71 - THE SENSES, AND THE MEANING OF THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN BODIES IN POWER SPORTS VYING HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP ADULT IN THE STATE FOR: IN VIEW OF APPROACH (AS) ATHLETES UNDER THE DYNAMICS OF PRACTICE AND GAMES.

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INTRODUCTION

Understanding social relations is to traverse the links between macro and micro structures defining the meaning and place of the comparisons of power in the context of domination that may occur in people links promoted by different forms of learning - in this case, the sport handball.

There are several mechanisms that can promote these conveniences: the practice of this sport from the stage of training up to the competitions, the dialogue between coaches, athletes and coaches, the training methodology and the various game situations.

It is a study that identifies mechanisms of power often practiced as surveillance, with the intent to keep order and discipline during this sport, and that evidence the existence of social webs silent ordering the existence of the handball sport. In these webs, the teaching, training and competition, are produced as a foundation of truths that are being transmitted to the athletes absolutely, without considering the actual conditions of psychosocial assimilation of information for these often innovative social actors.

The study aimed to investigate the senses, meanings and effects of power relations in the sports bodies vying for the championship handball adult in the state of Pará: an approach from the perspective of (the) dynamics of athletes according to practices and games .

View to understanding these athletes cohabitation between technical / technical committee, and specific objectives, identify the power relations that circulate in handball training and games from the perspective of social actors in the adult state of Para, identify the control mechanisms that guide each role in relation athletes, coaches / technical committee, comprising the micro powers from the everyday life experienced by these social actors in the state of Pará and identify the issue of discipline, authoritarianism and coercion within the context of these relations training and matches.

To understand the object of this research we seek to support in authors such as Foucault (1988), Smith (2008), Bourdieu (1998), Moscovici (2009) and Galbraith (1984) that address significantly the content relating to the structures of relationships power and their social representations. The explanatory theories of these authors enable us to understand the forms of presentation of disciplinary power in the construction of reality handball sport and gender.

Thus, in Foucauldian studies relating to power relationships, it can be observed that awareness and investment by the power of the body can be analyzed in light of the physical body disciplined athlete, as is shown below:

[...] The domain, the consciousness of his own body could only be acquired by the effect of investment by the power of the body: gymnastics, exercises, muscle development, the nakedness, the exaltation of the body beautiful [...] All this leads to the desire of his own body by working insistent, obstinate, meticulous, that the power exerted on the body of children, soldiers on the healthy body. (Foucault, 1979, p. 146).

According to the records of Foucault (1977, p. 117), in the classical era, there was the discovery of the body as object and target of power. This evidence of the attention paid to the body are represented in the way the body handles it, you're modeling, you train, follows and responds, becomes skilful and multiplier of many forces.

The forms of disciplinary operations of the body (as) handball athletes in terms of speed are determined by careful control of all body parts - legs and feet to run, to defend the back, arms and hands to launch and precisely head to reflect - it offers to players and players to a harmonious whole body training and demonstrate the modeling of the body in the discipline process for the manufacture of bodies submissive, trained, bodies, "docile" for the actions of the general sports.

It is observed that the search for the body healthy, fit the various practices, was not only a privilege gender, as well as history shows over the centuries and studies of Foucault (1977), noted above in relation to the docility of bodies in more differentiated segments of society.

However, according to studies Saffioti (1999, p. 43) gender as grammatical device is the existence of masculine and feminine detailing social categories, but refers to a descriptive concept. In the case of an analytical category and, consequently, heuristic, gender can only succeed his existence as a historical category.

For Scott (1988 apud Saffioti, 1999, p. 143) based on the social organization of gender is the way of operationalizing this analytical category, but describes its components and a historical phenomenon, its substrate empirical concept of gender, as well as claims that:

[...] My definition of gender has two parts and some subsets. They are interrelated, but must be analytically distinguished. [...] Gender is a constitutive element of social relationships based on perceived differences between the sexes and gender is a primary way of signifying relationships of power (Scott, 1988, p. 42 cited Saffioti, 1999, p. 143).

According to the thought of Scott (1988 apud Saffioti, 1999, p. 144) emphasizes that sex differences should not be explained by taking into account the social organization of gender, however, we must understand them because of the very organization that analyzes human such differences. Hence the need to understand the relationships that surround the biological and social fields.For the author, every social fact is symbolic, so is likely to be interpreted, even if the sex differences are subject to interpretation of statistical data which serve to define women based on a certain paradigm and according to other men. The beginning of the twentieth century sees a new proposal in relation to the physical well-being of women, when it allows the inclusion of new forms of sports / physical activities of low intensity, which have benefits for the health of mothers and wives.It is also observed care in defining the types of sports that would be more appropriate for women, but should be practiced by young and unmarried, whichever is swimming, which this time did not include exercises to develop muscle, but only work done on the ground, therefore not masculine, yet excluded the mothers and married women, continuing privilege of being ladies. Looking at the side of the worship of the female body in modern society, influenced by the power of the media, Adelman (2003, p. 448) emphasizes that women internalized their living standards focused on the active physical exercise, but precisely at the gym,

looking to buy a "perfect" body without over muscles, even if this is necessary hours of work, dedication, burdening financially, because this is not the privilege of a large population.

PATH METHODOLOGY

The methodology encompasses the dynamic association of qualitative and quantitative methods, as well as interviews that built the Collective Subject Discourse (CSD) of Lefevre (2000, p. 18) that results allowed to identify as social links - webs, where the teachings, training and competitions are produced as a foundation of truths, which are transmitted to the social actors in an absolute manner, without considering their actual psychosocial conditions of assimilation of information, often surprising, for the practitioners.

The study concludes, in Foucault's perspective, that discipline can generate a functional self-sustaining power for their own devices, that the order as disciplinary punishments are presented of a mixed nature once an order is "artificial", placed explicitly bya law, program, regulations, rules, and the handball, the "disciplinary punishments" clearly happens in repressive attitudes of the technicians to their athletes. And pointing to the following questions:

The first refers to experiences in the construction of methodologies for training and matches between coach (s) / coaching staff / athletes

The experiences of building methodologies and training games - diagnostic and performance analysis for technical reasons or not the interventions of the athletes, are questions that we have also observed, which can vary greatly from coach to coach, so depending on the type of relationship with their athletes. There are situations, for example, that after training or games, these professionals seek to meet the players for dialogue on all the activities that occurred during practice, but also has teachers who totally ignore those situations, they believe that only when the teams win is that there must be some type of evaluation on the work in court, forget they are working with various people with different behaviors, and often good dialogue will help even the construction of methodologies for practices and games. (DSC female handball athletes).

The second one refers to the interference of voice pitch and height of the technicians (s) / coaching staff / athletes

We report the most diverse experiences possible regarding the interference of high tone and voice in the performance of athletes during training and games, some understandable, some tolerable and some very unpleasant to the point of verbal abuse even from a pure demonstration of authoritarianism making the training environment or game unbearable. Surely not only affects the athlete's performance as the entire group. On the other hand ascribe certain situations amazing, especially for outsiders, the interaction between social actors we therefore observe is well known athletes and teams improve or worsen income in practices and games only after hearing the screams of technical (DSC athletes male handball).

Understanding social relations is to traverse the links between macro and micro structures defining the meaning and place of the comparisons of power in the context of domination that may occur in people links promoted by different forms of learning - in this case, the sport handball.

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FINAL

In this research, we may have preliminary findings that handball sport in the circularity of power can provide directions, effects and meanings for different social actors practitioners of this mode as a function of the situations that they may find themselves in the training sessions or competitions in games .

Particularly with regard to technical and tactical performance, both in training and in games, only some athletes responded positively when subjected to "psychological torture sessions" (screams) by their coaches, said holders of power related toknowledge of various sports in question.

On the other hand, research shows that the power exists and must exist in the handball sport or any sport, so long as it is shared, consistent among all social actors who play a sport, just so the chances of success may be more evident.

The purpose of this research was to understand the power relations in practices and games in the context of understanding the senses, meanings and effects of power relations in the bodies of sport (s) handball athletes in the state of Pará could not understand everything, but , we never imagined such a possibility.But, we obtain a more detailed perspective on how the respondents observe the subject and the importance attributed to it. Approaches are final, but in the transition process on this study.

An example of this can happen in teaching methodologies used by the coach of handball when the use of his position as keeper of knowledge, underestimating the rights of athletes, oppressing them through processes of interaction, a language that can range from rudimentary and aggressively seductive language, or ironic, omitting the voice of him who speaks: the athlete. These procedures can cause athletes to feel embarrassed and even "no courage" to talk with the coach, who sometimes takes more than a symbolic place.

Another situation that is worth mentioning, refers to the way of leading athletes, ie, the height and tone of voice that in some situations may even hurt the performance of athletes during training and games, given that humans have significant differences constitutions in their bio-psycho-physiological.

In sports such as handball sport, could not be different than the exercise of symbolic power in various ways: in the very use of the language of technical / technical committee with their athletes, organizing its powers in a repressive, even symbolically, throughshouts and harsh speeches when they want to draw the attention of his players, or even removing them from practices and games for the simple fact of having committed some sort of error or did not obey the "orders" established by them. Thus, we can recognize that it is the technical structure of the relationship (a)-Technical Committee - Athletes - procedures - technical and tactical to be transmitted which produces, reproduces its power of action, senses, meanings and purposes, this strength by mobilizing action and the reaction of the subjects that define this structure.

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THE SENSES, AND THE MEANING OF THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN BODIES IN POWER SPORTS vying HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP ADULT IN THE STATE FOR: IN VIEW OF APPROACH (AS) ATHLETES UNDER THE DYNAMICS OF PRACTICE AND GAMES.

SUMMARY

This is a study of the senses, meanings and effects of power relations in the sports bodies vying for the championship handball adult in the state of Pará: An approach from the perspective of (the) athletes .. This research provides reflections of social actors assimilate the circularity of power and its mechanisms in practice this sport at the stage of training games and competitions. The objective is to understand through qualitative research - quantitative analysis methodology endorsed by the Collective Subject Discourse (CSD) of LEFEVRE (2000, p. 18), power relations between the clubs athletes competing in the sport Handball, based on the coexistence of the technical committee / technical / athletes in training and games. The sample consisted of 76 (seventy-six) athletes from a universe of 550 (five hundred fifty) registered in the Handball Federation of Pará (FHEP), 42 male, 34 female, 20% corresponding to the sum of each sex of 08 (eight) teams selected, based on the total of fifteen (15) clubs that competed in the championships in the period 2007/2010 containing the two genres. The methodology comprises the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, and the interviews that allowed the collection of data, resulting in the construction of the DSC. The study concludes, in Foucault's perspective, that discipline can generate a functional self-sustaining power for their own devices, that the order as disciplinary punishments are presented of a mixed nature once an order is "artificial", placed explicitly by a law, program, regulations, rules, and the handball, the "disciplinary punishments" clearly happens in repressive attitudes of the technicians to their athletes.

WORDS - KEY: Handball. Power. Meanings.

LES SENS, ET LE SENS DES EFFETS DE CORPS ETRANGERS DANS LES SPORTS DE PUISSANCE EN LICE HANDBALL CHAMPIONNAT ADULTE DANS L'ÉTAT POUR: EN VUE DE L'APPROCHE (AS) ATHLETES SOUS LA DYNAMIQUE DES PRATIQUES ET DES JEUX.

SOMMAIRE

Ceci est une étude des sens, de significations et les effets des relations de pouvoir dans les instances sportives en lice pour le championnat de handball en adulte l'État du Pará: Une approche de la perspective de (la) athlètes .. Cette recherche fournit des réflexions des acteurs sociaux d'assimiler la circularité du pouvoir et de ses mécanismes, dans la pratique de ce sport au stade de l'entraînement et les compétitions des jeux. L'objectif est de comprendre à travers la recherche qualitative - méthodologie de l'analyse quantitative approuvé par le discours de sujet collectif (CSD) de LEFEVRE (2000, p. 18), les relations de pouvoir entre les athlètes des clubs de handball en compétition dans le sport, fondée sur la coexistence de la commission technique / technique / athlètes à l'entraînement et les jeux. L'échantillon se composait de 76 (76) athlètes d'un univers de 550 (550) inscrits dans la Fédération de Handball du Pará (FHEP), 42 hommes, 34 femmes, 20% correspondant à la somme de chaque sexe de 08 (huit) équipes sélectionnées, basée sur le total de quinze (15) clubs qui ont participé aux championnats de la période 2007/2010 qui contient les deux genres. La méthodologie comprend la combinaison de méthodes qualitatives et quantitatives, et les entretiens qui ont permis la collecte de données, résultant en la construction de l'ASN. L'étude conclut, dans la perspective de Foucault, que la discipline peut générer une fonctionnelle autonome d'alimentation pour leurs propres dispositifs, que l'ordre que les peines disciplinaires sont présentées d'une nature mixte une fois qu'une ordonnance est «artificiel», placé explicitement par une loi, un programme, règlements, règles, et le handball, le "sanctions disciplinaires" arrive clairement dans l'attitude répressive des techniciens à leurs athlètes.

LES MOTS - CLÉs: Handball. Puissance. Significations.

LOS SENTIDOS Y EL SIGNIFICADO DE LOS EFECTOS DE CUERPOS EXTRAÑOS EN EL DEPORTE DE POTENCIA COMPITIENDO BALONMANO CAMPEONATO DE ADULTOS EN EL ESTADO DE: EN VISTA DE ENFOQUE (AS) LOS ATLETAS BAJO LA DINÁMICA DE ENTRENAMIENTOS Y PARTIDOS.

RESUMEN

Este es un estudio de los sentidos, significados y efectos de las relaciones de poder en los organismos deportivos que compiten por el campeonato de balonmano para adultos en el estado de Pará: Un enfoque desde la perspectiva de (los) deportistas ..Esta investigación proporciona reflexiones de los actores sociales asimilar la circularidad del poder y sus mecanismos en la práctica de este deporte en la etapa de los juegos de entrenamiento y competiciones. El objetivo es entender a través de la investigación cualitativa - metodología de análisis cuantitativo aprobado por el Discurso del Sujeto Colectivo (CDS) de Lefèvre (2000, p. 18), las relaciones de poder entre los atletas de los clubes que compiten en el deporte de balonmano, basada en la coexistencia de un comité técnico / técnica / atletas en entrenamientos y partidos. La muestra constó de 76 (setenta y seis) atletas de un universo de 550 (quinientos cincuenta) en la Federación de Balonmano de Pará (FHEP), varón de 42, mujer 34, el 20% corresponde a la suma de cada sexo de 08 (ocho) equipos seleccionados, en base al total de quince (15) clubes que compitieron en el campeonato en el período 2007/2010 con los dos géneros. La metodología comprende la combinación de métodos cualitativos y cuantitativos, y las entrevistas que permite la recogida de datos, dando como resultado la construcción de la DSC. El estudio concluye, en la perspectiva de Foucault, que la disciplina puede generar un funcionamiento autosuficiente de energía por sus propios medios, que el orden de los castigos disciplinarios se presentan de una naturaleza mixta, una vez que una orden es "artificial", colocado de forma explícita una ley, programa, normas, reglas, y el balonmano, el "castigo disciplinario" con claridad que sucede en las actitudes represivas de los técnicos a sus atletas.

PALABRAS - CLAVE: Balonmano. El poder. Significados.

OS SENTIDOS, SIGNIFICADOS E OS EFEITOS DAS RELAÇÕES DE PODER NOS CORPOS ESPORTIVOS QUE DISPUTAM O CAMPEONATO ADULTO DE HANDEBOL NO ESTADO DO PARÁ: UMA ABORDAGEM NA ÓTICA DOS (AS) ATLETAS SEGUNDO A DINÂMICA DOS TREINOS E JOGOS.

RESUMO

Trata de um estudo sobre Os sentidos, significados e os efeitos das relações de poder nos corpos esportivos que disputam o campeonato adulto de handebol no estado do Pará: Uma abordagem na ótica dos (as) atletas.. Esta pesquisa proporciona reflexões de como os atores sociais assimilam a circularidade do poder e seus mecanismos, na prática dessa modalidade desportiva, na fase dos treinamentos e nos jogos de competições. O objetivo do estudo é compreender através da pesquisa qualitativa – quantitativa, referendada pelas análises metodológicas do Discurso do Sujeito Coletivo (DSC) de LEFEVRE (2000, p. 18), as relações de poder entre os atletas dos clubes que disputam a modalidade Handebol, com base na convivência entre comissão técnica/técnicos/atletas nos treinos e jogos. A amostra constituiu-se de 76 (setenta e seis) atletas de um universo de 550 (quinhentos e cinqüenta) cadastrados na Federação de Handebol do Estado do Pará (FHEP), sendo 42 masculinos, 34 femininos, que correspondem a 20% da somatória de cada sexo das 08 (oito) equipes selecionadas, com base no total dos 15 (quinze) clubes que disputaram os campeonatos no período 2007/2010 que contém o dois gêneros. A metodologia compreende a associação dos métodos qualitativos e quantitativos, bem como as entrevistas que possibilitaram a recolha dos dados, originando a construção do DSC. O estudo conclui, na ótica foucaultiana, que a disciplina pode gerar um poder funcional auto-sustentável por seus próprios mecanismos; que a ordem como os castigos disciplinares se apresentam é de natureza mista logo é uma ordem “artificial”, colocada de maneira explícita por uma lei, um programa, um regulamento, pelas regras e, no handebol, os “castigos disciplinares” acontecem de forma clara nas atitudes repressoras dos técnicos para com seus atletas.

PALAVRAS – CHAVE: Handebol. Poder. Significados.