175 - PEDAGÓGICA THE IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY IN EDUCATION - A NEW POLICY AND ORGANIZE EDUCATE SOCIETY FOR BRAZILIAN GINGA

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INTRODUCTION

The policy of organizing and educating the swings by Brazilian society is not new. We ai sports like football, with his dribble waddle, the Brazilian music with his swing's Ginger, and many examples in the life of the Brazilian people, with their movements to come and go, the balance of dance. The poultry is not new, but it is interesting as it combines good part of that swings, a characteristic of the Brazilian people. A set of movements symmetrical, flexible, rhythmic, precise,graceful and happy that we refer to childhood. Currently, poultry has been gaining space in Brazilian society, for his recognition as a form of sport, by its inclusion in school curricula, and now in addition to teaching pedagogy. It is known that Capoeira is a sport that was included in school lessons for their socio-cultural richness. His pedagogy is organizing and educating their students, through games and songs from the african-Brazilian culture. It is a sport that favors the pedagogical aspects of education, for his liaison with the Brazilian social-historical reality. Meaning that our culture is rich and creative, both in learning how to transmit knowledge. The policy of organizing and educating society on the swings begin to show results. Shows that a part of literacy for children, can also be learned or supplied, in lessons and games of poultry occurring in a socio-cultural addition to the participants of this type. Knowledge, movement and Ginger, increasingly present in the formation of culture and sports of Brazil, which draws the attention of both Brazilian and foreign scholars, as the pedagogy of Brazilian swings.

This test is characterized in the scientific methodology as a bibliographic and documentary study, conducted through a literature review and analysis of content and documents, which aims to demonstrate the importance of education and teaching capoeira in schools, gyms and clubs, for a socio-political and cultural education.

For both, are presented studies of several authors on the development of the children who participate in recreational classes with poultry. Has important information and references for the improvement of professional Fitness and capoeira that practice or are involved with the sport. Introducing the dimensions of poultry training and the expected results in its practical use, through joints of poultry teaching with the teaching-learning.

HOME OF THE SOCIAL AND SPORTS ORGANIZATION OF POULTRY

From 1930, the poultry came to be seen with a different connotation for society in general, maybe this has occurred according to the method developed by Manoel dos Reis Machado, the Master Bimba, which codified the poultry, creating a hierarchical pattern, and their Students were fruits of an educational system influenced by the military hierarchy. The discipline that Bimba implemented in the poultry master gave him a look attractive sectors to recognize that structural rules, standards, hierarchy and prizes. (SILVA, 1991, p.23).

The poultry created by Master Bimba conquered and occupied spaces important in society, spreading in all Brazilian states. In 1961, the poultry, in the form of sport was introduced into the curriculum for the teaching of Military Police of the state of Guanabara. On December 26, 1972, the poultry was approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture as a sport. (SILVA, 1993, p.23).

As the teacher parakeet Green (FREITAS, 2003, p.11) "The poultry is more present in Brazilian society today, than it could ever imagine." Continues the professor, compared with changes in the means of information saying that it "places before adentrou banned as of luxury condominiums and clubs elitizados, large enterprises, social projects, universities, tourist presentations and now one of the major media advisers of art: the school. "

"The poultry to prove that through committed professionals, can be articulated to the teaching-learning relationship and it is very important in education, proving that she is a study of culture body passed on to pupils lessons in Brasilia, historical identity and citizenship (FREITAS , 2003, p.11).

Currently with the inclusion of poultry in the curriculum of several schools of Physical Education of Brazil, the Ministry of Education, by SEED / ME, receive reinforcement of Law No. 10,639, from 09th January 2003, amending Law No. 9.394, 20 November 1996, which sets the guidelines and bases for national education, to include in the official curriculum of the Network of Education mandating the theme "History and Afro-Brazilian culture."

A DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHY OF SPORTS AND EDUCATION

The poultry is history, philosophy, sense of Brazilian, music, dance, play, rhythm, love, poetry, education, culture and is the art of playing with their bodies in time and space, not only in terms of psychomotricity But also the historical context of our Brazilian identity. All this Pulsing in a single pulse and harmony, reminding us life itself.

The philosophy of capoeira allows us to discuss what we should understand by Education, providing us with the thought that we need to analyze the problems which are before us and providing us with the smartness to find the most appropriate solution. He was reflecting on the phenomena that happens in nature, and are making conclusions that the man could go doing their achievements in all fields of science or the arts or the lyrics. (SILVA, 1993, p.25).

Movement and life are synonymous for children. We can understand that the poultry presents a number of reasons to be inserted into school and social context, it is an activity that presents a very playful character at the same time, it is a sport rich in content: (movement, musicality, and historical issues geographic, discipline and so on.) is what he says Casa Grande, (1995, Apud FREITAS, 1997)

JOGING AND PLAY TO LEARN.

The game began to be applied to education mainly in the New School and the so-called active methods. This idea has already happened in 1632, by which presented its blueprint for education. The game has today, therefore, educational purposes that can turn quickly in accordance with the objective of who plays.

According to Professor green parakeet, "the games and the games have some differences. The play is an activity more free, the game has rules "(FREITAS, 2003, p.14). For Kishimoto, "the child, to develop should not only look and listen, but

act and produce their needs watching and nature" (1997, Apud FREITAS 2003), so the manual work, the children's toys and games have a function basic education.

The games are effective teaching tools, with the game the children build their knowledge and develop their thinking in accordance with their development. As Jacquim, "the game is a challenge for the child, and if there was much talk about issues of competition and aggressiveness, but when the educator is aware that the collective work in the socialization is very important, the game will have another meaning "(1960 Apud FREITAS 2003).

The games provide entertainment the process of literacy in the initial series, kindergarten and elementary school, because both need concrete objects to build your knowledge. The game develops and require persistence and imagination of initiatives taken intellectuals, therefore strengthens the educational process from the moment when the educator is predisposes to study and learn the limitations physical, psychological and social systems of each child, not to mention the experiences that children experience inside and outside the school. From a cultural and social, playful tends to the children insert their environment, teaching them various aspects of their culture Thus, the playful game has three major roles in the development of the child: the psychological, pedagogical and the socializing. It is these factors that make the entertainment is essential in poultry teaching, for which it seeks to address and answer these three functions necessary for the development of the child.

Playing the game is part of life, then it is important to take all this joke to the side of learning (FREITAS, 2003, p.19). The learning games and are interlinked, the two provide the know. Thus, the educational game takes the child to interact and have knowledge in an integrated manner and educator must always remember that the child works and plays when plays when you work. With this must include the game in the practices of teaching as a way to work and not merely as a simple activity. (FREITAS, 1997, p.17).

MOVIMENT, MUSICALIZAÇÃO AND PATTERNS IN DEVELOPMENT cognitive, affective, PHYSICAL AND POWER OF BEING HUMAN

In developing engine that every child has the support maternal benefits have to face the world with success. Right moves with ease because it has a great balance, a good coordination of arms and legs and his drive has perfect rhythm. (LE BOULCH, 1982)

The children when complete 3 years of age already have a basic motor, with strong and agile feet. His motor coordination is well balanced and more fluid, to walk the arms balance equal to adults, you know down and climbing stairs. (GALLAHUE, 2001).

For Le Boulch, (1982) and even the spontaneous movement that instinctive movement, and that kind of movement they do not learn from the adults find themselves, and a well coordinated and rhythmic motion

According VERDERI (2000) "the music is a phenomenon body, and the child comes into contact with the universe sound, even before birth, and the music enhances the emotional and sensory functions, making the child stimulates his movements because he is the existence of life. " We need the movement to survive and also through the movement can have the pace.

The berimbau, bass, tambourine and other instruments are very curious and intriguing to children. It is necessary that children learn to play before she knows the sound produced and all components and accessories that are among the instruments (FREITAS, 2005).

The pace is part of our world and this is the characterization of human life, animal and plant. In music the pace can be fast or slow and must understand their variations. In children the pace can be stimulated through the palms, whistles, out of fingers, etc. .. All children have rhythm even before birth, and is the responsibility of the educator adapt and improve the pace. The intensity and duration are variables that determine the factors of speed (VERDERI, 2000).

The pace and an element of great importance in music by determining the movements and palpitations. The pace and vital conditioning in our day to day by our movements and physiological rhythms, these rhythms and that is the basis of our sense of balance and harmony, and for all that we consider in the world. (JEANDOT, 1993).

In the cognitive development of the child they are not much attention and the attention this time increases, thus they become very creative and demand the attention of adults. This phase deals with the pre-operational reasoning, and are curious to know why. (GALLAHUE, 2001).

Already the psicomotrocidade aims to develop the communicative aspect of the body, which is tantamount to giving the individual the opportunity to master his body, to save energy to think about his gestures in order to increase her effectiveness and aesthetics, to supplement and improve their balance (GOMES, 1995, p. 21)

DIMENSIONS OF POULTRY PEDAGÓGICA early childhood

Currently the poultry presents the most varied dimensions that shape their goals through participation and conduct, and they directly influence the other dimensions. (SILVA, 1993) Children 3 to 6 years to enter the school still has a large family primarily with the mother. Because this time the child enters the school context is very important to transition and knowledge of the environment and the world. (LE BOULCH, 1982)

It is important for the child experiencing new experiences, discoveries and acquisitions. The poultry should be teaching in that context playful forms, as the play articulated the poultry nurture the child to an educational program for motor activity, and this proposal with the teacher raises poultry in children, autonomy, creativity and responsibility and such work should have as a basis for forming socio-cultural reality, the areas of development and knowledge of the child (BOZ, 2007).

The poultry has as one of its goals to drive structure of the child, seeking a balance between their needs both individually as collectively, using recreational activities to develop their body awareness and spatial-temporal and understand the relationships with others and the world (BOZ , 2007).

The characteristic of poultry based on the activities of motor stimulation. So the idea of Boz (2007, Apud Krebs 1994) believes that a child has to develop the highest number of movements to present themselves in this mature stage of early childhood education movements that are fundamental: manipulation, locomotion and stabilization.

According to Krebs (1994 Apud, BOZ 2007) is called theory of specialization motor, the poultry integrated early childhood education, always respecting the children and their needs related to itself and the world.

The paradigm, individual / environment presented by Krebs (1994 Apud, BOZ 2007) provides that depends on the individuality of nature's biological child and society is the respect of dealing with different contexts in which it is inserted. And the child 3 to 6 years are extremely active and through movements always testing its limits engines. And the poultry and one of the only subjects that works the most extensive and creative movements of children and giving them confidence for their future autonomy.

The size of capoeira teacher who is dedicated to the training of the child, taking into account the simplicity of movement, expression and the need for participation, impatience and inherent innocence of children, adding to the fun in music,

in dance, in folklore, especially in knowledge. According Freitas (2003) during the 3 to 4 years, the educator should be interested in the educational process involving the child, study and know their limitations without ignoring the experience they lived inside or outside the school, considering their maturity. At 5 to 6 years children go through very rapid changes from the physical and emotional at that age the kids learn how to teach them.

To Freitas (2005), and of paramount importance seek, in other areas of studies to increase the work with the poultry with children 3 to 6 years. These methods of movement and adapted to ensure that children learn to poultry with more pleasure and fun way, because this way and that is part of their world and that some adults try to destroy so early.

According Gallahue (2001) of the children before the age of 6 can never to specialize in their movements and so stimulate the movements of naturally playful way.

The children of kindergarten age 3 to 6 years still does not have much concept of balance, space and laterality, we should work without its movement rush because they are discovering their body awareness and everyone should remember three things important to teach capoeira: Play, play and play. (LE BOULCH, 1982).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The poultry educational work initiated by de Freitas, without the pretense of meeting the legal provisions that guide our education, is a milestone unprecedented, for simplicity and clarity didactic and his care to develop its methods, by respecting the training and biological Playful children.

We hope that methods such as poultry educational initiated by Professor Green parakeet, to be applied to teaching and learning can serve to encourage educators and that one day that everyone can look back and see what we have done something important and significant to the development of its Students setting yes, a harmonious and complementary relationship between poultry and education.

We believe that putting ideas like that of capoeira teaching in positive practices will be easy to verify that the issue of teacher education and cultural integration, must always be present and be highly valued by following a policy of redemption and social construction of Brazilian culture. Adding in education "the jeitinho" of Brazil. That: creative, happy, relaxed, and the Gingas wheels. Otherwise the child plays much better alone.

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ABSTRACT

It is known that Capoeira is a sport that was included in school lessons for their socio-cultural richness. His pedagogy is organizing and educating their students, through games and songs from the african-Brazilian culture. It is a sport that favors the pedagogical aspects of education, for his liaison with the Brazilian social-historical reality. Meaning that our culture is rich and creative, both in learning how to transmit knowledge. The policy of organizing and educating society on the swings begin to show results. Shows that a part of literacy for children, can also be learned or supplied, in lessons and games of poultry occurring in a socio-cultural addition to the participants of this type. Knowledge, movement and Ginger, increasingly present in the formation of culture and sports of Brazil, which draws the attention of both Brazilian and foreign scholars, as the pedagogy of Brazilian swings. This test is characterized in the scientific methodology as a bibliographic and documentary study, conducted through a literature review and analysis of content and documents, which aims to demonstrate the importance of education and teaching capoeira in schools, gyms and clubs, for a socio-political and cultural education. For both, are presented studies of several authors on the development of the children who participate in recreational classes with poultry. Has important information and references for the improvement of professional Fitness and capoeira that practice or are involved with the sport. Introducing the dimensions of poultry training and the expected results in its practical use, through joints of poultry teaching with the teaching-learning.

KEY WORDS: Pedagogical Capoeira - Education - Politics of Ginga

PEDAGOGICA L'IMPORTANCE DE LA VOLAILLE DANS L'ÉDUCATION - UNE NOUVELLE POLITIQUE ET DE S'ORGANISER POUR ÉDUQUER LA SOCIÉTÉ BRÉSILIENNE GINGA

ABSTRACT

Il est connu que la capoeira est un sport qui a été inscrite à l'école pour des leçons de leurs intérêts socio-culturelle. Sa pédagogie est l'organization et l'éducation de leurs étudiants, à travers des jeux et des chansons de l'Afrique-culture brésilienne. C'est un sport qui favorise les aspects pédagogiques de l'éducation, de sa liaison avec la social-brésilien réalité historique. Ce qui signifie que notre culture est riche et créative, à la fois en apprenant à transmettre des connaissances. La politique de l'organization de la société et l'éducation sur la balançoire commence à montrer des résultats. Montre qu'une partie de l'alphabétisation pour les enfants, peuvent également être tirés ou fournis, dans les enseignements et les jeux de volailles qui se produisent dans un environnement socio-culturel outre aux participants de ce type. De connaissances, de circulation et de gingembre, de plus en plus présent dans la formation de la culture et des sports du Brésil, qui attire l'attention des deux brésiliens et étrangers, comme la pédagogie de l'brésilien des balançoires. Ce test est caractérisé dans la méthodologie scientifique en tant

que bibliographique et documentaire étude, réalisée par le biais d'une revue de la littérature et de l'analyze de contenu et de documents, qui vise à démontrer l'importance de l'éducation et l'enseignement capoeira dans les écoles, les gymnases et les salles de clubs, pour socio-politique et l'éducation culturelle. Pour les deux, sont présentées des études de plusieurs auteurs sur le développement des enfants qui participent à des cours de loisirs avec des volailles. A d'importantes informations et des références pour l'amélioration de la condition physique et le professionnel qui pratique la capoeira ou sont impliqués dans le sport. Présentant les dimensions de la volaille de formation et les résultats escomptés dans son usage pratique, à travers les joints des volailles d'enseignement avec l'enseignement-apprentissage.

MOTS CLÉS: Capoeira pédagogiques - Education - Politique de Ginga

LA IMPORTANCIA PEDAGÓGICA DE LAS AVES DE CORRAL EN LA EDUCACIÓN - UNA NUEVA POLÍTICA DE EDUCAR Y ORGANIZAR PARA LA SOCIEDAD BRASILEÑA GINGA

RESUMEN

Se sabe que la capoeira es un deporte que se incluyó en la escuela de sus enseñanzas socio-cultural riqueza. Su pedagogía es organizar y educar a sus estudiantes, a través de juegos y canciones de África y de la cultura brasileña. Es un deporte que favorece a los aspectos pedagógicos de la educación, por su enlace con la brasileña social-la realidad histórica. Lo que significa que nuestra cultura es rica y creativa, tanto en el aprendizaje de cómo transmitir los conocimientos. La política de organizar y educar a la sociedad en los columpios de comenzar a mostrar resultados. Muestra que una parte de la alfabetización para los niños, también puede ser adquirida o suministrado, en la experiencia y los juegos de aves de corral se producen en un socio-cultural además de los participantes de este tipo. El conocimiento, la circulación y jengibre, cada vez más presentes en la formación de la cultura y los deportes de Brasil, que señala a la atención de los brasileños y extranjeros estudiosos, como la pedagogía de la brasileña columpios. Esta prueba se caracteriza en la metodología científica como una bibliográfico y documental estudio, realizado a través de una revisión de la literatura y el análisis de contenido y documentos, que tiene por objeto demostrar la importancia de la educación y la enseñanza de la capoeira en las escuelas, gimnasios y clubes, para un socio-políticos y culturales la educación. Por tanto, se presentan estudios de varios autores sobre el desarrollo de los niños que participan en las clases de recreo con aves de corral. Tiene información importante y las referencias para la mejora profesional de fitness y capoeira que la práctica o están involucrados con el deporte. La introducción de las dimensiones de la formación de aves de corral y los resultados esperados en su uso práctico, a través de las articulaciones de las aves de corral con la enseñanza de la enseñanza-aprendizaje.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Capoeira Pedagógico - Educación - Política de Ginga

A IMPORTÂNCIA PEDAGÓGICA DA CAPOEIRA NA EDUCAÇÃO - UMA NOVA POLíTICA DE ORGANIZAR E EDUCAR A SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA PELA GINGA

RESUMO

Sabe-se que a Capoeira é uma modalidade desportiva que foi inserida nos ensinamentos escolares pela sua riqueza sócio-cultural. Sua pedagogia vem organizando e educando seus aprendizes, por meio de jogos e de canções provenientes da cultura afro-brasileira. É uma modalidade desportiva que favorece os aspectos pedagógicos do ensino, pela sua articulação com a realidade histórico-social brasileira. Significando que nossa cultura é rica e criativa, tanto em adquirir como em transmitir conhecimentos. A política de organizar e educar a sociedade pela ginga começa a mostrar resultados. Mostra que, uma parte da alfabetização das crianças, também pode ser aprendida ou suprida, nas aulas e nos jogos de capoeira ocorrendo um acréscimo sócio-cultural aos participantes dessa modalidade. Conhecimentos, movimentos e gingas, cada vez mais presentes na formação da cultura e do esporte do brasileiro, que tanto chama a atenção de estudiosos brasileiros e estrangeiros, como a pedagogia da ginga brasileira. O presente ensaio cientifico se caracteriza na metodologia adotada como um estudo bibliográfico e documental, realizado através de uma revisão de literatura e analise de conteúdo e documentos, que objetiva demonstrar a importância pedagógica do ensino da capoeira nas escolas, academias e clubes, em prol de uma política sócio-educacional e cultural. Para tanto, são apresentados estudos de diversos autores sobre o desenvolvimento das crianças que participam de aulas recreativas com a capoeira. Trazendo importantes informações e referências para o aprimoramento dos profissionais da Educação Física e Capoeiristas que praticam ou estão envolvidos com essa modalidade desportiva. Apresentando as dimensões da capoeira pedagógica e os resultados esperados na sua utilização prática, por meio de articulações da capoeira pedagógica com o ensino-aprendizagem.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Capoeira Pedagógica Educação Política da Ginga.