09 - THE ROLE OF JUNIOR COMPANY IN THE FORMATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS AT FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF VIÇOSA

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INTRODUCTION

The admission in higher education today is the accomplishment for many young people, who go while still undergraduates, most of times, outlining their professional path and deciding in which area of graduation he will follow after obtaining his diploma. However, the job market today, and probably in the future, not only requires the professional "graduated", i.e., those who have completed their course without having experiences offered by it. The market needs more qualified people and with minimal experience, that will adapt to different situations, due to the high competitiveness required by a job market increasingly disputed.

Thus, higher education consolidates itself as a safe path to be followed. Guimarães et al. (2003) claims that, the search for technologies in all areas is increasing the competition and the necessity to be even more qualified to attend the existing demands.

Therefore, the partnership of businesses and educational institutions is one of the alternatives that can provide benefits for both, since universities have in this union a way to apply their researches and make them useful in the market, while companies supply the necessity for new products having for that lowest cost (GUIMARÃES et al. 2003).

OBJECTIVES

The present study aimed to investigate the relationship of different studies concerning the influence of the junior company of Physical Education at Federal University of Viçosa in academic formation of undergraduate students in Physical Education.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Aware of the lack of studies in the area, we know the role of the entrepreneur is so far a little explored, or even forgotten by professionals - in this case, specifically by undergraduate students in Physical Education. However, it is known the necessity to seek qualification for the future professionals who will leave soon for the job market. According to Matos (1997), Brazil is the country where the movement of junior companies grows more, what shows the high credibility of junior companies, as well as their services. Nevertheless, no one knows for sure and clearly summarized if these junior companies are contributing effectively in the formation of the future professionals. Therefore, it was sought to analyze in this article different studies regarding entrepreneurship and the junior company of Physical Education at UFV (EFICAP), establishing so a relationship between the both subjects, in order to understand if there is a direction of both for the same way.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

To understand entrepreneurship, before it is necessary to seek a more recent definition for the term. According to Freire (2001 apud CARMO; LOBATO, 2009), entrepreneurship is the force that always existed behind the inventions and innovations, which triggers the the growth of peoples and regions. Through it, the technology advances and the new is discovered, and all of this gives continuity to human productivity.

Junior companies are those comprised and managed by the own students of the institution "organized into a civil association in order to perform projects and services that contribute to the development of the country and to make professionals capacitated and committed with this purpose," under the supervision of a chief-professor, being directly bound to the university (Brazilian Confederation of Junior Companies, Chapter II Article 2).

This type of company provides to the student who participates effectively in a practice manner, the opportunity to experience the "market" in a different way, because what in the most of time is given by the courses are the theoretical foundations of this entrepreneurship. Therefore, it is necessary that the undergraduate students see in these companies a chance to interrelate directly with practical projects and to depend on them, even with large companies, whether they are from areas directly related to their formation or similar areas, since the junior company provides to the undergraduate students all these opportunities - the difference of one to the other is the issue of internal structure of each.

Once, depending on the structure of these junior companies, the undergraduate students have the several opportunities mentioned, the main question is to know how far this experience in the activities of a junior company is able to help, either positively or negatively, in the future profession of these students - the main idea is to provide them the practice experience that is necessary. According to the statute of EFICAP (2012), its main mission is "develop the entrepreneurial skills of undergraduate students in physical education within the sport, leisure and physical activity." Thus, it was necessary to find results of work previously developed to see if this entrepreneurial capacity would be really present in academic formation of undergraduate students.

Many times, in moments of crisis, in which unemployment devastates the population, and there are no alternatives, the worker begins to create them, seeking to endeavor. As endorsed by Dolabela (1999), "people who cannot be placed or replaced in the market are forced to create their own employment as the unique alternative of survival." According to him, today the entrepreneurs are the engine of the economy.

It is necessary to point solutions so that today's youth can experience entrepreneurship still in the undergraduation. It is necessary to stimulate entrepreneurial formation since the first semester of graduation, since the researching areas are wide and diversified. According to Flavio Delmanto, president of CREF4/SP (Regional Council of Physical Education of Sao Paulo - 4th region) are more than 84 areas in which the physical education professional is qualified to act. It is noticed that there is necessity to verify if the process of formation and development of this profile within the university, which is (or should be) the most suitable way for professional formation, also in this ambit, has managed to reach this goal. If the results of the reviews are negative to the expected contribution, it will be expected that universities see that there is necessity to invest more in JCs, since

they represent a laboratory for students, including ways to attract interns, highlighting the importance of this experience in academic formation, besides contributing with their professional performance throughout their career, making it successful.

According to Carmo and Lobato (2009), in case of learn to grasp, is necessary to let the creativity create wings, in order to think about something new, interesting and useful. In case of the Physical Education course, the great challenge of formation of the entrepreneur currently is to seek references to grasp the skills, detect the best syllabus, capture the most appropriate educational dynamic dynamics of education, besides seeking mechanisms that put into action the desired pedagogical activity.

This way, Andrade and Torkomian (2001) argue the necessity of an Entrepreneurial Education in Brazilian institutions of higher education, which is nothing more than "a process that aims the development of the human being regarding the identification and utilization of opportunities and their subsequent transformation into reality, thereby contributing to the generation of financial, social and cultural values for the society in which the human being is inserted. "

Oliveira (2004) claims that the implantation of EJs in universities is viewed positively, as a strategy for developing the entrepreneurial spirit of the individual, in order to contribute to the professional formation of the student and prepare him for the competitive job market. Similarly, Guimaraes et al. (2003) argue that the EJs fill the gap between theory and practice in most of superior courses. However, according to Paula (2011), the internship at JCs does not influence the formation of an entrepreneurial profile in the students of Physical Education at UFV - MG, once it was possible to verify that all participating groups were classified as "employee", according to their respective scores of the work done by the author. In the same study performed by this author, it can be seen that there was no difference of entrepreneurial potential between three different "groups" of students ranked the in course of Physical Education of Federal University of Viçosa, being these groups: effective members of EFICAP; and associated to the company and students without any bond with the company. This fact can be confirmed by Carmo and Lobato (2009) in "Study of the entrepreneurial potential of students of the 7th semester of Physical Education course at the Federal University of Viçosa," since the authors used a different instrument than the author abovementioned to evaluate the entrepreneurial potential of undergraduate students of the 7th semester of Physical Education course at UFV, and the results showed also a low level of entrepreneurship among them.

To obtain the data of the first study with undergraduate students in Physical Education from the 7th semester, it was used a questionnaire - Evaluation of Potential Entrepreneur, adapted by Barbosa and Cunha - classified as follows:

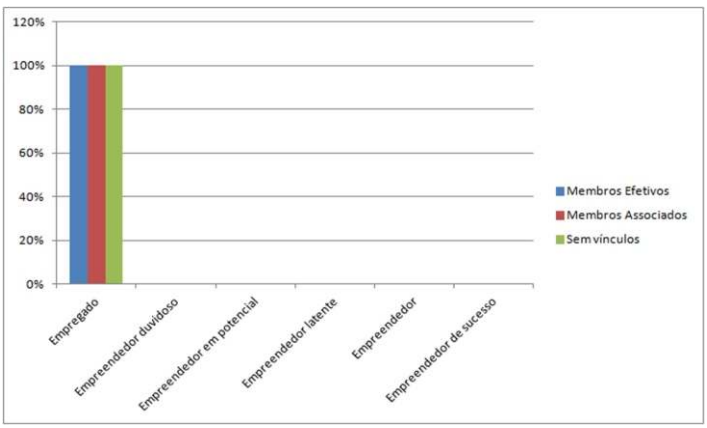
Categoria	% de pontos necessários	Freqüência	Percentual
1. Grande potencial empreendedor	84 a 100	-	-
2. Forte potencial	66 a 83	02	4,0
3. Resultado transitório	46 a 65	39	78,0
4. Potencial duvidoso	25 a 45	09	18,0
5. Falta de potencial	0 a 24	-	-

In this table, it is noticed, through the percentage that the majority of respondents are found in the classification "Transitory Result", followed by "Doubtful Potential". It is also noticed the absence of percentage in the category "Great potential entrepreneur", as well as in "Lack of potential", and obviously the first is more alarming: the author calls attention to this table himself.

To obtain the data of the second study, the undergraduate students were divided into three different groups: "Effective members of EFICAP", "Associated to EFICAP" and "No bond with EFICAP." It was used an adapted questionnaire, from the original of Joseph Mancuso, employing the following classification:

Pontuação	Classificação
235 – 285	Empreendedor de sucesso
200 – 234	Empreendedor
185 – 199	Empreendedor latente
170 – 184	Empreendedor em potencial
155 – 169	Empreendedor duvidoso
Abaixo de 155	Empregado

Through this classification table, the researcher found the results, which are summarized in the following graph:



FINAL REMARKS

Although there is a limited number of studies in the area, we can claim, through the studies reviewed, that despite the role of junior companies is well defined, there is still huge necessity of encouragement and / or valorization of the higher education institution Federal University of Viçosa concerning the junior companies - in this specific case, regarding the junior company of the Physical Education course, since the formation that UFV offers in this course is minimally aimed to the entrepreneurial profile of the undergraduate student. Still following this same line of reasoning, beyond the results obtained, it is observed, through the Program Course, in which there are no obligatory disciplines in the entrepreneurship field, and the few that exist are optional, i.e., the student must not necessarily attend such disciplines to complete his formation as an academic. It was also verified that, with the mission and work structure well-defined by the junior company of the Physical Education course at UFV, these entrepreneurial characteristics can be developed in undergraduate students, and, thus, the junior company can be one of the great tools to make the Educational Institutions develop these characteristics that are so required in the job market.

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THE ROLE OF JUNIOR COMPANY IN THE FORMATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS AT FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF VIÇOSA

ABSTRACT

Junior Company is a company comprised exclusively by undergraduate students who, whereby, perform projects and provide services in their respective areas. With educational purposes, the junior company may be seen by undergraduate students as a huge and perhaps the unique opportunity to apply the knowledge of their course as a student. Founded in 1998, the junior company of Physical Education - EFICAP of the Federal University of Viçosa (UFV) currently offers opportunities in projects of different areas of Physical Education. This study aimed to analyze, through different studies, the influence of EFICAP in academic formation of the undergraduate students of Physical Education at UFV. It has been established a relationship between existing studies and, from the results, it was concluded that the junior company has not exercised the expected influence in the academic formation of these students; according to the methodology used by the author, it was observed that the difference of the presence of entrepreneurial characteristics among students connected directly, indirectly and unrelated to the company is not relevant. It may be noticed also, in another study that, the level of entrepreneurial characteristics in students in general, regardless of being or not a member of the junior company, was less than expected. It is concluded that there is a necessity to make the undergraduate students aware concerning the importance and/or the entrepreneurial characteristics, since it is observed, through the program course, the lack of obligatory disciplines; it is also necessary that the Higher Education Institutions offer new tools to encourage entrepreneurship, as well as incentive and conditions for junior companies, in general, actually to become a laboratory that will contribute to the development of these characteristics.

KEYWORDS: entrepreneurship, junior company, physical education.

LE RÔLE DE L'ENTREPRISE JUNIOR EN FORMATION DES ACADÉMIQUES DE ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ FÉDÉRAL DE VIÇOSA

RÉSUMÉ

L'entreprise junior est une entreprise constituée exclusivement par des étudiants de licence et ceux-ci, à travers lui, réalisent des projets et rendent des services dans leurs domaines respectifs. À des fins éducatives, l'entreprise junior peut être vu par des étudiants de licence comme une grande et peut-être unique possibilité d'application des connaissances de son cours en tant qu'étudiant. L'entreprise junior de l'éducation physique - EFICAP -, de l'Université Fédéral de Viçosa (UFV), fondée en 1998, offre actuellement des possibilités en projets dans différents secteurs de l'éducation physique. Cette étude visait à analyser des différentes études à travers l'influence de EFICAP sur la formation académique des étudiants de licence de l'éducation physique de l'UFV. On a realizée une relation entre des études déjà existants, d'où a partir des résultés et selon eux, il pourrait conclure que l'entreprise junior n'a pas exercé l'influence attendu sur la formation de ces étudiants, et selon la méthodologie utilisée par l'auteure, il pouvait observer que la différence de la présence de caractéristiques entreprenantes entre étudiants de licence liée directement, indirectement et sans relation avec l'entreprise ne sont pas éclatantes. Il peut également noter en autre étude que le niveau de caractéristiques entreprenantes des étudiantes en général, indépendamment d'être membre ou pas de l'entreprise junior est allé deçà que prévu. On conclue à la fin une nécessité d'éduquer des élèves de licence de l'importance et/ou de caractéristiques entreprenantes, parce qu'il peut noter par le curriculum du cours, la carence de matières obligatoires, considèrent qu'il est également nécessaire pour l'institution d'enseignement supérieur offrir des nouveaux outils que stimule l'esprit d'entreprise, ainsi comme l'appât et conditions pour les entreprises juniors, en général, soient vraiment un laboratoire qui contribuera à développer ces caractéristiques.

MOTS-CLÉS: l'esprit d'entreprise, L'entreprise junior, l'éducation physique

EL PAPEL DE LA EMPRESA JUNIOR EN LA FORMACIÓN DE LOS ACADÉMICOS EN EDUCACIÓN FISICA EN LA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE VIÇOSA

RESUMEN

Empresa Junior es una empresa compuesta por estudiantes de graduación, siendo que ellos, realizan proyectos y prestan servicios en sus campos de actuación. Con finalidades educacionales, ella puede ser vista por los estudiantes como una gran oportunidad de aplicación de los conocimientos. Creada en 1998, la empresa junior de Educación Física –EFICAP-, de la Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV), ofrece oportunidades en proyectos de diferentes campos de la Educación Física. Este trabajo tuvo como objetivo la análisis, por intermedio de diferentes estudios, de la influencia de la EFICAP en la formación académica de los estudiantes de Educación Física en la UFV. Ha sido establecida una relación entre los estudios ya existentes y, de acuerdo con los mismos, se ha podido concluir que la empresa junior no ha ejercido la influencia deseada en la formación académica, e de acuerdo con la metodología empleada por la autora, se ha podido observar que la diferencia de la presencia de características emprendedoras aquellos estudiantes ligados de manera directa, indirectamente o sin relación con la empresa no son relevantes. También se ha podido observar en otro estudio que lo nivel de características emprendedoras en los Estudiantes, independientemente de ser o no miembro de la empresa ha sido más bajo de lo que esperado. Se puede concluir, que hay una necesidad de concientizar los estudiantes de la graduación en lo que se trata de la importancia y/o características emprendedoras, pues se nota, a través de la matriz curricular del curso, la falta de disciplinas de carácter obligatorio sobre la temática, siendo que es necesario que las instituciones que se dedican a la Graduación ofreçan nuevas herramientas de incentivo al espíritu empresarial, bien como al incentivo y condiciones para que las empresas juniores, sean capaces de contribuir con el desarrollo de las referidas características.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Espíritu empresarial, empresa júnior, educación física

O PAPEL DA EMPRESA JÚNIOR NA FORMAÇÃO DE ACADÊMICOS DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA NA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE VIÇOSA

RESUMO

Empresa júnior é uma empresa formada exclusivamente por estudantes de graduação, os quais, por meio dela, realizam projetos e prestam serviços em suas respectivas áreas. Com fins educacionais, a empresa júnior pode ser vista pelos estudantes de graduação como uma grande e talvez única oportunidade de aplicação dos conhecimentos de seu curso enquanto estudante. Fundada em 1998, a empresa júnior de Educação Física – EFICAP da Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV) atualmente oferece oportunidades em projetos de diferentes áreas da Educação Física. Este trabalho teve como objetivo analisar, através de diferentes estudos, a influência da EFICAP na formação acadêmica dos graduandos de Educação Física da UFV. Foi estabelecida uma relação entre os estudos já existentes e, a partir dos resultados, pôde-se concluir que a empresa júnior não tem exercido a influência esperada na formação acadêmica desses estudantes; de acordo com a metodologia empregada pela autora, pôde-se observar que a diferença da presença de características empreendedoras entre graduandos ligados de maneira “direta, indiretamente e sem relação com a empresa” não é relevante. Pode-se notar também, em outro estudo, que o nível de características empreendedoras nos estudantes de maneira geral, independentemente de ser membro ou não da empresa júnior, foi aquém do esperado. Conclui-se que há necessidade de conscientizar os graduandos no que diz respeito à importância e/ou às características empreendedoras, pois nota-se, por meio da matriz curricular do curso, a falta de disciplinas de caráter obrigatório; também é necessário que as Instituições de Ensino Superior ofereçam novas ferramentas de incentivo ao empreendedorismo, bem como incentivo e condições para que as empresas juniores, de modo geral, se tornem realmente um laboratório que vá contribuir para o desenvolvimento dessas características.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: empreendedorismo, empresa júnior, educação física.