200 - MODERN SPORT'S GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE RUDIMENTARINESS OF BASKETBALL PRACTICED BY WOMEN.

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1- The Modern Sport

Historically, The Industrial Revolution occurred in England final century XIX, it propitiates serious social transformations in Europe. According to Elias (1992), the nearest contact between aristocratic and workers' sons beginning experiences changes, that were worries motives between the most conservatives, that felt the need to realize a reform to avert the young's attention, of politic problems, because they understood that these should be reached by governors. The Englishman Thomas Arnold, cited by Tubino (1992) who was a school director very respected in England, and that his methods were adopted by others English schools, believed that through sport, it would be possible to decrease this revolutionary young's tendencies, and also to develop the self-confidence, and the responsibility sense.

To Tubino (1992) Arnold established relations between the education and the sport and even in a budding way, the educator saw in sport educational possibilities coherent with that historical period, that at the same time searched the discipline formation also set on liberty.

He did an educational reformulation and he implemented ideas about a teaching system more structured in liberty. This system was adopted in all England expanding to other countries.

Tubino (1992) makes clear that Arnold believed that young should attend school to emancipate, and not to be disciplined. Young, to him, should practice the individuality while learned to respect society laws and values, what should be misunderstood with cultural appropriation that benefited the thinking and values predominant and vigouring at that time.

To Lenk (1972, p. 142) sport was useful to canalize, deviate and to make neutral the dangerous conducts to socio political system. To the author, this was should to authoritarian pattern of learning competitive behaviors that were transmitted and assimilated in point to adapt subjects in a repressive way, impeding the begging of a critical conscience. He considered yet that sport was a system establishment phenomenon, because it generate conformism in the presence of domination and also, to deviate the subjects of their instincts, to smooth the conflicts and to de-politicize.

Sport as a socio cultural phenomenon has influenced the diverse sector of social life as: education, politic, economy, leisure, and tourism, and others. It is a wide range phenomenon that acquired meanings in the way that it was possible to partially interpret it. In this way Gebara (2000, in MOREIRA, 2000) reinforced this idea when he wrote that "…modern sport is an object in constitution: it is not yet constituted to permit its comprehension from a pre concept model analyses; not impediment being the models of fundamental analyses to the problematic theme development" (GEBARA, 2000 apud MOREIRA, 2000, p. 100).

Thus, the theorists those have dedicated and dedicate to get forward in this comprehension, offer data, when cursed this way, recovering significant aspects of object construction, at same time that these analyses could be constituted in observations ways of society itself. In this sense, Dunning and Elias (1995), through sport they observed wide range of relationship and social behaviors. Also accordingly with these authors, modern sport is a recent phenomenon, that as wrote before emerged mid century XVIII, in England, as a part of society pacification movement, until there very violent, this movement was initiated by rural owners of Whigs and Tories. The sport constituted a social integration factor during that century and in century XIX beginning.

To Elias (1992) the relation between the emergent of parliamentary government and sport in century XVIII in England, it was linked to a civilization "breakthrough". Analyzing this difference between the development of a higher economical French and English class, set that in France the autocratic and supreme way of government did not permitted that the misunderstandings and fights between factions did not review their intentions. But in England, the parliamentary regime did not authorized the opened confronts between rival factions, as it made necessary its declaration. The parliamentary society existence was dependent of argumentation power and persuasion and not by the capacity of fight that also reflected in sports, because there was violence repression.

Elias (1992) related the affinities existence between the parliamentary debates and the sport confronts that were "…competitions in which gentlemen suppressed the use of violence or in case of sports spectators, as for example, in horses races or in boxing, where it was searched to eliminate or moderate, always as possible, the violence". (ELIAS, 1992, p.64).

To the author, during century XX, the regularly physical competitions understood as "sports", were used as symbolic representations, not violent, of competitions between states.

The author searched the reasons that this competitions games civilization and restriction of violence had and also that this civilization had its origin in England. At doing this, he interpret that the fast attitudes of control of violence dissemination through sport began in the necessity of other Europeans countries in decreasing violence.

Elias (1992) analyzing historically the inter-relations between the social transformations and sport, helped us to visualize the feminine basketball, object of this paper, that presented itself as a few disseminated practice, if compared to others in actually, by women. One of the possible factors is due to sport distance and its organization from human needs and social linked to emotion, excitement and pleasure that can be suppressed by ludic practices.

Elias and Dunning (1992) studying the human excitement search in social life, involved with soccer use as a model of analyses and interpretation of these relations and reactions.

To the authors, sports in general were competitions that involved physical force and they were organized from rules created to violence control purpose and to decrease the negative aspects of practices, as physical damages, determinate behaviors of who practices and who do not.

Thus, when a soccer game is watched, it is not the climax represented by victory of our team that offers emotion and pleasure. With effect, if game is, in itself, not interesting, until the triumph of victory it can be, in a certain way, a disillusion… (ELIAS, 1992, p.47-48).

This ludic practice keeps relation with leisure and were studied by Elias and Dunning (1992).

As we already wrote, the interests of Elias and Dunning (1992) were in comprehending society, in which even more people used sport in free time, participating direct or indirectly (watching) to this confronts not violent, of body abilities.

Sport as a ludic base, historically has interested men, and accordingly to Betti (1997) systematized it, re-dimensioning it from their new relations, including and preponderantly that linked to social time, coming from relations since Industrial Revolution, when new dimensioning was gave to work.

Two elements were important to the construction of our argues about study in this study: the first one was human interest,

the second one, was the possibility of individual and collective development in social life.

As Elias e Dunning (1992), this is confirmed, when a great number of people in all world, is evolved with sport, practicing it in various ways, creating tensions and excitements, that to them antecede themselves pleasure, they do not provoke "bloodshed" and serious injuries to participants, but they simulate situations that permit them to extravasate violent or aggressive aptitudes historically observed by authors.

In the paper named "The sport genesis: a sociological problem", Elias (1992) wrote about an emergence of sport as a physical combat, but, not violent. Comparing it with the society development in which the powers hit themselves through non violent ways. He developed an alignment of thinking relating disport, sport and power structure. These relations configure as needs, sport being to Elias and Dunning (1992) a social product, that accompanies the society transformations, in relation to conduct code and sensibility.

2- Feminine Basketball and Practice Rudimentariness: Searching Understanding

In this sense, basketball in actuality can be lost the contact with its finality to girls and women that practiced it: the pleasure, de ludic base and its sensations explained by authors, "emotions/control" - tensions (social mimesis).

The modifications going from social transformations process permitted sensibility increase and violence decrease, to the authors, did not mischaracterized the tensions and excitements experiences, case, for example, the boxing (gloves introduction, and elimination of legs use), assuming the gloves, sports characteristics with players protection increase and rules modifications.

The social transformations processes also put in evidence others ways of violence against humans. Betti (1997) also treated this theme detaching the money, the media and rules transgressions on soccer, what he called sport show. Also detached the doping cases, that besides demonstrate legally not acceptable behaviors it also can take practicer to death. This instigate us to reflect about the sensibility in sport practice of suffering, stress, limits, remembering history phases, that put the subjects between life and death as in sport genesis.

What were are discussing here is that although we agree with Elias and Dunning (1992) about the sport conceptions, we have to focus on its development, from its organization that acquired more recently in society, in which is dependent of regulators sectors, which in greater or smaller size interpret its function to human life, influenced by politics, social and economical factors. In sum, the world vision permeated in these spheres, serves as support to data direction, positives, adequate or not to a proliferation and acculturation process, it means, the one predominant culture fixation.

To Bourdieu (1983) sport is a complex of activities and sportive consume that are offered to social agents, by institutions, to supply a social demand, indicating that sport is over all in cultural phenomenon.

The institutionalization systems of modern sport, even more developed until it performance itself as a field (the sportive) constituted by public and private organs representatives of sport practicers of various modality, and to organize and normalize the practices. As sportive shows, they evolved producers and sellers, goods and services direct or indirectly linked to sport.

…it is not possible to comprehend directly the sportive phenomena in a dada moment, in a dada social ambient, putting it in direct relation with the economical and social conditions of society corresponding: the history of sport is a history relatively autonomous that, even being articulated with big happenings of economical and political history, has its own time, its own laws of evolution, its own crisis, in sum, it specific chronology. (BOURDIEU, 1983, p. 137).

So to Bourdieu (1990) it is necessary to think sport as a "complex of sportive practices" and not just as a particular sport. It is necessary to think about sportive practices searching for comprehending them as a system.

To comprehend a sportive modality it is necessary to know the space it uses in sportive system. To Bourdieu, an indicator complex can delimitate this space "…the distribution of practicers depending its position in social space, the distribution of different federations, depending the number of adepts, its richness, social characteristics of managers, etc.". (BOURDIEU, 1990, p. 208).

Bourdieu (1990) believed in the existence of relations between some sports with "interests, likes and preferences of a specific social category".(BOURDIEU, 1990, 208).

In author's vision there is a space to sportive practices that relate and maintain interdependence with spaces of socially occupied positions. So, to Bourdieu (1990) sport could assume different nuances and uses, because to him various organizations offer also space and give a lot of importance to body disciplines that he understood that the sport could be to "manipulation ruled body", being to a process of "domestication" of people. (BOURDIEU, 1990, p.220).

The configuration of female basketball practice is linked to authors' theory conceptions presented until now. Once it is characterized as non elitist practice, with rules complexity, with normative organs in various instances that coordinate it accordingly with most variety of interests and visions, as violence decrease, increase or not of tensions and excitement.

The dimension that brings to tone the excitement and pleasure of mimesis practices approached by Elias and Dunning (1992), is linked to ludic pleasure that began the sport practices by English aristocracy, which also suffered alterations resultant from appropriation process by burgage of habits and values, lastly, culture that normalized the various modalities.

Elias and Dunning (1992) considered the necessity that human being have of getting involved in sportive activities, in which the fight is fictional/mimesis. We are considering that the adversary is bigger than the own subject, held here the due behaviors proportions, since the authors agree that games or sports rules do not permit in certain way, the extermination of opposites.

Would the feminine basketball practice rudimentarized despite not attending emotion, excitement and pleasure needed in human life and that can be seen in sport? Would this game organized and managed by men, attending to real expectations of men, women, boys, girls and special need people?

Elias (1992) wrote that the strong feelings suppression, in the sense that someone preserve a "control" firm regular and complete of impulses, "affects" and emotions is a "factor" of beginning new tensions.

In this way, the public and private politics offers of sport that could get basketball should come from relations more strictly with leisure, because as say Elias (1992):

While excitement is very suppressed in occupying that is seeing habitually as serious activities of life - except the sexual excitement, that is more strictly closed to privacy - , lots of leisure occupations give an imaginary portrait that is designated to authorize the excitement, in represent, in some way, what has its origin in some real life situations, although without its risks and dangers. Movies, dances, paints, cards games, horses races, operas, police histories and soccer games - this and a lot of other ones leisure activities are of this category. (ELIAS, 1992, p. 70-71).

So, argued Elias (1992) that the animation of feelings and the excitement are favored by leisure, by habitual dynamic tension creation.

Imaginary danger, afraid or mimesis pleasure, sadness and happiness are produced and possibly solved in the disport moment. Different spirit state are evoked and maybe put in contrast, as anguish and the exaltation, the agitation and spirit peace… (ELIAS, 1992, p.71).

Logically the sportive institutionalized phenomena has interfered in basketball rules, as its professionalism altered its functioning since "tv time", since game so that divided in two twenty minutes periods, passed to be played in four ten minutes period each one, to permit showing and commercializing products and services during the intervals, specially when games were transmitted by TV. The commercialization tentative and of all that are playing, got also to attack time decrease, from thirty to twenty-four seconds.

A game in which the number of points increased because of attacks' number increase, making it more emotional, attractive and logically more rentable to sponsors.

Elias (1992) said:

The sportive values that today go to Olympic Games give notable examples. The fights for world records initiate a different direction to sport development. The mimesis tensions of sport leisure are dominated and patterned by global tensions and rival between various States, under a sportive happening way. When this succeeds, the sport assumes a character that, in certain aspects, is clearly different from that which reviews itself as leisure occupation. (ELIAS, 1992, p.72).

Maybe the interests by basketball practice by women in Brazil have started when they experienced the happy sensation of basking the first ball, and understanding that this did not happen by chance. Although when they were to clubs and attended an organized formal system, accordingly to described parameters. So, that practice in certain way promoted, despite to difficulties found to possibilities creation that were linked more to pleasure, emotion and energy restoration, components that moved them in basketball direction.

In Elias (1992) perspectives human tensions, fruit of way of life in society, occasioned negative and stress situations, that are controlled by mechanisms that in higher or fewer measure review itself under the form of "considerable multiplicity of leisure activities, that have this function, and that sport is a variant…"(ELIAS, 1992, p.69).

While leisure activities, maybe permits this extravasations, good form men, and to society in which he lives, but in other side, writes Elias (1992) that… "the contention of strong feelings, in the sense of someone preserve a regular control, strong and complete of impulses, emotions and affects is a factor of origin of new tensions". (ELIAS, 1992, p.69). These impulses are proper from those who want to win at any costs, controlling the tensions, by obsessive victory search. Accordingly to the author, this is a negative factor to control the social behavior.

In case of feminine basketball practice, its configuration could be of many ways, as the taken of pleasure aspect of game that could be possible since public politics of sport and leisure consider the women characteristics and that could come back the humanization of sport and secondary to its commerce.

Sport being a leisure occupation, as practice or show promotes: "agreeable mimesis tensions that conduct to a crescent excitement and to a climax of ecstasy feelings, with help from which tensions can be solved easily, as in case of your team win a sport game". (ELIAS, 1992, p. 73).

The Confederations, Federations, Leagues and Committees are in favoring of enterprises corporations and industrials that financial teams. This in a certain way helps in determinate sport that will detach in media, growing even illusory to its practice. Also is true that when sponsoring an detach team, the option by men or women create a cultural tradition of this practice, linked to the gender in question.

Unfortunately, the tradition is just as a leaving point, since the club organizations themselves are excluding, at the point of attracting millions of interested and select rigorously just the best ones.

These and a lot of others aspects of human society can not explain itself in terms of individuals ideas considered isolated, neither in terms of accumulation of these ideas. By other hand, they demand an explication in terms of social development. (ELIAS, 1992, p.85).

In this sense, ELIAS (1992) approached the social processes comparing it to game, about which he wrote: a dynamical configuration of human beings whose actions and experiences are linked continually, representing a social process in miniature.

3- Last Considerations

The rudimentariness of practice is linked to public and private politics that do not have the prevalence profile of leisure practice that is destined as said Elias (1992).

Elias (1992), concluded that: "to perceive the configuration of changes in adversaries linked in a unique process, it is essential a high distance grade". (ELIAS, 1992, p.88). In case of private and public politics of sports developed by different institutions, the expansion of basketball by practices just will happen if the proposals consider its characteristics and needs.

Then, this politics could propitiate higher levels of involvement with feminine basketball practice, because:

…the society that do not offer to its members and, in special, to youngers, enough opportunities to agreeable excitement of a fight that do not exigence, but can evolve body power and technique can, unduly, risk itself and numb their members life; can not propitiate complementary correctives to its tensions not excite produced by regular routines of social life. (ELIAS, 1992, p. 95).

Managers considering that one of basic functions that society has to their satisfaction is the pleasure propitiated, among other ways, by sport, when this produce excitement that balance the regular control of feelings out of leisure, must get this vision to planning and implementation of public and private politics of sport.

Elias (1992) considered that professionalism in sport has put the leisure sport secondary. About it he wrote:

The sportive activities realized by not professionals show, indubitably, a lower level of technique compared to the ones realized by professionals in these modalities. In other hand, the sport realized with professionals purposes can happen without happiness for those who practice; can be under the same kind of uncomfortable feeling that know other professionals activities (ELIAS, 1992, p.99).

The feminine basketball practice must be orientate by a model that do not loose the view that the essence of evolving with sport in a ludic way, interesting to not oppress the human being without assume a compensatory function.

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MODERN SPORT'S GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE RUDIMENTARINESS OF BASKETBALL PRACTICED BY WOMEN.

ABSTRACT

This paper accosts about sport and it was developed through a bibliographical research about modern sport's genesis and development, comprehending it as a socio cultural phenomenon of world interests and practice, reaching educational and from this understanding it was searched to interpret the rudimentariness feminine basketball practice, despite its harness to performance or show' sport's via; difficulty in developing feminine basketball, because of its initial masculinize model of practice and by public and private insufficiency politics. It was treated of a research with critic- dialectic approach, in which man was seen as a transformer and historical agent, politically lied, with interests by comprehension and explanation of socials and human phenomena, by more than one angle of vision, ransoming the historical dimension of approached problematic. It was concluded that feminine basketball has possibilities to be potentially, getting a greater number of citizens of all ages and socio economical and cultural conditions, through public and private politics with this aim, since the actual ways of sport organization do no collaborate enough to happen dissemination and expansion of the culture practice. Also is detachable which politics aspects of various types, lightening relations of power socially exerted influencing negatively the sportive politics continuity that includes basketball. The practice as leisure via in its base can favor its proliferation and expansion.

Key words: Sport, Basketball; Gender

GENÈSE ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU SPORT MODERNE ET LA PRATIQUE RUDIMENTAIRE DU BASKET-BALL PAR LES FEMMES.

Résumé

Cet article versé sur le sport et a été développé atravers d'ume recherche bibliographique sur le genèse et sur lê develpoppement du sport moderne, pour lê comprendre como um phénomène sociocultural d'intérêt et de pratique mondial, avec une atteinte éducative et a partir de cet entente interpreter la pratique rudimentaire du basket feminin, par son attachement versant au sporte spetacle difficulte's du developpement du basket feminin du au modele initial masculin, et aux insuffisantes politiques publiques et privés. L' homme vu par divers angles au point agent historique et transformateur situe politiquement, avec interêt par la compréhension et explications dês phénomènes humains et sociaux. Le basket feminin avec la possibilite d'élévation à une puissance, avec um plus grand numero de femmes de tout ages, et independent de leur condition social et cultural, dû a une politique publique et prive convenable. L'article aborde aussi sous lê point de vue politique, les relations sociaux que on le pouvoir d'influencer negativament la continuité de politique sportives pour le basket. La pratique comme source de loisir peu mener a sa prolifération et sor expansion.

Mot-clé: Sports, basket-ball, Genre

GÉNESIS Y DESARROLLO DEL DEPORTE MODERNO Y EL RUDIMENTO EN LA PRÁCTICA DEL BALONCESTO POR MUJERES

RESUMEN

Este artículo habla acerca del deporte y se ha desarrollado a través de una pesquisa bibliográfica sobre la génesis y el desarrollo del deporte moderno. Comprendiéndolo como un fenómeno sociocultural de interés y práctica mundial, y su importancia educativa. A partir de ese entendimiento se ha buscado interpretar el rudimento en la práctica del baloncesto femenino, analizándose su actuación en cuanto deporte de rendimiento o espectáculo y la dificultad de desarrollo de la modalidad femenina, puesto que ésta parte de un modelo inicial masculinizado de práctica y está sometida a políticas públicas y privadas insuficientes. Se trata de una pesquisa con enfoque crítico dialéctico, en la que el hombre es visto como agente histórico y transformador, ubicado políticamente, con interés vuelto a la comprensión y explicación de los fenómenos humanos y sociales, visto a través de varios ángulos y rescatando la dimensión histórica de dicha problemática. Se ha concluido que el baloncesto femenino tiene posibilidades de ser potenciado, atingiendo un número más elevado de ciudadanas de distintas edades y condiciones socioeconómicas y culturales, a través de políticas públicas y privadas que tengan en cuenta esta finalidad, ya que las actuales formas de organización del deporte no ayudan lo suficiente en la difusión y expansión de la cultura de la práctica. También se destaca que, distintos aspectos políticos desvelan que las relaciones de poder manifestadas socialmente, influyen negativamente en la continuidad de políticas deportivas que incluyen el baloncesto y que la práctica vuelta hacia el ocio, en su base, puede favorecer la difusión y expansión del deporte .

Palabras clave: deporte, baloncesto, género.

GÊNESE E DESENVOLVIMENTO DO ESPORTE MODERNO E A RUDIMENTARIZAÇÃO DA PRÁTICA DO BASQUETEBOL POR MULHERES

RESUMO

Este artigo versa sobre o esporte e se desenvolveu através de uma pesquisa bibliográfica sobre a gênese e desenvolvimento do esporte moderno, compreendendo-o como um fenômeno sociocultural de interesse e prática mundial, com alcance educacional e a partir desse entendimento buscou-se interpretar a rudimentaridade da prática do basquetebol feminino, pelo seu atrelamento à vertente esporte rendimento ou espetáculo; dificuldade de desenvolvimento do basquetebol feminino, por se partir de um modelo inicial masculinizado de prática e por políticas públicas e privadas insuficientes. Tratou-se de uma pesquisa com abordagem crítico-dialética, em que o homem foi visto como agente histórico e transformador, situado politicamente, com interesse pela compreensão e explicação dos fenômenos humanos e sociais, por mais de um ângulo de visão, resgatando a dimensão histórica da problemática abordada. Conclui-se que o basquetebol feminino tem possibilidades de ser potencializado, atingindo maior número de cidadãs de todas as faixas etárias e condições sócio econômicas e culturais, através de políticas públicas e privadas com este fim, já que as atuais formas de organização do esporte não colaboram suficientemente para que haja a disseminação e expansão da cultura da prática. Também se destaca que aspectos políticos de várias ordens, reveladores das relações de poder exercidas socialmente influenciam negativamente a continuidade de políticas esportivas que incluam o basquetebol. A prática com vertente de lazer em sua base pode favorecer sua proliferação e expansão.

Palavras- Chave: Esporte, Basquetebol, Gênero.