

109 - CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TRAINERS OF SWIMMING OF THE CITY MANAUS/AM

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INTRODUCTION

The sport became one of the largest and more important social phenomena of the century XX. With passing of the years, they began to appear new occupations, because the organization level increased and to get great results it was necessary an improvement of the preparation.

One of these new occupations that appeared was the one of trainer affirms Marcotte (1994), that initially were constituted of former-athletes being enthusiastic for the sport and for his/her modality, they ascended to train a pure group of athletes and simply for the satisfaction that that gave them, or because they wanted to reward something of that that, in his/her time, the club or the modality had them given. Except for some career trainers, the others were usually volunteers, that you/they won to the life, through other occupations.

However, in the course of time, the demands to be a trainer increased, therefore just to count with the experience of being an athlete no longer it was enough. This way, they began to appear the specific courses of each sport, besides the need of the graduation in the university of Physical education and Sports.

In the swimming, the trainer's illustration is fundamental in all of the swimmer's phases. We observed in the Brazilian swimming the swimmers' in a sporadic way appearance, with exceptional genetic characters, however, with great influence of the trainer's work. This through his/her experience along the years of work in the border of the swimming pool, he accomplishes the several stages of the selection process, observing the swimmer and addressing stops their specialties.

As important part in this process, is through the trainer that is accomplished the detection, selection and this athlete's training for his/her certain sport. In the Brazilian swimming, it is common the trainer to teach to swim and to take this athlete, to the high income.

Cavalcanti (2007) it appears that in the swimming of the city of Manaus, the trainers of the main team, are responsible for several works in the club, such as, the initiation, the improvement and the water aerobics.

Besides, it is indispensable that the trainer that works and workout with children and adolescents has a good pedagogic formation, knowledge physiologic, psychological, comportamental and social of all of the changes happened in this phase (ARAÚJO, 1995; BARBANTI, 2005; BARRETO, 1999; BÖEME, 2000; LAMPS, 1999; DANTAS, 1998; SOBRAL, 1994), because he is the central person in the sportsmen's formation.

The justification of our study lives in the knowledge of the trainers' of swimming of the city of Manaus characterization.

METHODOLOGY

This research is characterized as of the type descritiva/exploratório, because he/she has for objective to demarcate the characteristics or to delineate the profile certain group or population and to analyze the trainers' of swimming of the city of Manaus/AM characteristics (GAYA, 1994).

The universe of the Schools of Swimming of the city of Manaus understands, now, 12 (twelve) Clubs linked to the Federação Amazonense de Aquatic Sports.

The population of this study is acted for about 50 (fifty) professionals that now work in the clubs. The sample of this study is composed of 40% (20 trainers) of this professional universe (N=20).

Because of the absence of a specific instrument for the objectives of this study, an inquiry was elaborated under the form of temporary questionnaire built starting from the revision of the pertinent literature to the theme.

APRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF MAIN OUTCOMES

13 swimming trainers were interviewed (fig 01). Of this total one, 69% pronounce teachers of Physical education and 31% swimming trainers, showing a big one percentile of licenciates. The group acted as being swimming trainers (31%) they are usually former-athletes and athletes' parents.

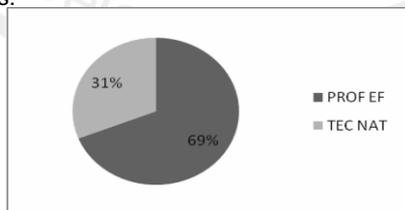


Illustration 01 - Profession of the Interviewees.

With respect to professional formation (fig. 02), 25% researched they identified as just former-athletes, 70% are licensed in Physical education. Inside of the licenciates' group, the presence of 25% of the trainers was verified that are studying a specialization course and 25% are already specialist. Besides these data, 35% possess several courses no related with the specific area of the sport and of the Physical education. In this item, the trainers could answer more than an item in the questionnaire. These data reveal a high level of professional preparation of the sample that qualifies the participation of this professional group in this study.



Illustration 02 - the trainers' professional Formation.

In relation to the experience as swimming athlete, 85% of the sample practiced swimming along the life and 15% didn't practice her. The average of the athletes' practice was of 10 years and the categories more mentioned were the infantile, juvenile, júnior and senior.

On the years of swimming practice, a minimum frequency is observed from 05 to 15 years of being swimming athlete, totaling an average of 10 years of practice of this sport.

In relation to being athlete of swimming selection, 54% affirmed not to be selection athlete and, 46% were athletes of a swimming selection. About the selections mentioned in the research, predominance of the selection amazonense and the academical selections (Amazon and Rio Grande do Sul).

In relation to the time of professional experience as swimming trainer (fig. 03), an equality was verified in the four scales from 05 to 25 years, being 24% with 05 to 10 years, 24% with 10 to 15 years, 24% with 15 to 20 years and also 24% with 20 to 24 years. With more than 25 years of experience, there are 06%. With up to 05 years of experience, there was not frequency.

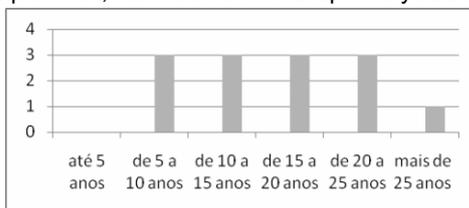


Illustration 03 - Time of professional experience as swimming trainer.

Concerning the categories with that the trainers work now (fig. 04), 95% of the sample affirm to work in the categories infantile, juvenile and júnior/sênior concomitaneamente; 70% of the sample work with the petiz; 60% in the little ones and the category mini is assisted by 55% of the inquired trainers.

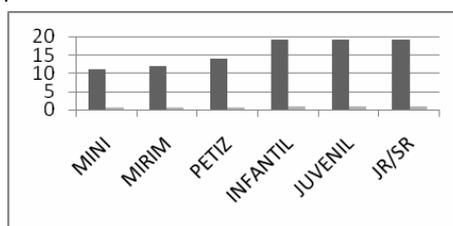


Fig 04 - Categories with that the trainers work.

About the amount of athletes that the trainers assist for training session (fig. 05), a percentile adult is observed among 11 to 20 athletes, tends a total of 55% of trainers that you/they use this amount of athletes for training session. The second largest mark is in the interval from 21 to 30 athletes, with a total of 25%. In relationship the other two marks verified in the research, from 01 to 10 athletes and above 31 athletes, each interval possesses 10% of frequency.

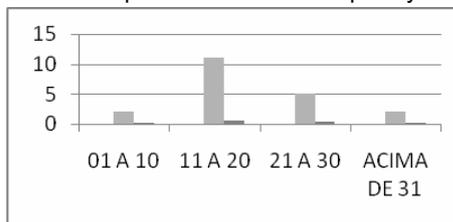


Fig. 05 - amount of athletes that the trainers assist for training session.

CONCLUSIONS

With base in the data presented in this study, the trainers' sample possesses practical experience in the modality, a great portion is licensed in Physical education and in other courses, also tends the presence of specific courses for the modality. Besides, the amount of students and of categories assisted by class shows as this professional gets if it overcomes.

Of what it was a simple attendance of athletes or an extension of what was apprehended of athlete's times, he/she became an important occupation along the century, fruit of the explosion of the phenomenon of the sport in our society. New demands, improvement of the pedagogic formation a good pedagogic formation, knowledge physiologic, psychological, comportamental and social, they are elements that demonstrate how this profession became important.

In our city, the swimming trainers are responsible for several works in the club, such as, classes for initiation students, the improvement, athletes that you/they represent the team of swimming of the club and the water aerobics, besides the general office of the club and cleaning of swimming pools.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TRAINERS OF SWIMMING OF THE CITY MANAUS/AM

ABSTRACT

This study has as objective delineates the swimming trainers' characteristics in the city of Manaus. The sample was composed by 20 trainers. An inquiry was applied under the questionnaire form. The treatment released to the obtained data felt through descriptive analysis (average, standard deviation, frequency and percentage). The main results appear for a sample with trainer's practical experience, that assists a great amount of students and categories for swimming class.

Word-key: Characterization; Trainer; Swimming.

CARACTÉRISATION DES ENTRAÎNEURS DE NAGER DE LA VILLE MANAUS/AM

RÉSUMÉ

Cette étude a comme objectif esquisse les caractéristiques des entraîneurs de la nage dans la ville de Manaus. L'échantillon a été composé par 20 entraîneurs. Une enquête a été appliquée sous la forme du questionnaire. Le traitement a publié au feutre de la donnée obtenu à travers analyse descriptive (déviation moyenne, standard, fréquence et pourcentage). Les résultats principaux paraissent pour un échantillon avec l'expérience pratique d'entraîneur qui aide un grand montant d'étudiants et catégories pour nager la classe.

Mot clef: Caractérisation; Entraîneur; Nager.

LA CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LOS ENTRENADORES DE NADAR DE LA CIUDAD MANAUS/AM

RESUMEN

Este estudio tiene como el objetivo delinea las características de los entrenadores que nada en la ciudad de Manaus. La muestra estaba compuesta por 20 entrenadores. Una pregunta era aplicada bajo el formulario de la encuesta. El tratamiento soltó al fieltro de los datos obtenido a través del análisis descriptivo (la media, normal desviación, frecuencia y porcentaje). Los resultados principales aparecen para una muestra con la experiencia práctica de entrenador que ayuda una gran cantidad de estudiantes y categorías para la clase que nada.

Palabra-importante: La caracterización; Entrenador; Nadando.

CARACTERIZAÇÃO DOS TREINADORES DE NATAÇÃO DA CIDADE DE MANAUS/AM

RESUMO

Este estudo tem como objetivo delinear as características dos treinadores de natação na cidade de Manaus. A amostra foi composta por 20 treinadores. Foi aplicado um inquérito sob a forma de questionário. O tratamento dispensado aos dados obtidos deu-se através de análise descritiva (média, desvio padrão, frequência e percentagem). Os principais resultados apontam para uma amostra com experiência prática de treinador, que atende uma grande quantidade de alunos e categorias por aula de natação.

Palavras-chave: Caracterização; Treinador; Natação.