188 - YOUTH CAMPS: PREFERENCE OF ACTIVITIES BY GENDER AND AGE

EDITH CAROLINA TAVARES DE PAULA; LEONARDO DE SOUSA FORTES;
MARIA LÚCIA DE CASTRO POLISSENI; GRAZIANY PENNA DIAS.
Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil
caroltavaresef@yahoo.com.br

Introduction

Modern, much has been said about the importance of leisure in terms of improving the quality of life, mainly since the 1990s with the expansion of the entertainment industry. And, in fact, leisure have this opportunity in that it offers the experience of other cultural events different from the routine. Apart from the release of energy, caused by activities, leisure itself is an area of training personnel or human society.

The entertainment is one of the issues involving the social life of man and has been discussed for several generations but gained weight and importance in the so-called "industrial society" with the social thinkers of the nineteenth century. Marcellino (1996, p.54) says that for some leisure is the fruit of modern society-urban-industrial sector, a way to market to sell "quality of life", with its increasingly frequent use by enterprises, media, politicians , Among others. It is loaded with spoken employee and prejudices, exploited in terms of domination and keeps alive the policy of "bread and circus."

However, returning to the understanding of the word and meaning of leisure, the contents of the lawsuit appears to be insufficient for its concept, because only in the field of culture can understand the pleasure (Marcellino, 2003). The author (p.11) reinforces the idea saying, yet, "prefer to understand the leisure and culture - understood in its broadest style - experienced in the allotted time." He says the most important is the character "disinterested", the aspect of non-requirement of free will. And he says that "an activity that is for some entertainment for others is working, and the leisure activity as an individual." Extending these ideas further, it has to Karl Marx that the leisure down "the space that allows for human development."

Joffre Dumazedier (1973) in his book Leisure and Popular Culture defines leisure as:

a set of occupations for which the individual can give themselves of their own, either to rest or to have fun, recreate, understand themselves, or to develop its information and training disinterested, their social participation voluntary or its free creative ability after shaking off or rid itself of duties, and social allowances.

Thus leisure, also not connected to work, is a key element of culture experienced by millions of workers, have sharp and deep relations with all major problems coming from work, family and politics. But the growth of leisure, however, is far from being equal in all layers of society (ibid.).

But it is observed that the incorporation and popularization of the term "leisure" in society has reached a large population that related to recreational activities, or events in the mass, where it has a large public meeting, which is further reinforced by media. It is clear that much of the population, even the least advantaged, has no time to work, watching television, listening to a radio, playing a "naked", going to movies, a stage, in most cases by a lack of accessibility to other forms of recreation.

Joffre (op. cit.) Packed this vision of leisure as hasty and partial of what really constitutes the. In that defines the concept limited only by doing leisure, without any interest and other functions that can be isolated in practice performed. Therefore there are three important features to consider: a) rest b) entertainment, recreation and entertainment c) development. To this end, the practice of leisure must consider the care to individuals in a whole, overcoming the physical barrier, thus providing a feature for activity and intent.

The attitude of the individual within a leisure activity may be active or passive, this stance depends on the attitude that the individual takes and can have several levels. According Marcellino (op. cit) you can divide the entertainment at three levels: Elementary (conformism), Middle (predominates criticality) and Superior (creativity reigns). Thus, a leisure activity, which is often seen as mere recreation, tends to overcome increasingly these levels, idealized the "top level", which recognizes an individual, criticizes and produce according to their experiences and their perception of the world.

Currently there are methods which can induce this transition from elementary level to higher levels, these methods relate the techniques, resources that teachers can use to facilitate the learning process of students learning, that is, promoting change in behavior, and even a jump in levels of leisure (TAFFAREL, 1985 apud MEDEIROS, 1977).[1]

Depending on how the leisure and work, carries in itself a possibility ambiguous, since it can contribute to the development of critical activities, but also can enhance the conformism, giving it a vision "functionalist"[2], leading to cases of accommodation, from acceptance of reality, to compensate for the divestiture and the demands of labor. KRIPPENDORF (2000) emphasizes still in search of tourism and recreational values of the leakage of large cities, escaping the stress of daily life, this stamp coated functionalist. Short "Escape" at the end of the week. Romantic vision, giving emphasis on traditional values, highly conservative, such as maintenance of order, a form of disciplinary giving the people "bread and circus", to support the charges mandatory social life, the occupation of spare time in activities balanced, socially accepted and morally correct, a moralistic view, a utilitarian vision through which to recover if the leisure activities of work (Marcellino, op. cit, p.47).

Another important factor to be considered are the barriers for leisure. Among these are the economic factor, gender, age (children, teens, adults and elderly), social class, cultural influence and previous place of residence (or centers periphery), which interfere, especially in the access of the individual to leisure. Have seen people who are confined to watch programs on television, not by choice but by not having the opportunity to learn about other cultural events, where the entertainment is included. Your opportunity of leisure is restricted to this means of communication and information that it is passed, and access therefore to a minimal portion of leisure compared to other layers of society who have access to movie theaters, clubs, festivals, sports, among others.

The leisure activities geared to social development favoring the recognition of questioning about their own reality, social integration, social responsibilities, rights as a citizen from the keen sensitivity staff, for encouraging self-improvement, whether it is the recreation area of training as a human, based on its dual educational aspect: by educating and for leisure (Marcellino, 1996, p. 50).[3] In his leisure by means educating the power of the activities to work values, conduct and behavior. Educating for leisure has its characteristics of free choice and more authentic expression with a higher degree of knowledge that allows the exercise of choice between various alternatives, the reduction of barriers imposed by prejudice, and instruments of

defense against globalization and homogenization of content bound by mass media in de-emphasizing its defects through the development of critical spirit.

Following the same line of reasoning to educate and to the leisure, one of the instruments used are quite colonies on vacation.[4] The activities of the colonies on vacation emphasize the leadership, ethical values, arts and communication for children in the region where it is held. One of the goals is to ensure that children are aware of social problems and finding creative ways to engage in social initiatives.

There are several activities that could develop into a colony of holidays and this varies according to age. Each activity is against the interest and growth stages of the child and can be physical, civic, social, cultural and artistic. Can be conducted various activities, such as ecological tours, recreational games, workshops, arts, sports, karaoquê, informative lectures, Gymkhana, murals showing the activities undertaken, among other tournaments.

To carry out the activities it is necessary to adjust two factors: 1) the extent requirement of the activity of the psychophysical ability of the child, so that it has a greater motivation to carry out the joke, sport or game, not falling into boredom for being too easy or leading to anxiety, because it is too difficult. 2) to suit the preference of the child activity, which most often is for his greater awareness and respect. Being extremely important to know what activities are of greater preference for gender and age.

Our job was to sample a Vacation colony held at the Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF) in the year 2008, aimed especially for children in the community surrounding the university. People from the neighborhoods west of Juiz de Fora, known for low-income, for which it was prepared a program of activities that aimed to develop means that children go from elementary level to higher levels and thus develop a more critical and creativity.

During the structuring of activities in the colony was something necessary to develop them advocating cooperative[5] activities, where children, regardless of gender, social class, neighborhood, school, age, family, which would cooperate with the other being a clear idea of where the group, was of the utmost importance to the next, and the physical integrity of it. These activities were chosen to strengthen the relationship between the neighborhoods, living in constant conflicts with cases until the death. There is a consensus in the scientific community of which activities are the best choice among the age group and gender, creating the need for studies that could evaluate this.

The games cooperative emerged from concern about the excessive valuation given to individualism and competition exacerbated in modern society, most especially in Western culture. Considered as a natural and normal value of human society, the competition has been adopted as a rule in virtually all sectors of society, we have competed in places such as people and at times that we would not have, and still less should. Examples of cooperative games, games such as "human knot", "street and boulevard", "games of detective" among others.

Purpose

This study aimed to evaluate the level of satisfaction and interest of the participants in relation to the proposed activities in the colony on vacation, differing gender and age, where each subject specify the activity that most liked and least liked that.

Methodology

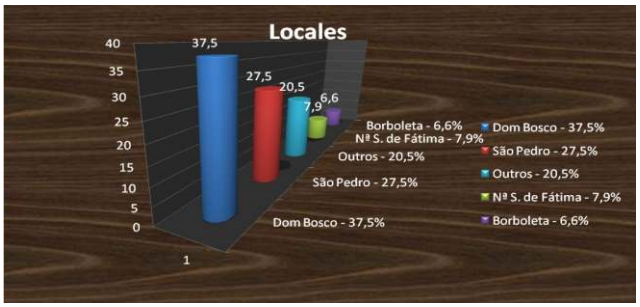
The colony was on vacation during the past month of January 2008, with 358 enrolled. Throughout this event, with participants trying to develop, practices a leisure related to the interests of cultural entertainment: physical, artistic, manuals, social. The activities were divided according to age group of children, who were divided into subgroups (A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B2, B3 and C). 105 interviews were conducted (29.3% of total participants) with demographics and social as well as their preferences for proposed activities (the most liked and least liked that). Has been given, yet, a note of evaluation of the colony.

Among the activities of the program of the colony, are: activities "Break Ice" (name of dynamic, dynamic of the sculpture), artistic gymnastics, trampoline of Gymnastics, soccer, poultry, burned, basketball, cooperative games, recreational games, volleyball, handball, athletics, origami, karaoquê among others, always geared to playing with dynamic aspects inclusive and cooperative.

Results

The results for the district where they reside showed that: 37.5% were from the neighborhood Dom Bosco, 27.5% of the San Pedro district, 7.9% of the neighborhood Our Lady of Fatima, 6.6% of butterfly and 20, 5% of other diverse neighborhoods around the university in federal court from outside or another city.

Equation 1 - DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



The ages of respondents ranged from 04 to 15 years, and 46.67% of males and 53.33% female. Regarding the dissemination of the colony was 29.52% knows by colleagues, posters by 15.23%, 11.42% of his representative district, and 38% by other means.

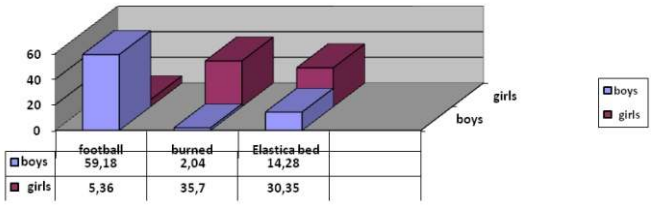
Among the activities carried out, those were: soccer, elastic bed (springboard), burned, artistic gymnastics, basketball and volleyball. 63.8% of the children already knew the activities and while 36.19% said not knowing the activities. Among those activities that have significant statistical weight were: soccer, elastic bed and burned.

For the answers we have seen, in terms of activities, that issues of gender reflected in the interest of the participants, because for the male audience of football activity was the most appreciated by the ages of 06 to 14 years (59.18%), while 55.10% of the total are between 07 and 13 years. The fire however was only 2.04% (10 years) of appreciation among boys. Secondly, with preference for only 14.28% (age from 8 to 14 years) was the elastic bed. Already in the female audience on the contrary, the

assessment by Football got 5.36% (age: 07, 09 and 10 years), a burned with 35.7% (age 06 to 15 years, while 28.57% is between 08 to 13 years) of assessment and elastic bed with 30.35% (from age 07 to 16 years, while 28.57% is between 07 and 13 years). (Table 1 and 2).

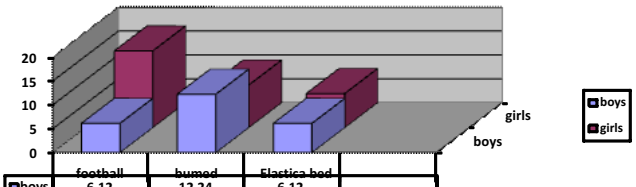
Assessing the relationship between the groups with the group and 87.61% said not feel excluded from the group and said all children back into a colony next vacation.

Table 1 ACTIVITIES YOU MOST ENJOY



	football	burned	Elastica bed
boys	59,18	2,04	14,28
girls	5,36	35,7	30,35

Table 2 - ACTIVITIES THAT I WANT LESS



	football	bumed	Elastica bed
boys	6,12	12,24	6,12
girls	16,07	8,92	7,14

Conclusion

The study showed that there are different interests and preferences of leisure activities among young people. Thus, it is the responsibility of the teacher of physical education to make the process of recreation and social development more motivated and interesting, adjusting the relationship the best type of activity, subjects who carry them out.

Given the limitations of this study, we can not build upon the preference of activities for all media and cultures, and further studies on the preference of activities by gender and age.

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Endereço: Rua Santos Dumont 250/404 Grambery 36010 510 - Juiz de Fora/MG - Brasil
caroltavaresef@yahoo.com.br

YOUTH CAMPS: PREFERENCE OF ACTIVITIES BY GENDER AND AGE

The entertainment has been gaining increasing importance in modern society, especially as a means of social development, taking the holiday as a colony of them. This work was to sample a Vacation colony held at the Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF) in the year 2008, aimed at young people in poor communities around the UFJF. Purpose: Among the activities addressed in the colony of holidays which were better preference for gender, and age. Methodology: questionnaire evaluation of the colony, where they were interviewed 30% of children who ranged from ages 4 to 16 years, where he assessed the activity in which children liked most and least liked it. Results: 59% of the boys chose football, 14% preferred bed elastic and less like that was burned (12%) cited the girls 35% and 31% prefer burning bed elastic and activity that was the least liked football (16%). Conclusion: It must fit the activity in relation to gender and age group, as well as make further similar studies.

Keywords: Youth camps, Favorite activities and Social development

DES CAMPS DE JEUNES: LA PRÉFÉRENCE DES ACTIVITÉS PAR SEXE ET PAR ÂGE

Le spectacle a été de plus en plus importance dans la société moderne, en particulier en tant que moyen de développement social, prenant le congé comme une colonie d'entre eux. Ce travail a été à l'échantillon une colonie de vacances qui s'est tenue à l'Université fédérale de Juiz de Fora (UFJF) en l'an 2008, à l'intention des jeunes dans les communautés pauvres autour de la UFJF. Objectif: Parmi les activités traitées dans la colonie de vacances qui ont été mieux préférence pour le sexe et l'âge. Méthodologie: questionnaire d'évaluation de la colonie, où ils ont été interrogés 30% des enfants ayant l'âge variait de 4 à 16 ans, où il a évalué l'activité dans laquelle les enfants plus aimé et moins aimé. Résultats: 59% des garçons ont choisi de football, 14% préfèrent lit élastique et moins comme ça a été brûlé (12%) ont mentionné les filles 35% et 31% préfèrent élastique lit de combustion et de l'activité qui a été le moins aimé le football (16%). Conclusion: Il doit correspondre à l'activité en matière de sexe et groupe d'âge, ainsi que de faire d'autres études similaires.

Mots-clés: Camps de vacances, Activités favorites et le Développement social

CAMPAMENTOS JUVENILES: LA PREFERENCIA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES POR SEXO Y EDAD

El entretenimiento ha ido ganando cada vez más importancia en la sociedad moderna, especialmente como medio de desarrollo social, teniendo las vacaciones como una colonia de ellos. Este trabajo fue una muestra de colonia de vacaciones se celebró en la Universidad Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF) en el año 2008, destinadas a los jóvenes en las comunidades pobres de todo el UFJF. Objetivo: Entre las actividades dirigidas en la colonia de vacaciones que mejor preferencia por el sexo, y edad. Metodología: cuestionario de evaluación de la colonia, donde fueron entrevistados el 30% de los niños que oscilaban entre las edades de 4 a 16 años, donde se evaluó la actividad en la que los niños gustado más y menos le gustó. Resultados: el 59% de los chicos optó por el fútbol, el 14% prefiere la cama elástica y menos como el que se quemó (12%) citó el 35% de las niñas y el 31% prefiere la quema de la cama elástica y la actividad fue la que menos le gustaba el fútbol (16%). Conclusión: Se debe ajustarse la actividad en relación con el género y grupo de edad, así como realizar más estudios similares.

Palabras clave: Campamentos juveniles, Actividades favoritas y Desarrollo social

COLÔNIA DE FÉRIAS: PREFERÊNCIA DE ATIVIDADES POR GÊNERO E IDADE

O lazer vem ganhando cada vez mais importância na sociedade moderna, principalmente como meio de desenvolvimento social, tendo a colônia de férias como um deles. Este trabalho teve como amostra uma colônia de férias realizada na Universidade Federal de Juiz de fora (UFJF), no ano de 2008,destinadas a jovens da comunidade carente ao entorno na UFJF. *Objetivo*: Dentre as atividades abordadas na colônia de férias quais foram de melhor preferência por gênero, e idade. *Metodologia:* questionário avaliativo da colônia, onde foram entrevistadas 30 % das crianças que variavam das idades de 4 a 16 anos, onde se avaliava a atividade em que a criança mais gostou e a que ela menos gostou. *Resultados*: 59% dos meninos preferiram futebol,14% preferiram cama elástica e a que menos gostaram foi queimada (12%,)já as meninas 35% prefiram queimada e 31% cama elástica e a atividade que menos gostaram foi o futebol(16%). Conclusão: Deve-se adequar a atividade em relação a gênero e idade do grupo, assim como realizar mais estudos semelhantes.

Palavras-chave: Colônia de férias, Atividades preferidas e Desenvolvimento social