

80 - SOCIO-PROFILE OF EDUCATION SOCIETY OF FOOTBALL PRACTITIONERS OF THE MANGUEIRA OLYMPIC CENTER

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Introduction

Brazil according to data from the International Monetary Fund has the ninth planet's economy and the most developed in Latin America. Even so, you receive the classification of underdeveloped country. The main factors that determine this classification are the economic inequality, concentration of income, violating human rights among other factors. According to Fundação Getúlio Vargas in 2006 the rate of poverty in the country was considered one of the largest in the world according to the Gini coefficient, which is a scale used to calculate the inequality and was developed by the Italian statistical Corrado Gini.

In addition to the previously reported problems, violence can be found in most sections of the society. Analyzing data from the IBGE in relation to design of young people by the year 2010, can be noticed an increase in people, but we lower a particular age range, just at the stage of adolescence for the change adult stage. According to statement given in 2007 to the journalist Cirilo Junior president of the IBGE, Eduardo Pereira Nunes says that "this violence is related to a feature of Brazilian people, which is violence among young people. The violence mostly affects the young males." This statement reinforces the idea that there is a need for basic socio-educational help for those young people in educational and thus avoid future problems and deviations of conduct. Thus, emerged in Rio de Janeiro, a social project that seeks to unite the sport of citizenship and education. This project received the name of the Mangueira Olympic Center and even after twenty years to create a still young in the sport and starting passing concepts that will help educational for young people.

Educators related to Physics Education / Sports have shown the benefits brought by the sports practice among younger groups and among these benefits can emphasize the socialize of them. This contribution is serving as argue for inclusion of Physical Education in school curricula, as well as incentive to practice sports outside the school context. Using the literature as a basis, we can say that the child in touch with the sport believes it is necessary to follow certain rules and behavior to live in society and between it and the world that there are others, besides learning to deal with wins and losses and conquer things through his effort (OBERTEUFER; ULRICH, 1977 apud BRACHT, 1997, p. 58). These say serve to show the benefits of the educational activity in the young, since all learning will be key to better position these individuals within society and promotion of citizenship, according Dória (2006, p. 3). Another important factor to be shown is that the sport has the power to be an element aggregator and social interact, promote the improvement of health, to include in the same area people from different cultural, social class, race and religion, and be a great way of entertainment for everyone involved, leading them to leisure, a fact very complicated today because of the obligations imposed by the modern world. Using as reference the Social Project of the Mangueira Olympic Center, we can find the sum of all these factors previously identified as positive in socio-educational education for young people. Another point that must be addressed is the fact that the Social Project of the Mangueira Olympic Center, through sports practice aims to avoid the involvement of young people with the world of drugs and crime, stimulate through condition sine qua non, that these students continue attending the school context, because attend is the determining factor for be present of sports activities.

This study aims to identify through the young participants of the Olympic Project as the Mangueira is the same relation to the studies, with the sport, with its prospects in relation to the future, and find out if the practitioners themselves can identify the benefits that were previously cited.

Methodology

This type of study was based on the methodology of descriptive research, which according Selltiz (1965 apud MARCONI; LAKATOS, 1991, p. 55), "the descriptive studies also called the search" ad hoc ", describing events of collective situate from primary data and may be qualitative or quantitative.

Instrument

The instrument was used in this study is a questionnaire of 15 direct questions, closed and structured. According Ludke and André (1986, p. 34) closed "[...] the questionnaire seeks to get of uniform results among the interviewees, thus enabling an immediate comparisons." So our questions aimed at identifying the income participants, the family structure, the vision they have of social project, the time it intended to studies, knowledge on topics such as drugs and firearms, and identify the views of practitioners in relation to the sport and its prospects for life. The instrument was validated by 05 (five) panels-validators of great importance in setting the Physical Education and Sports and that understand the benefits of the sport in the lives of its practitioners. The validators received the questionnaire along with an attached sheet, where they could choose the options "hold", "bar" or "reformulate". When you chose to option revising all had a space to report their suggestions. Any questions that have been classified with option "withdraw" more than once were excluded from the instrument and all suggestions were adapt and performed. The questions that received the classification "hold" continued the instrument without any amendments.

Sample

For the display of this study sample consisted of 86 athletes from the Olympic Center of football hose, male and aged between 6 and 17 years. All participants in the sample participate in the social project of the Mangueira Olympic Center for at least six months and regularly attend the activities.

Data Collection

Data collection was performed in the Olympic Center of Mangueira. The questionnaires were answered by members of the sample, and each time that some difficulty was presented the very author of the article helped to clarify the issue any questions were explained to each interviewee before the implementation of the questionnaire. The delivery of these instruments occurred immediately after the conclusion of the answers. All participants were volunteers and were informed about the purpose of the questionnaire through communicated in advance, where possible doubts have been resolved.

Results

The information contained in this article help in the identification and the educational profile of practicing football society of the Mangueira Olympic Project. We profile that the relation of respondents to the study, with sports practice, his delineate in relation to the future, contact with drugs and alcohol, in addition to suffering explanatory to firearms. After the implementation of the questionnaire came to the following results:

Regarding the first question that seeks to identify the be present some of the students in regular education unit, we had 100% of the sample attending the school.

1) Regularly attend any school?

With respect to the second question 76.74% of respondents attend public school, while 23.26% attend private network.

2) The school is part of the public school or private network?

In question of number three where the purpose was to identify the pleasure of respondents in attending the school were choosing to 69.76% and 30.24% choose but choosing not to choose.

3) Feel happy to attend school?

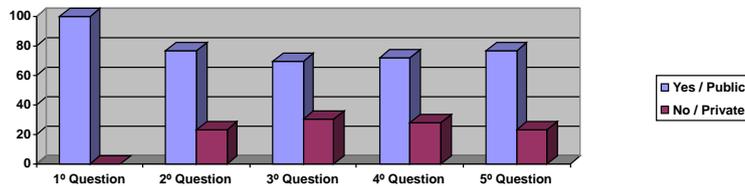
The fourth question aimed to identify the place of origin of those interviewed. Knowing that near the Olympic Center have many poor communities is easy to identify and understand the economic power possible influences they receive and behavior they present. We had 72.09% choosing the choose yes, who live near the Olympic Center and 27.91% choosing the choose not, thus showing that the project also serves to other parts of the city.

4) Living in the vicinity of the Mangueira Olympic Center?

On this question the objective was to identify whether the respondents live with their parents, thus leaving the idea that mothers and fathers who can serve as a reference mirror and for life of the young. The result was 76.74% living with their parents and 23.26% not living with their parents.

5) Living with his parents?

Take the graph 1 for easier understanding of responses.



For questions number 1, 3, 4 and 5 to consider the options to respond yes or no. To the question number 2 considering the options for response public or private.

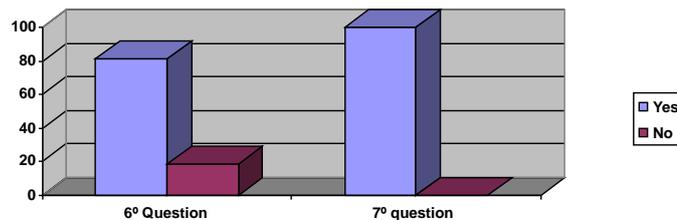
This question aimed seek the views of the students themselves, making comparisons between a behavior before sports practice and now doing sports. We had 81.39% of respondents opting for the answer yes and 18.61% opting for choose not.

6) Your behavior changed after they began playing sports?

The seventh question also needed to sense critical of the interviewees. They had to express their opinion in relation to the sport developed in the Mangueira Olympic Project. All respondents, ie 100% of the sample chose the choose yes.

7) He likes the sports activities involved in the Mangueira Olympic Center?

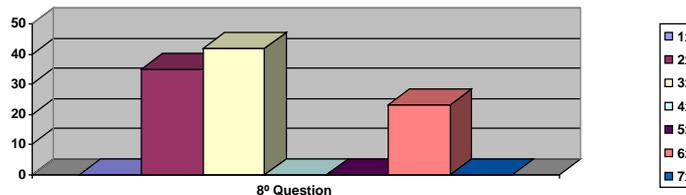
Graph 2. This graph is referring to questions of number 6 and 7.



This question aimed to identify the number of times a week that the interviewees are present in the Olympic Village, in addition to enabling the discovery of free time these young people. We had 34.88% choosing the choose for two times a week, 41.86% choosing the choose three times a week and 23.26% choosing the choose six times a week.

8) Practice sport how many times a week?

Graph number 3. The options of response are related to the amount of training during the week and are present in the question number 8.



With respect to the ninth question 37.20% engage in other leisure activities, as 62.80% did not practice any activity beyond the football society in the Mangueira Olympic Center.

9) Practice any activity in free time, involved the addition of the Mangueira Olympic Project?

This question to identify the relation of respondents to the consumption of alcohol. We were choosing to 13.95% and 86.05% choose but choosing not to choose, which is already showing consumption of alcohol.

10) Have used alcohol?

This question had 100% of respondents opting for choose not, thus discarding the contact of respondents with the

drugs.

11) Have you had any kind of contact with drugs?

This question sought show that the respondents have already had some kind of contact with a firearm. Such contact could be provided as a simple contact or even go near handling. We had 100% of respondents opting for choose yes.

12) Have you had any kind of contact with firearms?

With respect to the thirteenth question had 93.02% of respondents opting for the alternative yes and 6.98% opting for the alternative negative.

13) Do you think the Olympic Village can help in their educational?

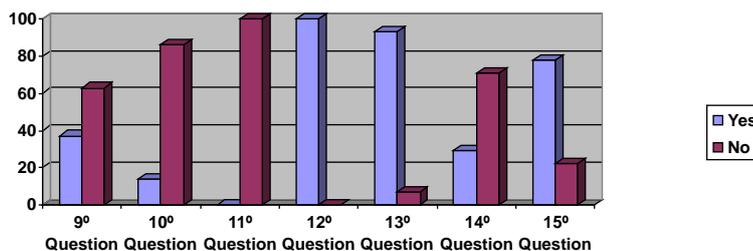
On this question the respondents said their thinking in relation to the future. 29.06% chose the choose yes, showing they intend to continue their studies until the top level and 70.94% choosing the choose no.

14) It offers a course of higher level?

When the subject is the continuity of our sports practice 77.90% of respondents choosing the choose yes and 22.10% choosing the choose not.

15) Do you want to continue to play sports?

Graph number 4. Here we have the data relating to questions number 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.



With the graphics our view is clearer, and facilitate comparison.

Discussion

It was through the questionnaire responses of the Olympic Project still has great importance in educational for young people as had been reported by Dória (2006, p. 3) and Zaluar claiming that the sport, because it based on universal rules and valid for all, it is for that quality, a represent of social-idealized. So we have as a result "people who recognize their limits and learn and universal rules apply to everyone." We know the complexity of the issue which becomes evident when Tubino (2001, p. 58), suggests that the phenomenon sports, conditioning and conditioner from a social process of a particular historical moment, can never be examined in the light of a simplistic reading that place as a simple reflection company. This can refer to the success of the Olympic Center that ends up being the only activity in daily life by these young people and seen has been quite positive.

It was shown that the vast majority of the sample lies with parents, who have key role in education and educational for children. Most of the sample is near the Olympic Center, but young people from other locations participate in the project, thus showing that the project reaches the exercise of citizenship. Moreover, it was noted that all participants in the sample are registered and regularly attend any educational unit, a positive and important for the educational as these young people. Based on the results was also found that few young people are made or consumption of alcohol and made no use of drugs. Comparing data from our study with data from 2006 of Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction, which is a body that conducts research on all member countries of the European Union and candidate to be part of that group, we observe that we have much smaller numbers. However contact with a firearm is present in the daily lives of all constituents of the sample, coming to be regarded as normal for them. When questioned in relation to the pleasure shown by the study was that a small portion has no affinity for school. This may occur due to lack of stimulation or learning difficulties, but when the question is how the sports theme developed in all Olympic Center say they feel happy by doing sports. Maybe so have a great group that wants to continue in sports practice, but little visible progress in achieving a higher level. Who knows this fact does not occur due to lack of encouragement and an example of people who have reached this level of education.

Conclusion

This study shows that the Mangueira Olympic Project can meet their expectations, developing principles and values, besides having great importance in educational for young people. Not only as a hobby but as an instrument that will contribute to the educational participants, thus reducing the likelihood of these young people have some kind of activity that may develop risk to his life, apart from providing health benefits to the participants, there view all the benefits generated by sports practice. The study was to identify the characteristics of the practitioners of football society of the Mangueira Olympic Center and their views in relation to the future, the school and the social project. For the positive responses it is clear that such initiatives can and should be multiplied in our society.

Key words: Profile. Football. Mangueira.

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SOCIO-PROFILE OF EDUCATION SOCIETY OF FOOTBALL PRACTITIONERS OF THE MANGUEIRA OLYMPIC CENTER

Abstract

This article aims to identify the characteristics of socio-educational practitioners football society of the Mangueira Olympic Center. It was aimed to find points as the ratio of practicing soccer Olympic Project with the Mangueira school, with sports practice, its projections for the future, possible contacts with drugs and alcohol, besides suffering from exposure to firearms. Also, consider whether the role of the Mangueira Olympic Project continues to be achieved, which is helping to train young people and start them in practice sports. Our sample was formed by 86 young people aged between 7 and 16 years, with effective participation in the Olympic Project and a minimum of six months. The instrument used was a questionnaire with 15 questions directly, which was answered in the Mangueira Olympic Center and delivered soon after completion. The results were analyzed trying to understand the views and characteristics of participants, in addition to highlighting the positive points brought up by sports practice and participation in the Social Project of the Mangueira Olympic Center.

Key words: Profile. Football. Mangueira.

SOCIO-PROFÍL DE L'ÉDUCATION DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE FOOTBALL PRATICIENS DE LA MANGUEIRA VILLE OLYMPIQUE

Résumé

Cet article vise à identifier les caractéristiques socio-praticiens de l'éducation de football de la société Mangueira Ville Olympique. Elle avait pour but de trouver des éléments tels que la relation de pratiquer le football dans le Projet Olympique avec l'école de Mangueira, avec la pratique sportive, son de prendre en ce qui concerne l'avenir, la mesure du possible les contacts avec les drogues et l'alcool, en plus de explicatives la souffrance des armes à feu. En outre, si le rôle de la Mangueira olympique projet continue d'être atteint, qui est d'aider les jeunes à commencer l'éducation et dans la pratique des sports. Notre échantillon a été constitué par 86 jeunes âgés entre 7 et 16 ans et avec le projet olympique participer efficace et un minimum de six mois. L'instrument utilisé est un questionnaire avec 15 questions directement, ce qui a été répondu dans le village olympique de Mangueira et livré peu après la conclusion. Les résultats ont été analysés en essayant de comprendre les points de vue et les caractéristiques des participants, en plus de souligner les points positifs à la pratique des sports et participer le Projet Social de la Mangueira Ville Olympique.

Mots clés: Profil. Football. Mangueira.

PERFIL SOCIO-DE LA EDUCACIÓN DE LA SOCIEDAD DE FÚTBOL PROFESIONALES DE LA VILLA OLÍMPICA DE MANGUEIRA

Resumen

Este artículo tiene por objeto identificar las características socio-profesionales de la educación hecha en la sociedad de fútbol de la Villa Olímpica de Mangueira. Su objetivo era encontrar temas tales como la relación de la práctica de fútbol en el Olímpico con el proyecto de la escuela Mangueira, con la práctica deportiva, su proyección en relación con el futuro, los posibles contactos con las drogas y el alcohol, además de exposición de motivos, hay el sufrimiento causado por el uso de las armas de fuego. Hay que considerar si el papel de la Mangueira Proyecto Olímpico sigue alcanzando su bojetivo, que es la ayuda a los jóvenes y la educación de inicio en la práctica de deportes. Nuestra muestra estuvo formada por 86 jóvenes de edades comprendidas entre los 7 y 16 años y con el Proyecto Olímpico hacer esto eficaz y un mínimo de seis meses. El instrumento utilizado fue un cuestionario con 15 preguntas directamente, lo cual fue respondida en la Villa Olímpica de Mangueira y entregado poco después de su finalización. Los resultados fueron analizados tratando de comprender los puntos de vista y características de los participantes, dejando claro los puntos positivos de la práctica de deportes y acerca el Proyecto Social de la Villa Olímpica de Mangueira.

Palabras clave: Perfil. Fútbol. Mangueira.

PERFIL SÓCIO-EDUCACIONAL DOS PRATICANTES DE FUTEBOL SOCIETY DA VILA OLÍMPICA DA MANGUEIRA

Resumo

O presente artigo visa identificar as características sócio-educacionais dos praticantes de futebol society da Vila Olímpica da Mangueira. Foi objetivado encontrar pontos como a relação dos praticantes de futebol do Projeto Olímpico da Mangueira com a escola, com a prática esportiva, suas projeções em relação ao futuro, possíveis contatos com drogas e álcool, além da exposição que sofrem a armas de fogo. Além disso, analisar se o papel do Projeto Olímpico da Mangueira continua sendo alcançado, que é contribuir para formação dos jovens e iniciá-los na prática esportiva. Nossa amostra foi constituída por 86 jovens com idade entre 7 e 16 anos, com participação efetiva no Projeto Olímpico e num período mínimo de seis meses. O instrumento utilizado foi um questionário com 15 perguntas diretas, que foi respondido na Vila Olímpica da Mangueira e entregue logo após a conclusão. Os resultados foram analisados buscando compreender as opiniões e características dos participantes, além de evidenciar os pontos positivos trazidos pela prática esportiva e participação no Projeto Social da Vila Olímpica da Mangueira.

Palavras-chaves: Perfil. Futebol. Mangueira.