24 - A LOOK OF THE PRODUCTIONS BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABOUT RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS.

TEREZA ELISABETE DE F. M. PENEDO; FERNANDA BELTRÃO
Universidade Castelo Branco -UCB- RJ- BR
thbeth@hotmail.com

Introduction

Every introduction in books and articles about Rhythmic Gymnastics has as a constant basic principle to review the historic course of the modality in the world and in Brazil, with information about its emersion, formation, changes and modifications that occurred plus their inclusion in the competitive rule and competing countries.

I would like to begin this article in a different way, rethinking critically and reflexively about the learning historic evolution of the RG, with Lisistiskaia (1985) we find:

1947-1962, one period where the rhythmic gymnastics is used as half educational.

1963-1983, one period of sportive regulation.

1984 - Inclusion in the Olympics games.

From 2000 a new phase of regulation is initiated.

Is important to tell that the sport passed for nomenclature changes.

What bibliography was utilized and is utilized these days? Is it a modern one, with the constant movement of the scoring code the changes in every Olympic cicle, or the one that became out-of-date with decades, but that keeps the unchanging basic of this gymnastic model?

Even if it is not in current usage, a serious planning on RG learning (which doesn't show interest in this subject), and only the situation for a few teams, with a training program (at least we hope it develops in the same way as it did with the Brazilian Team), would the teacher and the couches constantly be outdated or the basic learning would not be so relevant that could motivate the search of new models, new ideas for the learning evolution in groups of ordinary students and without targeting on competition? Or are we only certain that the RG in Brazil targets specifically the production of gymnasts and forgets the educative and psychomotor aspects?

TUBINO, (19) quoted in his book, "As três dimensões do esporte"(1979), that the sport modality can be summed up to three categories, which he states as leisure, educational, and result which mean that , it is not only the participation of the child in a sport modality that makes him/her an athlete, but there is a long road to get there.

Because of this critical and reflexive inquiry we put our interest for a comparative analysis of bibliographic productions related to the RG, we are able to historically know what is written and produced in RG, past and present, with the objective of enlightenment of sporting model and basic support for teachers and possible researchers.

Objectives

This is our purpose, not the history of the modality but what was produced in biography and specific articles in the area. This is one analyzes qualitative, and the idea is to research the bibliographic productions related to the sporting theme. E v e n which all the technology, the book continues to be vital for the personal and professional background of any teacher or coach.

Methodology

It was compiled as a data basis for this sample of bibliographical references of national and international books utilized in Rhythmic Gymnastics accessible, and executing a search of titles.

-The publication year and re-edition times.

-The given titles as references to the theme, Rhythmic Gymnastics.

-The country where its productions originated.

Three categories for the study of the data were chosen:

-Published subjects:

a) pedagogic themes.

b) Competition.

c) Scientific articles.

-National and international publications (for the publication year or re-edition times)

-Indication of countries where the work has been published.

Publications in English, French, Spanish and articles in English and German.

The previous publications the 1950 had been excluders.

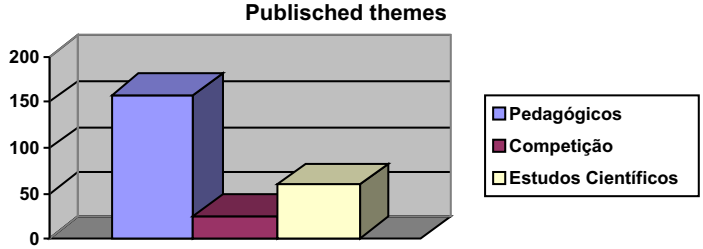
Results

Published themes:

•As pedagogic publications, its considered publications related to Rhythmic Gymnastics teaching in school and sporting initiations.

•As competition publications, it's considered the ones related to Rhythmic Gymnastics as a revenue sport.

•As publications on scientific studies, it's considered articles about Rhythmic Gymnastics with regard to themes as: heart monitoring, motor abilities, training injuries, morphologic analysis and so on.



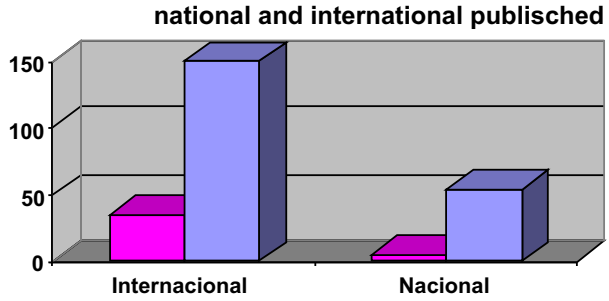
Graphic Analysis 1

1- The pedagogic theme is a constant in the history of R.G., in spite of a decline in this position nationally and easily demonstrated because Brazil still use publications not updated for 30 years.

2- The article regarding to competition originated in Switzerland by Rinald (rope arbitration), however Cuba displayed sufficient initiative in this area.

3- Scientific studies are rising because R.G. is established as a revenue sport creating, at the same time, appropriate studies.

2- Publication of National and International graphics.



Graphic Analysis 2

Between 1950 and 1974 the countries that most produced bibliographies of the so-called, these days, R.G., were German and France. These countries marked their productions with a line traditionally pedagogical. In 1963 the FIG recognized this sport as a modality.

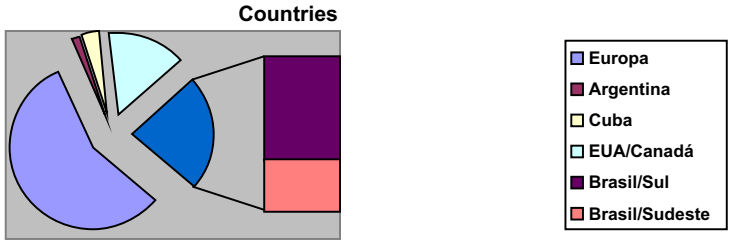
The beginning of the bibliographical productions in Brazil, took place in 1973 with Peuker and Sauer.

From 1975 on starts a slow bibliographic production on pedagogic teaching and history, special graduations and equipment manipulations. However only with Arthemis Soares we have the first study conducted methodologically, not very popular in Brazil, which is "The study of domination of the right hand over the left in GRD".

3 - Indicative graphics of publications by the countries

•With regard to the European Community we come across the following countries:

•German, Spain, Bulgaria, and Great-Britain.



Graphic analyses 3

1- In the South region of Brazil (Paraná) the existence of the post-graduation course in this sport contributes to the growth and modernization of the knowledge studied scientifically.

2- Europe generally counts with a major number of productions related to proposed sporting theme. The productions are of difficult access, but Portugal shows itself to be cooperative and interesting.

3- In spite of being distant from the major international participations, Cuba always marked its productions with competitive targets.

4- The USA/Canada showed interest in both subject, pedagogic and competitive. The productions related to R.G., published in the Gymnastic-USA magazine, were not accepted as data because they weren't published in time and were of difficult access. But it is good to remark the interest by the USA in the planning and in the updated classifications of young talents.

5- The Argentine has a Spanish edition production.

Conclusion

From the obtained data we could conclude that the competitive development of R.G as a Result sport in its practice with positive participations in Pan American and Olympic games, obtained a raise in number of scientific productions, with applicable methodology in articles, although very few publications are within the reach of the public interested in congress and similar events. As a result, it shows how the research field in this area has a possible application by undergraduate and graduate "latu-sensu", students, teachers, coaches and professional referees with very few exceptions and also "strictu sensu" researchers.

There is a duality of objectives in R.G.: one of. They is to put in disuse great part of the books and publications dedicated to this modality, and this fact is common to the Olympic sports:

With regard to the Olympic cycle that goes through a constant, existing modernization and its official rules are modified every 4 years. As it is considered as a revenue sport for the adaptation to the official rules doubts, conclusion of the respective international and technical committee and its international federation, adaptation to TV broadcasting, new technologies, computerized notes etc.In spite of the regularities of the facts and psychomotor aspects which encompass RG teaching as a possible pedagogical component in the education circuit and of easy application as they use similar equipment, necessary to any children (Ball, ropes, Hoop) and of low acquisitive value, there is a decline of the theme and its educational, practical utilization of its almost unknown application of how to use

R. G. in regular classes and the use of music etc.

On the other hand, we find an evident decline in its seclusion in the Physical Education in high School and in College. The teacher forgets that there is a general Gymnastic that encompass R.G. as well as other kinds of gymnastics with a practice not competitive but demonstrative.

It is evident a visible transformation in the program of sporting initiation that became a gymnasts "false graduation"

athletes in a long run. But unfortunately in a very short period of time and with athletes performances extremely brief.

These themes would improve the methodological foundation of the technical faculty responsible for the modality and its participants although there have already been signs of future changes concerning that. We could conclude that trying to keep up with the development in Europe we have, excluded (with no exclusive pretensions) the pedagogical value, which in fact has advanced and it is the base of the European work and its trade mark. We have always tried to imitate Europe without its development causing the work not to have a deep foundation.

In spite of the changes in the Punctuation Code of the I.F.G, as a maximum indicator for the modality targeting results, old pedagogic publications, outdated for 30 years, aiming the teaching and graduation of future gymnasts, in visible detriment of articles and publications of RG as an updated educational practice.

Brazil lacks productions which are not only updated but also diverge from the practical rule in R. Gymnastic whose sole aim is to prepare gymnasts and to master equipment and body difficulties; it needs to have productions that encompass the aspect of human motility, paving the way to this type of motor culture uniting the possible and existing sides of. Biophysics, psychology and social-history in the R. Gymnastics both in the result and educational aspects.

However it is through the experience of Gymnastics in school that all the transference of this motor culture will be guaranteed.

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Tereza Elisabete de Freitas M. Penedo
Av. Luiz Manuel Velloso, 264/402, Vitória - ES - Brasil - 29040060
0xx27-32272733/99897524

A LOOK OF THE PRODUCTIONS BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABOUT RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS.

Abstract -This article intends to analyze the possible relations between the different forms of bibliographic production (the theory) that can be seen during the historic processes of a sportive modality. The Rhythmic Gymnastics, as a pointer to the level of development on the pedagogic use, in contrast with the progress of it's competitive utilizations (the practice).Key-words: Rhythmic Gymnastics, Publications, Sports.

UN REGARD DES PRODUCTIONS BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES AU SUJET DE LA GYMNASTIQUE RHYTHMIQUE.

Cet article prévoit pour analyser les relations possibles entre les différentes formes de production bibliographique (la théorie) qui peuvent être vues pendant les processus historiques d'une modalité folâtre. La gymnastique rhythmique, comme indicateur au niveau du développement sur l'utilisation pédagogique, contrairement au progrès d'elle est les utilisations concurrentielles (le practice). Key-words: Gymnastique Rhythmique, Publications, Sports.

UNA MIRADA DE LAS PRODUCCIONES BIBLIOGRÁFICAS SOBRE GIMNASIA RÍTMICA.

Este artículo se prepone analizar las relaciones posibles entre las diversas formas de producción bibliográfica (la teoría) que se pueden considerar durante los procesos históricos de una modalidad deportiva. La gimnasia rítmica, como indicador al nivel del desarrollo en el uso pedagógico, en contraste con el progreso de ella es las utilizaciones competitivas (practica).palabras-clave: Gimnasia Rítmica, Publicaciones, Deportes.

UM OLHAR SOBRE A PRODUÇÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA EM GINÁSTICA RÍTMICA.

Resumo -Este artigo procura encontrar as relações entre as diferentes formas de produção bibliográfica (referencial teórico) encontradas no decorrer histórico de uma modalidade esportiva, a Ginástica Rítmica, como indicativas do nível de desenvolvimento em uso pedagógico contrastando com o avanço de seu uso competitivo (prática).Palavras-chave:Ginástica Rítmica, Publicações, Esporte.