CAPIXABA ON PERSPECTIVE OF PIERRE PARLEBAS

CARLOS MAGNO COSTA ROCHA
UNIVERSIDADE CASTELO BRANCO, CACHOEIRO DE ITAPEMIRIM-ES, BRASIL
carlosmagn0709@msn.com

INTRODUCTION:

Handball is a team sport whose origin is attributed to German KARL SCHELENSZ (1919), responsible for its organization and recast. His first participation in Olympics in 1936, then still played in the field. Thereafter for several reasons, among them climate change, began to be held in gymnasiums, with updating of rules and a mass world of sport. In Brazil the earliest writings about handball back to 1930, immigrants were mostly Germans, responsible for its implementation in Brazil. In the city of Santos, in 1954, was the first international course for teachers on specific practices of Handball. Although it lacks the same media exposure of the other sports, the Handball is one of the most practiced sports in Brazil, the amateur level, especially among students of primary, secondary and higher education.

Among the factors that facilitate their dissemination, you can list a sport that is easy to learn, with simple rules and attracts a child because his ultimate goal is to score goals, becoming one of the methods of multiplayer games like the richest through education, recreation, leisure, or even as high-level practice. Even attracting countless fans at the amateur level, one can not say the same professional level, in view of the few clubs that has teams in professional activity, the average salary of the athletes and coaches is considered average, and the broadcasts of the games usually are made in paid TV channels, with prominence in the TV companies only matches of Selections National Men and Women, usually in periods of preparation for world events. The National Championships (National League of Handball), played by the greatest teams in the country, which takes place almost unnoticed by the mainstream media.

In this picture not pretty, who assumed the role of not only so spread the sport, but above all make it the seller was CBHb by better development of the sport. Included in the project some actions, including: looking for more partnerships in the public and private initiative, greater participation of all states in the Brazilian Championships, among others. Such actions include organizational view to the expansion of the sport, which is the educational dimension. Our goal in this work is to analyze a social project initiation in sports Handball been running for eight years on the premises of a local public school in Cachoeiro Itapemirim (ES).

The project in question, called "Sport in Schools - Newbie Handball" includes lawsuits, such as lectures, debates, meetings, tours, and sports practice itself, its main objective. It is developed by two physical education teachers assisted by school staff, parents and responsible students.

Access to school is totally free, and the only requirement for participation is the affinity for sports practice. The project has consolidated the practice of handball: Preparation Technique: (passes, dribble, dribble, etc.) Preparation Tactical Systems (game), physical and psychological preparation, through the deployment of Escolinhas in several categories: mini, Mirim, child, cadets, youth, etc., according to each age group, ranging between 09 and 18 years, divided into periods, different days and times. Since its inception, have formed teams of different categories in both suits (male and female), all of which regularly participate in unofficial events (friendly, presentations, etc.). And officers (tournaments and championships), in the municipality, and others, in which satisfactory results are achieved. In basic categories: mini (09 and 10 years) and Mirim (11 and 12 years) are followed by the parameters of the Mini-Handball widespread in Brazil by the Brazilian Handball Confederation seeking to offer children plenty of freedom and participation in decisions, to promote their autonomy and independence, to the point of itself contribute to the development and structuring of their training.

In this context, the methodology that will guide this work will be Praxeology Motive.

2LITERATURE

For purposes of study, clinging on the modern sports of various authors, which appeared in the century. Century, in England, designed by Thomas Arnold, heavily influenced by Charles Darwin and his evolutionary conceptions. The design of Thomas Arnold of sport was on three main characteristics: it is a game, it is a competition and training.

Thomas Arnold, when he headed the Rugby School in England between 1828 and 1842, incorporated the physical activities practiced by the bourgeoisie and the English aristocracy to the educational process, allowing students to steer the game and create their own rules and codes, in an atmosphere of fair play, which means a respectful attitude in the sporting contest, respecting the rules, codes, opponents and referees.

The arrival of intellectuals and thinkers in the sport, from the 60's, created a climate of debate, which has enabled many

corrections in the directions of the international area, and can even say that there has opened the Sociology of Sport. Among the prominent thinkers include: Pierre Bourdieu and Pierre Parlebas, among others.

In the 70s and early 80s, the movement was unstable Sport, Olympism was in crisis (terrorism, boycotts, etc.) Branch of the modern sport that recognized only as a demonstration sport practices sports performance (yield) was coming to an end. The International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, published in 1978, would become a new landmark. Tubino (2006) describes ways to Exercise Right to Sport in a letter, causing a conceptual shift in the sport before referenced only from the perspective of income, then this document from the right of all sports physical activities (art. 1) was to understand all the people (the elderly, people with special needs, etc.) increasing the scope of the social range of sporting events. Since then, the sport, but should be considered in isolation phenomenon, had its collapse and Modern Sports, going to be in a contemporary sports.

The sport is located from the second half of the century. XX, as a social phenomena of the world, the scope of their involvement and their relations. It is also known that in recent decades the sport has experienced a conceptual change, leaving only perpetuate the income, and also managed to incorporate the sense of educational and social welfare at the same time, the sport began to be studied several authors, as previously mentioned, of which, who deserves mention is Parlebas, which established the theory that guided opposed to physical education, to take the focus of the movement to be in motion. The

knowledge conveyed by the driving behavior is identified by Parlebas as a "Copernican revolution" that every educator needs to know through science - observing and researching - and intervene in the context investigated.

SPORTS INITIATION IN HANDBALL

In general, initiation sport must respect certain parameters, among which are those of the competition is an intrinsic part of sport, whatever the age group and level of practice regarded as the principal motivating factor for progress and development of practitioners.

For exploitation of the teaching of sports, more specifically, sports, the praxiology Motive, designed by Pierre Parlebas comes systematizing important contributions in the process of revealing the internal logic or essence of the game, allowing educational interventions more precise, clear and meaningful the standpoint of understanding the game. The praxiology Motive is to study the internal logic of games and sports, that is, such knowledge provides criteria to examine all forms of body culture movement to bring out the essence of every game or sport.

The author selects a number of universal elements in order to define the sports, which are limited by "rules". The praxiology shows a "grammar" in the game containing graphs, calculations and diagrams. Parlebas almost didactically, created some models for analysis of games, seven more precisely, with the aim of further defining the focus to unravel the internal logic of games. They are: communication praxis; the gestemas; the praxemas, roles, sub-roles, the scoring system, and the network of interaction brand. Handball the same type of basketball, consisting of confrontation (opposition) between two teams that work together. The interaction of cooperation is called communication. Players must get to know each other well, so that during the course of the game, they may make the decision process, more effectively, given the fact the requirements for the games.

The project now under study, taking into account that develops the dynamics of the Mini-Handball (which can be described as a policy approach, in which are presented among others: the practice of sports training, capacity building and motor skills and overall specific), such fundamental aspects gain importance in the guidelines for action to be developed.

At the level of research if presented to the clientele of the project, for a period of six months, the methodology of Praxeology Motives, and the end of the period, there was a systematic survey of the relevant characteristics of the game through interviews and observations, about the positive impacts, negative and / or indifferent about the new concept and practice presented.

Below is a table comparing the methodologies developed:

- Mini - Handball Praxeology driving
- Socialization
- Motor skills basic
- Technical Basis
- Fundamentals tactical
- Set proper internal logic
- Communication praxis
- Gestemas
- Praxemas
- Paper
- Sub-roles
- Game

METHODOLOGY:

Depending on the time and nature of the research now carried out, initially we define our study in semi-structured qualitative approach, since the objective was to understand the reality of a situation.

The collection technique was semi-structured interviews (recorded and transcribed), as it allows variations in the application, if the investigator deems necessary. This technique also allows the researcher to perform forms not provided, and as a measure of freedom, both the interviewee and the interviewer.

The sample consisted of a group of 4 students, and 2 participants in the child category (12 to 14 years) and 2 in the cadet category (15 to 16 years). To effect the results, call the interviewees as Informant 1 - Age: 13 years - Children's Category-time activity: 4 years; Informant 2 - Age: 13 years Category Children-time activity: 4 years; Informant 3-Age : 16 years Category Cadet-time activity: 2 years and Informant 4-Age: 15 years Category Cadet-time activity: 4 years.

We stress that the study subjects underwent 2 training sessions per week for six months, each lasting approximately 1 hour and thirty minutes, which were used in activities based on concepts of praxiology Motive, which handles specific knowledge which takes as its object of study the wide range of cultural manifestations body employing the driving action, in this case, the game as a playful (heating, relaxation, etc.). and more specifically the sport, which is developed not only in view of sociomotricidade.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Within the universe of stocks driving the Handball, structuring their internal logic, spreading its rules, assimilating new skills, is presented in short, a repertoire specific motive, a fact identified in the research.

The subjects informants 1, 2, 3 and 4 answered questions about the practice have done, prioritize the information: the time of participation, frequency, compared with the same mode and teacher evaluation and staff on the new methodology developed in comparison to the previous.

Students involved in the practice of sport initiation in Handball interact with others: adversaries, family, teacher, etc., Actively participating in the proposed activities: training, games and others in a productive way, and before and after the activities have the opportunity to participate in discussions and meetings about what they have been presented and experienced, seeking as a feedback to all involved. In general, the result is highly positive, given the long time to join the project now under study, as revealed by responses from the subjects, and observations of the activities performed.

CONCLUSION

Currently the involvement of children and adolescents in sport, it is a phenomenon increasingly growing, and therefore, it is increasingly urgent to produce knowledge that could guide the actions of teachers, managers and / or coordinators. In research, we observed that happens when a departure from a team sport, not only are there players wanting to win, there is a sense of all this, meaning, purpose, philosophy of play, one reason for the competition, history of players Finally, a series of events that give meaning to these actions. Depending on the game, the opponent, time, the relevance of competition, personal satisfaction, is that you can determine the degree of involvement and participation in the game. The actions of game are laden

with meaning as understood by Parlebas driving behaviors.

Parlebas (2001) advocates a Psychomotor Action when there is interaction with others, but the existence of any relationship, there is talk of an action Sociomotora. In activities with no interaction or hyperactivity, may be said that the emphasis should be focused on the activity itself. The practitioner should be fully involved with their work and seek to solve the problem or purpose, always focusing on what you're doing.

This study provides reflection, analysis and discussion of a Project Initiation Sports in Handball, in which students evaluated the project in which participates, in addition to questioning whether or not they identify benefits in this practice. It was shown in research among other things, the effective participation of students in order to purchase allowances to discuss their inter-relationships in the context of sport and act as parameters of a learning context and production, aiming at a best practice perspective sociomotora.

REFERENCES

GRECO, Juan-Pablo Manual Handball: Foundation Training for children and adolescents / Arno Ehret et al, organized by the German Handball, translating and editing scientific, São Paulo: Ed Phorte, 2002.

Lakatos, Eva Maria; MARCONI, Marina de Andrade; Methodology of scientific work: basic procedures, literature, design and reporting, publications and scientific papers, 6th ed., São Paulo, Ed Atlas, 2006.

Parlebas, PIERRE. Contribution to a commenté science lexique de l'action motrice, Paris, INSEP, 1981. Sociology

_____ Elementos del deporte, Universitarie Presses de France, Paris, 1986

_____ Perpectivas For Educcion Modern Physics, 1987.

TUBINO, Manoel José Gomes-The Theory of Physical Education and Sports, 1st ed., Barueri, São Paulo, 2002.

_____, Social Dimensions of Sport, 2nd ed. Magazine, São Paulo, Ed Cortez, 2001.

_____, SILVA, Kenya Maynard, Sports and Culture of Peace, Rio de Janeiro, Ed Shape, 2006.

_____, What is sport, São Paulo, Ed Brasiliense, 2006.

SPORTS INITIATION IN HANDBALL IN PUBLIC SCHOLLS: AN EXPERIENCE IN VIEW OF SOUTH CAPIXABA ON PERSPECTIVE OF PIERRE PARLEBAS

ABSTRACT:

Initiation is a sport increasingly growing in the contemporary, and increasingly urgent for the production of knowledge area. Of collective sports, Handball has deserved the attention from its Brazilian Confederation, which has implemented actions in support of its development, among which should highlight the start of sports in Handball (Mini-Handball).

The Handball is a sport of great dynamic adhesion between the young. In the research, looked up a Project Initiation of sports existing in Cachoeiro de Itapemirim(ES) where through interviews, gathered information and subsidies to aid in the practice now held. Concluded that the search praxeologica can offer to professionals who act in a Handball pedagogical proposals in this important area of knowledge.

KEY- WORDS : Handball, initiation and sports and praxiology.

INITIATION AU HANDBALL SPORT DANS LES ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES:

UNE EXPÉRIENCE DE SUL – CAPIXABA LA PERSPECTIVE DE LA PIERRE PARLEBAS SOCIOMOTRICIDADE RÉSUMÉ

L'initiation est un phénomène sportif de plus en plus, et la production d'urgence des connaissances dans le domaine. Le handball a été accordé une attention particulière par la Confédération brésilienne, qui a même pris des mesures en faveur de son développement, parmi lesquels stand d'initiation aux sports de handball (Mini-handball).

Le handball est un sport très dynamique d'adhésion chez les jeunes. Dans la recherche, nous avons analysé un projet d'initiation sportifs existants Cachoeiro Itapemirim (ES), qui, à travers interviews, acquérir de l'information et de subventions d'aide en pratique parfois effectués. Il a été conclu que la recherche praxéologique peut offrir à ceux qui travaillent dans une pertinence pédagogique Handball dans ce domaine.

MOTS - DES MOTS: Handball, l'initiation du sport et praxologia.

INICIACION DEPORTIVA EN BALONMANO EN LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS:

UNA EXPERIENCIA DE SUL - CAPIXABA LA PERSPECTIVA DE LA PARLEBAS SOCIOMOTRICIDADE PIERRE

La iniciación es un fenómeno deportivo cada vez más creciente, y la producción de urgencia de los conocimientos en el área. El balonmano ha sido objeto de especial atención por la Confederación Brasileña, que incluso ha llevado a cabo acciones en apoyo de su desarrollo, entre las que destacan la iniciación deportiva en el balonmano (Mini-Balonmano). El balonmano es un deporte muy dinámico, la adhesión entre los jóvenes. En la investigación, se analizó un proyecto de iniciación deportivas existentes Cachoeiro Itapemirim (ES), que a través de entrevistas, obtener información y subvenciones a las ayudas en la práctica, a veces, llevado a cabo. Se concluyó que la investigación praxeológica puede ofrecer a quienes trabajan en una pertinencia Balonmano pedagógica en este campo.

INICIAÇÃO ESPORTIVA EM HANDEBOL NA ESCOLA PÚBLICA:

UMA EXPERIÊNCIA SUL – CAPIXABA NA PERSPECTIVA DA SOCIOMOTRICIDADE DE PIERRE PARLEBAS RESUMO:

A iniciação esportiva é um fenômeno cada vez mais crescente, sendo urgente a produção de conhecimentos para a área. O Handebol tem merecido atenção especial por parte de sua Confederação Brasileira, que inclusive, tem implantado ações em prol de seu desenvolvimento, dentre as quais merece destaque o de iniciação desportiva em Handebol (Mini-Handebol). O Handebol é um esporte dinâmico de grande adesão entre os jovens. Na pesquisa, analisou-se um Projeto de iniciação esportiva existente em Cachoeiro de Itapemirim (ES), onde através de entrevistas, adquirimos informações e subsídios para o auxílio na prática ora realizada. Concluiu-se que a pesquisa praxeológica pode oferecer aos profissionais que atuam no Handebol uma proposta pedagógica relevante nesta área de conhecimento.

PALAVRAS - CHAVES: Handebol, iniciação esportiva e praxologia.

PUBLICAÇÃO NO FIEP BULLETIN ON-LINE: <http://www.fiepbulletin.net/80/a1/189>