97 - REASONS THAT LEAD PARENTS TO ENTER THEIR CHILDREN INCREASINGLY EARLY IN THE PRACTICE OF JUDO

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INTRODUCTION

Judo is a sport that was developed through years of study and its main objective is the development of a "new art" and not a martial art, because his ideal was not the need for conflicts or disputes that were not healthy, but the education of the person. In the nineteenth century there was not a standardization of the struggles that often ended with one of the contenders dying (SILVA, 2006).

Jigoro Kano, japanese college professor, in the 1860s, began a systematic study of the many forms of fighting practiced in Japan. Master Kano concluded that groups of practitioners only knew his own fighting system, ignoring other modalities O referido mestre concluiu que grupos de praticantes só conheciam seu próprio sistema de luta, ignorando as outras modalidades. Kano also found that these groups had no methodology or understanding of the work and so it was all a matter of "secret", passed from teacher to student (TEGNER, 2006).

The educator then studied, evaluated, compared, and practiced many ancient arts of fighting, until, in 1882, brought together everything I had learned, and developed a new art, calling it Judo. The philosophy for such art would be the "soft path" where intellect should be combined with the use of the muscles.

The Master Kano believed that art practiced "smoothly" would help the practitioner to face life without brutality. "The man who practices judo lessons and would use these powers for the good of society." (KANO, 1882; apud MOREIRA, 2010). A contradiction, however, the concept of "soft way" would believe that the lesson would be learned equally, where apprentice could be a good practitioner and not having assimilated the message.

The disciples of Kano have been challenged many times and in 1886, was held in Japan a competition of national recognition, organized by the Tokyo police. In that competition the disciples judo earned nine wins in ten possible, taking the art from this time, national proportions and subsequently released worldwide. (CALLEJA, 1979).

With thousands of practitioners and institutions around the world, judo is one of the most practiced sports, not restricting its adherents to men with physical force and extending his teachings to women, children and elderly, with a significant increase in the number of practitioners.

The Brazilian judo has about 2.5 million practitioners and won 15 Olympic medals, and is the only Brazilian modality to go the podium in the last seven consecutive Olympic Games (since 1984), (CBJ, 2011).

We also observed that the major change that has occurred in a positive way, is how to deal with practitioners through playfulness, and this aspect of the inductors in the teaching-learning process.

> "The competition, art, play games and show the human being in search of himself in order to ensure their survival, conquer your happiness and achieve a real quality of life. If someone wants to win this, it is necessary to move toward a Playful Revolution, based on hope, challenge, freedom, conflicts, love, joy, cooperation, beauty and imagination" (RUFFONI, 2005).

Education today is not confined to classrooms and Judo as a sport, is a valuable strategy that allows enable a more comprehensive educational project. Through its systematic practice, Judo student participates in the formation of assisting in the learning process. The specificity of the movements that are required to practice judo, enables children to develop through play essential psychomotor aspects such as balance, spatial orientation and temporal perception.

Considering the "handori" (when happens the confrontation, always in a respectful way) the game within the sport Judo points are also important function according to the Coletivo de Autores (2004, p. 45):

> "The game meets children's needs, especially the need for "action." (...). When children play, it operates with the meaning of their actions, which makes developing their will and at the same time it becomes aware of their choices and decisions. So the game is presented as a basic element for the changing needs and awareness".

The fights, as a branch of Physical Education, bringing together a range of content and opportunities that contribute to the development of the student, if considered its pedagogical potential as an instrument of substantial value in the hands of the educator, for their unique bodily action , its historical nature, and the rich cultural heritage that brings people of their source (LANÇANOVA, 2006).

The extra curricular disciplines, regardless of where they are taught, including the practice of Judo, asserts the importance of pedagogical and didactic aspects, particularly in relation to child development. "So it is on the basis that coaches need to invest and work increasingly being perfected and always seeking a specialization" LEMOS (2004) apud Ribeiro e Carvalho (2009). Among very important aspects, it is possible to highlight, in particular concepts, respect the maximum discipline and personal hygiene, and ultimately social integration.

Perez, Reverdito e Scaglia (2008) apud Silva; Esteves e Neves (2009), presented arguments in favor of a sport pedagogy committed to the subject and pedagogical implications for teaching the sport in which the teacher assumes the responsibilities for educational practice, aiming at defending the teaching-learning process in the sport, with an emphasis on human to raising a human condition, autonomous and critical.

The methodology used in the initiation of Judo provides an improvement in self-esteem, because in the process of socialization, the child internalizes concepts that help deal with feelings of anxiety, insecurity and aggressiveness. DARIDO (2005) notes that some features are common to practitioners of fights, highlight the possible involvement with discipline, respect for the opponent, among other values, and the development of motor skills and physical abilities.

Judo developed worldwide currently undergoing deep modernization, such as the color of the belts, aiming new graduations. Deliberador (1996) explained that judokas who conquered their black belts with little knowledge and practice time, therefore, was created new belts with new colors.

Another change was in relation to the colors of judogi (kimono) with the objective to encourage and promote the

participation of practitioners, who try this sports at an earlier age. By starting this context, it is necessary to understand the characteristics of behaviors of the responsible and the reasons that lead him to put their children earlier and earlier in judo.

However, with the growth of judo, with proximity to international mega events, sport serves as a valuable tool in strategic market for fundraising, requiring substantial further studies to identify the characteristics of this consumer. (RUFFONI, 2011).

This study aims to identify the reasons that influence parents and guardians of participants Ruffoni Judo Team, to enter their children earlier and earlier in sport judo, being in the age between 21 (twenty one) to 59 (fifty-nine) years, of both sexes, not considering race and ethnicity.

METHODOLOGY

The research is characterized by qualitative and descriptive nature, that according to Thomas and Nelson (2002), is a type of research worried with the status and its value is based on the analysis and description objective and complete. The study was conducted in associations affiliated to Judo Team Ruffoni.

In this research residents participated in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in neighborhoods in the areas north, west and south, guardians of children aged between four (4) and eight (8) years, judo practitioners in regular classes with classes two or three times per week, with at least one year of practice in this sport, not considering participation in sporting events and the colour of belt.

The guardians signed a consent form, staying at disposal to answer a questionnaire closed with objective questions, as volunteers. The collected data were organized in tables and graphs and analyzed descriptively.

The consent form was given to the teachers responsible for their respectives places from Ruffoni Judo Team, located in the neighborhoods of Barra da Tijuca, Copacabana and Tijuca, county of Rio de Janeiro.

After autorization from educational institution mentioned above, the questionnaire was delivered to the application of the research. After that, were started the data collection of the study with a closed questionnaire.

This study meets the Standards for Conducting Human Research, Resolution 196/96, the National Health Council, 10/10/1996.

All study participants agreed to sign the Statement of Participation Consentida (containing objective of the study, evaluation procedures, the voluntary nature of participation of the subject and disclaimers by the evaluator and the University Estacio de Sa).

In this research was used to interview for A4 paper questionnaire, in blue ballpoint pen where each participant had to sign a grant term, which was given to it. Thus, the analysis of data collected in the field research had an interpretive approach.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Were volunteered for the study, 77 guardians (father, mother or legal guardian by the student) of the same number of judo students of both sexes aged between 4 and 8 years, living in all areas West, South and North municipality of Rio de Janeiro.

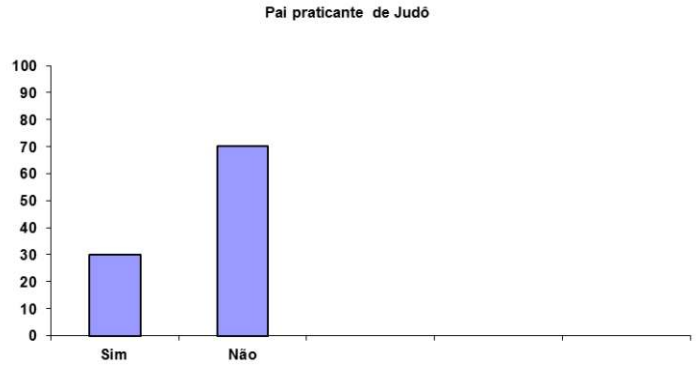

Figure 1 Distribution of respondents (percentages) per option of answer

The instrument used was a questionnaire with set of twelve closed questions. The first question inquired whether the responsibles already had practiced judo, and obtained 70% result for that never had practiced judo. The others 30% responded that had done. The second question asking in which level had already practiced judo. 13% were beginner and 10% were in practiced by leisure. Was noted that a most people that were questioned had no technical knowledge about judo.

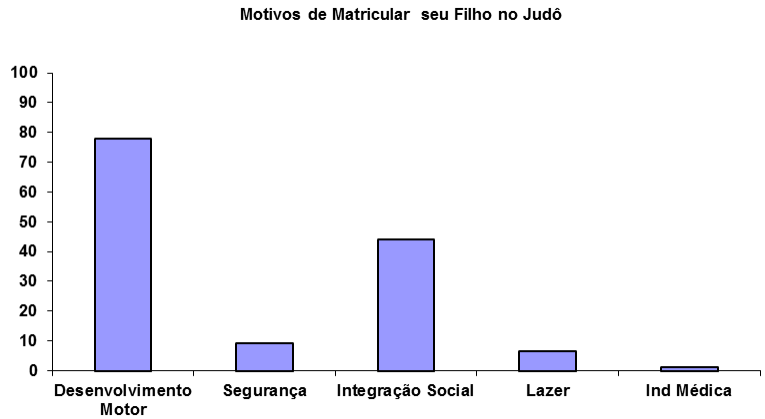

Figure 2 Distribution of respondents (percentages) per answer option

The third question, which addressed which was the reason for the parents enrolled their kids in practice of judo, and obtained the following results: 78% for those who saw judo as a sport of motor development facilitator. The Judo as a branch of Physical Education should develop physical fitness and motor skills, using them as means, not as an end. In develop the individual as a whole, we will form a man conscious, critical and sensitive reality (OLIVEIRA, 2006 apud SILVA, ESTEVES AND NEVIS, 2009). The result reflects a concern of parents directed motor development, disregarding other aspects to the overall development of students, this development, referenced by MALINA (2002, p.163) as "... process by which a child acquires skills and movement patterns".



Figure 3 Distribution of respondents (percentages) per answer option

The question illustrated by Figure 3 highlights how parents saw the class of their children, and 83% considered the classes entertaining and techniques. The response of most parents meets the quote Guedes (2002, p.16) states that:

> From the first days of life, the child needs to play. With the passage of time comes the "pre-school" where she will receive, among many activities, "recreational" ones, which will contribute to a fit physical, mental and social well, not forgetting the trends in age and individual differences because each child has its rhythm and its maturation..

The fifth question, wondered what the responsibles said they considered important in sports for the proper development of children, and the result shows the following figures: 55% believe the 47% motor stimulation and the development of physical abilities. That said, confirms once again the major concern of those responsible with physical and motor aspects. "Children and young people need move themselves for their physical and psychological development is harmonious" (Weineck, 2003, p.97).

The questions six and seven asking if parents believed that their children were assimilating the contents of classes, based on their own observations, 99% said they believed in the assimilation of content transmitted in activities, and 57% of the responses were that they came these conclusions by observing lessons. The perception, was that those responsible are present and participating in the activities of their children that even with the busy life of today, it is noteworthy parental involvement in the classes.

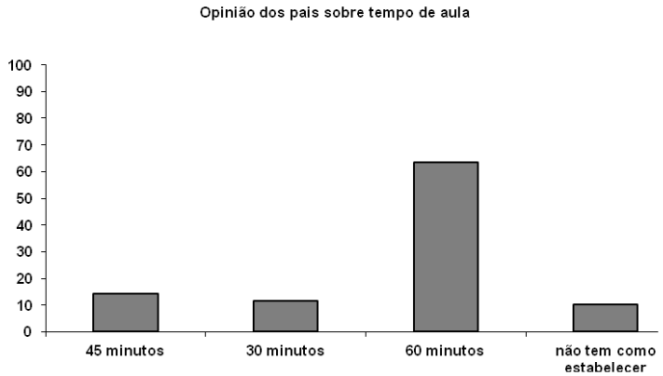

Figure 4 Distribution of respondents (percentages) per option of answer

In the opinion of 64% of the parents, the ideal class time is sixty minutes, in response to question number eight. Even noting the first question that those responsibles in the most part unaware of the technical aspects of judo, they mostly think that sixty minutes of class is ideal, but do not forget to take into account the age of each group in classes. "The sensitivity of individuals to the education or training depends on a variety of factors, including age, perhaps the gender" (MALINA, 2002, p.363). That's because not all ages support so enjoyable activities throughout this period. Guedes (2002, p.16) states that at ages 3 to 6 years class time can vary from 20 to 30 minutes.

> The child is not a miniature adult, and his mentality differs qualitatively and quantitatively from adults, so that child is not only smaller in size, but different from this. Claparède (1937) apud, Weineck (2003).

In the questions nine and ten, related to the practice of other sports and what was the most practiced, 58% of children practiced other sports, and 40% were swimmers. It also indicated a great deal of attention directed to this activity, speculating that the city of Rio de Janeiro to have a large coastline, may be one reason supporters of the vast majority of demand for swimming.

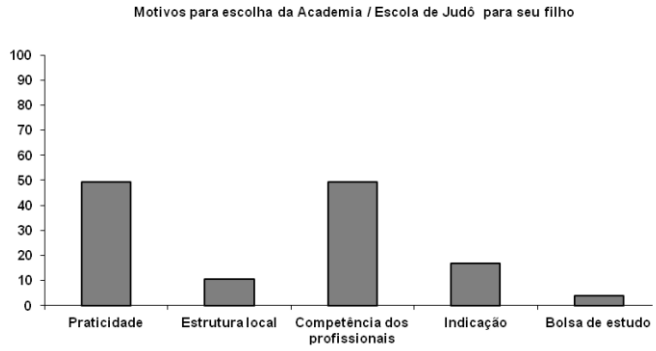

Figure 5 Distribution of respondents (percentages) per option of answer

In question number eleven, we looked for to understand why the choice of gym / judo school to enroll their children in this activity, and the opinion was well divided into 49% for practicity and professional skills, both with the same percentage. Today a large number of educational institutions adopts the "additional time", and at these times, schools offer various activities such as sports, arts, among others, these workshops to extend the school day, providing greater convenience to those responsible. Professional competence is one of the major factors encouraging and should be taken into account the influence that teachers have with parents. However, this factor on the professional competence may be erroneous, since the vast majority do not have the technical capability for such analysis.

Asked if they followed the development of children in judo, 87% of parents responded that accompany their children. The creation, although indicated, often as a major factor influencing motor development, has not been systematically related to the development of proficiency in motor skills (MALINA, 2002, p.400).

But it is easy to observe that students feel safer with the presence of those parents. Proximity is a key factor for the successful development of the student, where it becomes more confident in their abilities.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

When analyzing the results obtained in this research, it can be observed that some questions are easy to observe, as one that investigates the knowledge and practice of sport and the majority of responses indicated a lack of technical knowledge, thinking that judo a stimulator of motor development often forgetting the integral development of the citizen.

The parents that were observers from the activities questioned believe that the playfulness is a strategy facilitator for learning and technical knowledge of the students.

Worth noting, the idea that sixty minutes of sports activity is ideal, but we must always look at the age groups, so that the excessive activity does not discourage students, besides considering the commercial aspect, because we believe that if it is offered to students entering a proposal of activities with a time less than sixty minutes, probably would not have been welcomed.

It also indicated a big demand for physical activity, as the responses show that 58% of children practice more than one sports activity, which we consider very interesting regardless of sport practiced. This finding comes to be a sporting culture is inculcated probably taken for life this idea of a healthy routine coming through sport.

In today's world, that pass through major upgrades is a fact that the practicality walks in the same direction, parents questioned about what lead them to enroll their children in judo, the practicality has its own importance, and classes are practiced at school or around your residence may be one of the sports boosters.

In modern judo, it is speculated that 70% of judoguis (kimonos) are sold in blue, although not official, is also marketed a pink kimono, in order to attract more female consumers, and enhance practice sports.

Therefore, it is recommended that a study in different spheres of society, so that they can understand the reasons increasingly in demand by sport and strategies to improve uptake and maintenance of our students.

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REASONS THAT LEAD PARENTS TO ENTER THEIR CHILDREN INCREASINGLY EARLY IN THE PRACTICE OF JUDO

ABSTRACT

Judo is a sport that was developed through years of study with the objective of training the individual. Having a significant increase in the number of participants, we observed changes in the ways of dealing with practitioners through playfulness, like the color of the belt and judogis (kimono). From this background it became necessary to understand the reasons why parents would enroll their children at an earlier age in the sport of judo. Qualitative and descriptive research was conducted by associations affiliated to Judo Team Ruffoni with 77 volunteer parents of judo students within the ages of 4 and 8 years old. According to the results, it can be noted that some questions were easy to understand, like the one that the parents are concerned about the motor skill development of their children, that is why they enroll them in Judo. With all the gathered information we have concluded the need for further research to better understand and serve the practitioner of the sport.

KEYWORDS: Judo, motivation, satisfaction.

RAISONS QUI CONDUISENT LES PARENTS À INSCRIRE LEURS ENFANTS PLUS TÔT DANS LA PRATIQUE DU JUDO

RESUMÉ

Le judo est un sport qui a été développé par des années d'étude avec le objectif de la formation integral de l'individu. Il ya une augmentation significative du nombre de pratiquants, nous observons changements observés dans la façon de traiter les praticiens à travers l'enjouement, et par exemple, dans les bandes de couleur et judoguis (gi). À partir de cette contextualisation, il est devenu nécessaire de comprendre les raisons pour lesquelles ceux qui sont responsables de mettre leurs enfants à un âge plus précoce dans le sport de judo. Cette étude vise à identifier les raisons qui influencent les parents et les tuteurs des participants de lèquipe Ruffoni de Judo, à mettre leurs enfants plus tôt et plus tôt dans le sport de judo. La recherche se caractérise par qualitatives et descriptives dans la nature et a été menée dans les associations affiliées à Ruffoni Judo Team, avec 77 volontaires pour cette étude, les responsables des élèves de judo, dont l'âge varie entre 4 et 8 ans. Selon les résultats, on peut observer que certaines questions sont faciles à analyser, car elle enquête sur la connaissance et la pratique du sport et de la majorité des répondants ont indiqué un manque de connaissances techniques, à en juger le judo est un stimulateur du développement moteur, de nombreux parfois, oublier le développement intégral du citoyen, ce qui nous amène à conclure sur la nécessité de poursuivre les recherches pour comprendre et mieux servir le public consommateur de sports.

MOTS CLÉS: judô, la motivation, la satisfaction.

RAZONES QUE LLEVAN A LOS PADRES PUEDAN ENTRAR A SUS HIJOS CADA VEZ MÁS TEMPRANO EM LA PRÁCTICA DEL JUDO

RESUMEN

El judo es un deporte que se ha desarrollado a través de años de estudio con el objetivo de la formación del individuo. Hubo un aumento significativo en el número de practicantes, hemos observado cambios en la forma de manejar los practicantes a través de la alegría, y por ejemplo, la coloración de cinturones y judoguis (GI). A partir de este contexto, se hace necesario comprender las razones por las cuales los responsables de poner a sus hijos a una edad más temprana en el deporte del judo. Este estudio tiene como objetivo identificar las razones que influyen en los padres y tutores de los participantes Ruffoni Equipo de Judo, para introducir a sus hijos más temprano en el deporte del judo. La investigación se caracteriza por cualitativo y de carácter descriptivo y se llevó a cabo en las asociaciones afiliadas a Ruffoni Equipo de Judo, con 77 voluntarios para este estudio, los responsables de los estudiantes de judo, de edades comprendidas entre los 4 y 8 años. Según los resultados, se puede observar que algunas preguntas son fáciles de analizar, ya que investiga el conocimiento y la práctica del deporte y la mayoría de las respuestas indicaron una falta de conocimientos técnicos, a juzgar judo ser un estimulador del desarrollo motor, muchos a veces olvido el desarrollo integral del ciudadano, lo que nos lleva a la conclusión de la necesidad de seguir investigando para comprender y servir mejor al público consumidor de los deportes.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Judo, la motivación, satisfacción.

MOTIVOS QUE LEVAM OS PAIS A INSERIR SEUS FILHOS CADA VEZ MAIS CEDO NA PRÁTICA DO JUDÔ

RESUMO

O judô é um desporto que foi desenvolvido através de anos de estudo com o objetivo de formação integral do indivíduo. Tendo um aumento significativo no número de praticantes, observamos mudanças no modo de lidar com os praticantes, através da ludicidade, e como por exemplo, na coloração das faixas e judoguis (kimono). A partir desta contextualização, tornou-se necessário entendermos os motivos que levam os responsáveis a inserir seus filhos cada vez mais cedo na prática desportiva do judô. O presente estudo tem como objetivo identificar os motivos que influenciam os pais e responsáveis participantes da Equipe Ruffoni de Judô, a inserir suas crianças cada vez mais cedo na prática desportiva do judô. A pesquisa caracteriza-se pela natureza descritiva e qualitativa e foi realizada em agremiações filiadas à Equipe Ruffoni de Judô, com 77 voluntários para tal estudo, estes, responsáveis por alunos de judô, compreendidos na faixa etária entre 4 e 8 anos. De acordo com os resultados obtidos, pode-se observar que, algumas questões são de fácil análise, como a que indaga o conhecimento e prática do esporte e a maioria das respostas apontaram um desconhecimento técnico, julgando ser o judô um estimulador do desenvolvimento motor, muitas vezes esquecendo o desenvolvimento integral do cidadão, o que nos leva a concluir a necessidade de aprofundamento em pesquisas para conhecer e atender melhor o público consumidor de prática esportiva.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Judô, motivação, satisfação.