

143 - SWIMMING AS MEDIATOR IN THE SPORT OF INCLUSION IN AN ENVIRONMENT EXCLUSIVE

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INTRODUCTION

This article aims to verify the importance of adapted swimming as a mediator in the social inclusion process and discuss democratic values and concepts linked to a competitive sport that includes the physical disabled in environments considered to be exclusive by being selective.

Competitive adapted swimming develops in its practice the mediation to include PNES in society and especially in sports, developing concepts that are important in the life of a PNFE in society and teaching, during lifelong competitive, that although the victory is a goal, other values attributed to the sport should be highlighted, such as: respect your opponent, obeying the laws of the game, overcoming difficulties and concede defeat, once the opponent may be better prepared to win a given competition, which makes this a true fair play. The inter-relationship with human behavior in and outside the practice of competitive swimming is becoming more incisive. The competitive adapted swimming after an experience of victory or defeat in a competitive sport environment can develop an important relationship of acceptance of his own body with the world, facilitating their integration in the social sphere, but the main purpose of their participation is to balance the reason, emotion, competitive spirit, and behavior in society. For Portela (1999), the Fair Play promotes a mobilization on behalf of the behavior and ethical thinking of those involved in this sport demonstration. Webb (1969) considers that the professionalized sports practice is linked to the achievements (victory), and the sport practiced without professional formation is linked to the global participation and social inclusion. Several reasons can be attributed to this new phase of interest. Immediately, four can be cited in relation to global participation and social inclusion: (a) the pressure of society and especially the physical special needy, which is evident in the political interest in presenting alternatives to take from the paper what is of social interest and duty of the state, that is, providing education, culture and leisure activities through sports practice, (b) the increase of population among people with physical special needs (PNEF) disclosure made by the marketing agents and the media about their sporting achievements (c) the compulsory voting does not differ in a social decision, the most important moment of democracy, the value of voting, since it is the same for all citizens without any significant physical or social difference, which shows that for these PNFEs all have the same rights and duties in society, including participation in competitive events and sports related to adapted sports (d) the disclosure made by the marketing agents and the media, in which increased PNFEs interest in practice competitive adapted sports it adapted and presented a physically disabled as a person that can perform tasks that involve challenge, resilience and change in thought that one day did not believe to be capable of becoming an athlete because of some physical or mental limitation.

In relation to practice professional sports, can be immediately cited two reasons attributed to this phase of interest: (a) swimming to special physical need as a profession, guaranteed the same rights of CLT (Consolidation of Labor Laws), (b) companies' interest to promote the sport for people with special physical needs (PNFE), taking as collateral the Law of Incentive to Sports which was sanctioned in December 2006, which allows sponsorship and donations to carry out projects for sports and para-sports, ensuring companies discounting of income tax duties by individuals or companies. The law requires companies to declare the income tax for taxable income (7% of all Brazilian companies, source:Ministério do Esporte) and apply up to 4% of tax due on sports and para-sports projects. Today, the great challenge for athletes is to ensure compliance with this sport incentive law that guarantees the right to participate in national and international competitions without being necessarily sponsored by private entities. The organ in charge which organizes national competitions and selects the Brazilian athletes for international competitions is the Brazilian Para-Olympic Committee (CPB). However, there are some limitations that restrict the participation of these athletes in competitions. Some of them are the limited number of competitive events in the Brazilian states and the lack of federations that could secure these competitive events, thus not attracting the interest of large companies in investing in these sports activities.

People with mental disabilities began to participate in competitions in the Special Olympics, held in 1962 in the United States with the organization of the Kennedy Foundation. However, there was in Europe some demonstrative sports. (PUESCHEL, 1995; PETTENGILL, 1997). It began in 1993 in Brazil, the sport practiced by people with mental disabilities, being held by the National Federation of APAE's every two years, "APAE National Olympics" with the participation of athletes with mental disabilities, visually and hearing impaired. Only after the 5th APAE National Olympics, held in 1981, was determined only the participation of people who had some mental disability. In the Netherlands, on February 1st, 1986, was created the first International Federation of Sports for the mentally handicapped (INS-FMH). In Spain in Madrid in 1992, was held the , with two thousand athletes and seventy five countries in five different events, namely: table tennis, basketball, soccer in court, swimming and athletics (INSERSO, 1991).

Since the fraud on the Paralympics in Sydney (2000), in which a Spanish journalist pretended to be mentally retarded and was part of the delegation of Spain's basketball, swimming for the mentally handicapped in the competitive level has been questioned. After this episode, the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) decided temporarily that there would be evidence for the mentally handicapped in the competitions organized by the entity, so then, the Parapan American Games Rio 2007, did not have the participation of athletes with mental disabilities. After these unfortunate events, the mentally handicapped suffered several constraints also outside the venues, losing the opportunity to be sponsored and promoted professionally, creating a lack of interest in competitive sports practice and certainly away from the practice of sports. With so many difficulties, some athletes with mental disabilities understand that the sport had lost its tool to encourage their inclusion in society, creating some personal and social conflicts.

The fact that athletes with mental disabilities can not participate in competitions organized by the IPC stimulated by a manifestation of national and international entities. In the IPC General Assembly, held in Cairo, Egypt, was passed a motion that allowed the return of these athletes in the Paralympics, whereas the INAS-FID offers uniformity to the safe classification of these athletes, pointing to the IPC as the responsible for the eligibility controller process and verification of the athletes. But, still not yet been fully validated, it is necessary to include the motion gradually, as each method has been tested. Noting the difficulty of

participation in competitive events, it is possible to understand the exclusion of the mentally disabled in competition, but in how the structure that evaluates the PNFE is organized and prepared. Competition and participation in events that encourage the practice of competitive sports are a universal right and should be preserved as inclusive as it offers moments that encourage freedom, peace and integration among nations.

Sérgio Manoel (2003) characterizes the sport as a social and political function, namely, social responsibility. With a few clubs and companies encouraging adapted swimming in Brazil, the sport of high competition according to the Census conducted in 1970 is lower than sports practice as leisure. There is interest in engaging in competitive sports, but the difficulties and lack of social interest of companies to encourage the athletes physically and mentally disabled are what make this kind of sport amateurism and discredited by the practitioners, over all exclusive. The values of self-esteem, recognition and the ones present to overcome the motor limitations lead to consider the competitive swimming sport as an important tool in the rehabilitation of PNFEs in society.

In Dicionário Enciclopédico Tubino do Esporte (2008), the adapted conventional sports are from designated sport events specially created to specific deficiencies in accordance with the degree of difficulty of each practitioner, equaling the dispute between the competitors and to avoid encouraging a single swimmer during the event.

With the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport of UNESCO (1978), the practice of sports and physical activity has become law for all people, contributing to the strengthening specialized bodies such as the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), as well as an increase of adapted sports activities. These bodies affiliated to many international organizations of Adapted Sports, such as the International Cebral Palsy Recreation Association (CP-ISRA), Comité International des Sports des Sourds (CISS), International Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Sports Federation (ISMWSF); Special Olympics Inc, among others. Recognizing the adapted competitive sport as a phenomenon whose activities help to improve the quality of life of its practitioners in aspects of self-esteem and social relationships, considers this activity a significant tool for the inclusion of physical or mental disabled in society. The PNEF expose the results of their performance to minimize the "pre-concept" that accompany those who value only victory as an important consequence of the competitive sports movement.

For Boaventura (1999), the exclusion is prevented in human behavior according to the means and processes that connect individuals in associations, groups and institutions (sociology) and the study of man and of humanity across all dimensions of social (Anthropology). As citizens' rights are being granted to the disabled and those participating in competitive event, will move from one excludente system to the social inclusion. Aware of the responsibilities of public authorities in relation to PNFEs, the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport of UNESCO established the right of all people to practice sport and physical activity. This document broke the understanding that the sport was only for people with suitable talent and biotypes. Thus, the contemporary sport has become understood as a cultural phenomenon whose practice is considered a right of all, taking the game to their cultural ties and competition therein, as the training and approach of humans to enhance the development of values such as morality, ethics, solidarity, brotherhood and cooperation, which can make it one of the best ways to live alongside humans (TUBINO, 2003). If the charter guarantees the right to all other national and international documents, such as the Salamanca Statement (1994), are calling attention to the inclusion of PNFEs in competitive sports. So it seems fair and adequate the requirement of policy support and development in competitive sports for this population.

Faced with an event of such importance as the Parapan-American Games in Rio 2007, is peculiar the need to transform public policy priority for the purpose of social inclusion in the country, using the adapted sports as a mediator of this process. It is not possible for a country chosen to be the next host of two major international events, namely the World Cup and the Olympic Games, continue cultivating the legacy "ghost." The Maria Lenk Swimming Complex, in a place near poor communities that need support of the sport to minimize its shortcomings and "camouflage" the social problems, are not functioning since the Parapan Rio 2007. With these structures out of service, it makes impossible the enjoyment by the PNFEs and show evidence of abandonment being one of the striking features of the misuse of the sports legacy in Brazil. If the government makes difficult the availability of equipments, the development of sports segment is facing even more increasing barriers, which restricts its enrichment.

The Para-sport is a social phenomenon of universal character and constitutes, according to Castro (2008), in the form of culture that reflects political and ideological values of society. It is "one of the forms of expression of equality which are entitled to all human beings" and appeared in 1958, amid of equality and universality values. This sport has allowed individuals with physical disabilities, people formerly excluded from living in sports because of their physical limitations, could exercise their skills and talents, bringing them new opportunities for friendships and, second Shephard (1991), job opportunities due to increase their productivity.

The para-sport, when viewed as a cultural phenomenon, historical and socially constructed, promotes senses, meanings, codes and values related to the structure of society that often treats the para-athlete with detachment (CASTRO, 2008). However, for the author, para-sport presents itself as one of the best options to, in some way, the company engages to understand that they can develop in a healthy and fun exercising the right to citizenship and to the practice of sport.

CLASSIFICATION OF SWIMMING AND BODIES RESPONSIBLE

The body responsible for assessing the physical and mental condition of the athletes is the IPC. The entities that establish specific adaptations that are coordinated by the IPC are: CP-ISRA (cerebral palsy), IBSA (blind), INAS-FID (mentally handicapped), IWAS (wheelchairs and amputees). Evaluation is a process of division by category and "S1" stand for athletes with the highest degree of physical and mental disabilities to "S10" stand for minor motor impairment. From S11 to S13 are the visually impaired, and S14 the mentally handicapped. The symbol "S" comes from swimming, ie swimming translated in English. Thus, special athlete's swimmers of high performance are subject to control on their deficiencies in order to equalize them to compete in adapted sports of performance. According Tubino (2008), the "Sports Performance" is known as a competitive sport, which is, practiced in accordance with the rules and codes of international institutions. Similarly, the adapted sport is also called sports for disabled, sports for handicapped or sport for the special needy, and recognized as a high performance sport in which their performances are distinguished in competitive situations.

PARTICIPATION OF ADAPTED SWIMMING IN TODAY SPORTS

In Contemporary sports, sports practices earn two formats and can be in: 1. Social Sports 2. Sports as a Show.

Tubino (2008) considers that the social sport gained prominence by becoming the responsibility of the state, since the high-level sports is the responsibility of private initiative and is being promoted by the media. The media selects the best and shows the power of paralympic sports, but the teaching in the "base", ie, when a child is when starts the dream of becoming an athlete closer to reality.

The selection process in competitive sport is no longer considered exclusionary by its participants when it is practiced

with the values of inclusion, not only victory is the ultimate goal. The characteristics of competitive swimming that bolstered by a new generation of swimmers and health professionals, fighting the pre-concept for several cultural and social reasons, the most abominable discrimination. The rules, methodologies, principles, discipline, ethics, morality, Fair Play, among other characteristics, are part of a sports movement that ensures the good manners of a civilized society. The media was an important marketing tool in disseminating results presented together with the Brazilian Paralympic Committee (CPB) new achievements and challenges overcome by adapted swimmers to health promotion as an ally in the continuation of this sport practice for life.

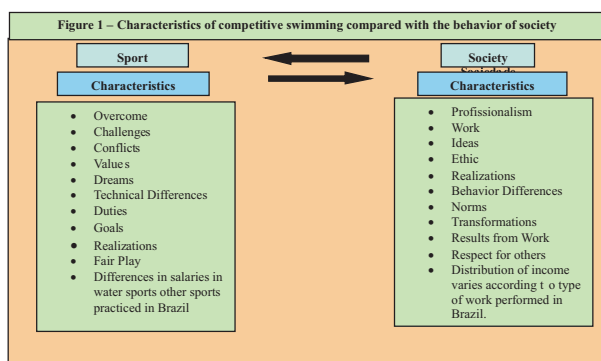
Considering the aspects of the game and competition with regard to values and social exclusion, it can be said that the game is monitored and performed in accordance with the rules, offering the same opportunities in a competitive environment and offering the same conditions for victory without favoring a single player is unlikely to be considered exclusionary by its practitioners. Spreitzer and Snyder (1975) analyzed the sport and provided some guidance values, such as teaching self-discipline, fair play, respect for authority or superior person, stimulate a drug free lifestyle. Also, can contribute to the improvement of self-discipline and physical health of those who practice any physical activity program. In a survey conducted by Nixon (1979), students say the sport helps develop the qualities of a leader, improving the character to become a good citizen. Looking at athletes from a team from Spain, Garcia Ferrando (1979) ranked sport as a fun way to pass the time, one way to keep a better place in life, meet new people, a job like any other, one way to acquire social recognition, one way to acquire education, to achieve personal satisfaction and self - achievement, stimulate the physical and psychic, stimulate the desire to always improve as a person and have a better lifestyle. All these results show positive values of sports, which favors in general the development of athletes and in particular on social inclusion.

The criteria for social values highlights some important attributes for social inclusion, and physical development, self-control, independence, honesty, religion, social skills. Best (1985) found that only religion and physical development distinguished athletes, already on the social aspects, the formation of values between athletes and non athletes differed very little from each other. Socialization can occur not just in sports environments, but also in schools, malls, family, and others. This result leads us to investigate whether the effects of sports experiences, though full of positive values as the literature said, are really relevant the overall development of the individual or other social organizations also would be able to do so.

In Brazil, 14% of the population are mentally and physically disabled, adolescents and adults, according to data from IBGE (), or around 16.6 million physically and mentally handicapped in Brazil only in the year 2000. The Physical Special Needy suffers various types of social exclusion in everyday life but also in their sports practice when oriented improperly. It is possible to consider the social aspects that the sport serves as an integrator and aggregator of values as an important tool to ensure the physical, moral and ethical practitioner's competitive swimming, as the teaching of proper use of sports with the rules of the game will empower the balance between competitive sport and professional sport amateur professional.

Have in view of great concern to keep people with special physical needs practicing competitive sport we present this method as inclusive, becoming unable to encourage any kind of discrimination and segregation in competitive sport, thus presenting features that add to the formation of citizen in search of their rights and duties in this sport.

The barriers of accessibility to the sport that exclude disabled people from any possibility of becoming an athlete are presented on the characteristics shown in figure 1.



The table below identifies situations of everyday life for people with some physical or mental disability, matching moments of his life in sport with life in society. The features of this table represent the sport and society related, since, to maintain a social environment, we need some rules and especially the society that surrounds it. The adapted competitive swimming is one of the most practiced sports in Brazil for people with special physical needs, where overcoming is the all time in its practice. Using rules in which all the moments in life were created to organize every situation that benefits everyone in the common way without handicaps in the sport, to become an athlete, you need to start a competitive life by respecting the opponent as evenly. The physical special needy, practicing sports, especially competitive, finds in the society explicit situations of inequality of opportunity, one of them financial problems. The goals will have the chances to be achieved, when the motivation is objectified, so the dreams will be realized when the athlete believe they can challenge the limits of his own body and mind. The characteristics are similar to the high performance sports, for competitiveness should be under the norm standards and rules to be followed by its practitioners to even the opportunity for achieving success and victory.

The prize award for victory is a striking feature in the competitive environment and social, which can be found in working society as sector levels where the salary is in line with productivity or the type of occupation pursued. Swimming is one of the adapted sports, in which the swimmer receives a salary to do it or a sponsorship that guarantees its economic income, becoming a professional athlete. Therefore, this table shows times when the sport can be considered an important tool for inclusion by The values of competition require the spirit of "fair play, respect the rules and competitors, ensuring a sport where violence is forbidden and the risk to the athletes' health, when they defended the ethical principles, should not exist.

FINAL CONSIDERATION

With so many swimmers with physical and mental disabilities participating in competitions in Brazil and in the world, is unlikely to consider the competitive environment of exclusion. The adapted competitive sport promotes social initiatives that encourage sports activities assisting in the rehabilitation and socialization of people with disabilities and without disabilities. Adds that the sport has a physical limitation only as an obstacle to be overcome, and this is seen all the time in competitions. The "pre-

concept" the pier looks of a society is not yet ready to live with difference, it is what makes the competitive environment an exclusive place, but the disabled are breaking barriers and overcoming the limits of body and mind. The major difficulty of PNFE is not a competitive sport, but how to reach that level. The social difficulties such as transportation, adaptation and own facilities for PNFEs in clubs and gyms, lack of financial support and incentive of large companies, lack of projects that stimulate competitiveness as an inclusive environment, do not claim the right of the disabled in practice sports with dignity and respect.

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the "social inclusion of physical disabled in high performance sport", presenting proposals that value the participation of physical and mentally disabled people in practice the sport of swimming to respect the values and concepts linked to the sport of competition, as well as insert the physical disabled in areas considered exclusive. The transmission of values through the sport, according to Sage (1980) and Barber (1982), are important components of the socialization process.

Therefore the inclusion of physical disabled in these competitions in a competitive society includes aspects related to the merits of the gold medal. Through a project of social inclusion and culture innovation through competition in adapted sports, it is argued here the inclusion of the physical and mentally disabled in a new concept of values, such as: Social, religious, scientific, moral, ethical and behavioral.

KEYWORDS: Physical and Mentally Disabled, Adapted Sports, Social Inclusion, Social Values.

LA NATATION EN TANT QUE MÉDIATEUR, DANS LE SPORT POUR INCLUSION DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE JUSTIFICATIF

RÉSUMÉ

L'article porte sur "l'insertion sociale des personnes handicapées dans le sport de haute performance", avec des propositions qui réduisent les conditions limitant les handicapés physiques et mentaux de continuer à pratiquer la natation de compétition. La transmission des valeurs par le sport, selon Sage (1980) et Barber (1982) sont des éléments importants du processus de socialisation.

Par conséquent, l'inclusion du handicap dans ces compétitions dans une société compétitive comprend des aspects liés aux mérites de la médaille d'or. Grâce à un projet d'inclusion sociale et d'innovation de la culture par la concurrence dans des sports adaptés se colle comme une tentative d'inclure les handicapés mentaux et physiques dans un nouveau concept de valeurs, soient elles: Sociaux, religieux, scientifiques, moraux,, éthiques et comportementaux.

MOTS CLÉS: Personne handicapée physique et mentale 1, Sport adapté 2, Inclusion sociale 3, Valeurs sociales 4.

LA NATACIÓN COMO MEDIADOR EN EL SPORT DE INCLUSIÓN EN EL AMBIENTE EXCLUSIVO

RESUMEN

Este artículo se centra en la "inclusión social de los discapacitados físicos en el deporte de alto rendimiento," la presentación de propuestas que valorizan la participación de los discapacitados físicos y mentales en la práctica del deporte de la natación que respeta los valores y conceptos relacionados con el deporte de competición, así como para insertar las personas con discapacidad física en las zonas consideradas exclusivas. La transmisión de valores a través del deporte, de acuerdo a Sage (1980) y Barber (1982), son componentes importantes del proceso de socialización.

Por lo tanto, la inclusión de los discapacitados físicos en estas competiciones en una sociedad competitiva incluye aspectos relacionados con La legitimidad de la medalla de oro. A través de un proyecto de inclusión social y la cultura de la innovación a través de las competiciones en el deporte adaptado, se sostiene aquí la inclusión de los discapacitados físicos y mentales en el nuevo concepto de valores, tales como: sociales, religiosos, científicos, morales, éticos y de conducta.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Discapacitados Físicos Mentales, Deporte Adaptado, Inclusión Social, Valores Sociales.

A NATAÇÃO COMO MEDIAÇÃO NO ESPORTE DE INCLUSÃO EM UM AMBIENTE EXCLUDENTE

RESUMO

O artigo aborda o tema "inclusão social do deficiente físico no esporte de alto rendimento", apresentando propostas que reduzem as condições limitando os deficientes físicos e mentais de continuarem a praticar a natação esportiva competitiva. A transmissão de valores por meio do esporte, de acordo com Sage (1980) e Barber (1982) são importantes componentes do processo de socialização.

Portanto a inclusão do deficiente físico nessas competições numa sociedade competitiva compreende aspectos relacionados aos méritos da medalha de ouro. Através de um projeto de inclusão social e de inovação da cultura pela competição em esportes adaptados, cola-se como tentativa a inclusão dos deficientes físicos e mentais em um novo conceito de valores, sejam eles: Sociais, religiosos, científicos, morais, éticos e comportamentais.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: deficiente físico e mental; esporte adaptado; inclusão social; valores sociais.

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