92 - SPORTS INITIATION AND SPORTING CAREER IN BRAZILIAN FOOTBALL

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INTRODUCCION

The phenomenon called soccer is captivating and impresses with natural manifest your greatness, but especially when it comes the practice of sports in childhood, is crucial to know the hour of start your practice with all soccer and any sports should be treated appropriately, respecting the individuality of the child, independent of interests or objectives of instruction formal or informal (FILGUEIRA, F. M., 2006).

The technical condition, physical and physic toddler. Form must adapt in way compatible with its appropriate to its needs and possibilities organic functional maturation however, this perspective of child development is not what occurs in practice justifying this study, able to grasp, in the specialized literature suggestions and appropriate proposals for professional intervention in this phase (FILGUEIRA, F. M., 2006).

To learn how to play the child should have the opportunity to experience a large number of situations each one of them responsible for opening of large number of possibilities, being that every possibility social, moral, present and available in young woman formed, enlarging the young formed in a team or you school has imposed a system of overspecialization (FREIRE, J. B., 2003).

Important to consider, on sports initiation, the age the level of biological motor coordination and the degree of to development of intelligence activities to be developed by the child, in order to contribute to the greater number of possible motor experiences (FREIRE, J. B., 2003).

There is another way forward in developing not sports that traditionally traveled, which includes, in extreme cases, early specialization, bruises, limitations of intelligence, excess were our sports technicians training best trained, able to deploy methods effective, world find in theses sporting events to safest orientation for their pedagogies (FREIRE, J. B., 2003, BARROS, A. N. , MATTA, M. O.et al., 2012).

The quality is one Who experienced great number of possibilities which does not occur by imposing detailed and limited routines, forming a player of lesser quality, with movements stereotyped movements routine that justifies the amount of low level technical players and teams of bad technical quality, which is a peculiarity is a elaborate motor action capable of delivering a higher performance in the athlete, objective manner and possible economic technique in common to all athletes, and formed by fundamentals of sport justifying the need train them.

The soccer is the main sports in the country, practiced by people of all ages and levels voluntary practiced and multiannual social consists of different stages of development during the athletes career, these stages feature specific features in relation to interference that exist between them and the athlete, what are the main features: related to each phase of transition from sports career of football athletes during the phases of development, the support of family the difficulties encountered for the continuity of practice and the concern with career planning sports were highlighted as important process development bank sporting all phases, for support (financial and/or motivational) (COSTA, V. T. D. , FERREIRA, R. M.et al., 2010). There is a relationship between the current structure of professional soccer, which puts athletes on a market of restricted work and practices of freedom as a way athletes positioning in front of the structure at the same time, validates and manages their careers how to discuss the modern sport and the control that the (FIFA) carries on professional soccer and the circulation of the player dreaming of soccer markets search overseas practices of freedom in soccer consist in action of the athletes not to leave reduce to the condition of ''piece'' or ''merchandise''.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodological approach applied was to revise the expository literature involving the assessment of available information in databases as on virtual health library (BVS), LILACS and SCIELO, books and Google scholar and SCIRUS site and still official sites of federations and confederations of soccer, in the attempt to explain the complexity it the process the initiation to soccer and soccer career at this parents (THOMAS, NELSON E SILVERMAN, 2007). Were chosen the articles indexed by Keywords: sports initiation, The sports career criteria used for inclusion of articles were availability on Integra, experimental studies or review and which complied with questions and to objective of the study after reading the same of agreement with the objectives and methodological strategies defined for the study, sought to indentify in specialized literatures the views of authors in relation to terminology, initiation and sports career sports specifically for the soccer

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The soccer players are scattered throughout national territory arising from the slims, poverty, the difficulty of activity in peripheral neighborhoods of the dream of becoming rich and famous, the characteristics perfect for the physical to the soccer do not imply the skills to be developed (APOLO, A., 2007)

The renowned schools offer the opportunity to learn the movement, and the perfect initiation suitable for soccer however, by composition of great complexity, involving components physical, motor, cognitive, psychological and social, only if make appropriate if related to the aggregation between such demands and the stage of development in which biological the practitioner lies (TANI, G., 2001).

The sports initiation should be able to provide harmonious conditions so that children take practitioners, regularly, systematically the activities for his your life emphasizing the individuality if the child, keeping the playfulness in physical activity, with the order to acquire, maintain or improve your health, developments respecting motor, cognitive, and affective social (BERGAMIN, L. F., 2009).

The proposal for a general preparation for initiation the children's sports of 7 to 12 years, training the hand-eye coordination, flexibility, muscular endurance located and the aerobic capacity, through activities natural and the provide the most diverse experiences driven (DANTAS, E. H. M., 2003). Aiming at develop the widest range of skils driven, capable of promoting

broad knowledge of functional capacities to your individual needs in the later stage which in the sports specialization (GRECO, P. J., 2006).

Sports specialization which includes the training capacities and specific skills until the technical and tactical plan of soccer since time is more than enough for the training, whose intentionality is the high yield frequent competitions (BERGAMIN, L. F., 2009).

Ideally, the child meet the greatest number of possible modalities, before seeking to specialize thus, an own opportunity of choice (PAES, P. R. , FERREIRA, H. B.et al., 2008)

Authors oppose age to occur the sports initiation must happen by around 10-12 years of age as the modalities (ARENA, S. S. e BÖHME, M. T. S., 2000, ARENA, S. S. e BÖHME, M. T. S., 2004).

There's no need to start, and competing in the Sport, either practicing it exclusively, in order to achieve future categories and, therefore, aspire to a future promising, since athletes evaluated in their study get good results without undergoing the early specialization (SANTANA, W. C. , FRANÇA, V. D. S.et al., 2007). On the other hand, Tani et al, mentioning that should occur as early as possible justifying the practice of sport from an early as possible, justifying the practice of sport from an early age can propitiate the child numerous benefits. Opposed this idea, Borges et al., (1990 apud (ARENA, S. S. e BÖHME, M. T. S., 2000), do not establish specific ages for the beginning of the sports training, but warn of the training and the contests should not be just pre-set based on chronological age of child, but also in other aspects such as physical, emotional and maturation and still no early specialization is recommended because it involves a series of negative consequences whether in medium or long term, to practitioners, such as reducing the repertoire engine increased incidence injuries losses, general child development, demonstration of effects negative psychological as the 'burnout' demonization and damage to school training (NUNOMURA, M. e SUKAMOTO, M. H. C., 2005, NUNOMURA, M. , CARRARA, P. D. S.et al., 2010, PANIAGUA, B. M. S. , ASSIS, B. M. M.et al., 2012)

Soccer schools aimed at sports initiation if stand out, motivated by the fact the soccer is a cultural phenomenon in Brazil and a fine sport economic viability, that depends only on a ball, some players, has easy rules to be understood and modified and can be practiced multiple locations (BERGAMIN, L. F., 2009).

As for the detection process, screening and take advantage of these athletes, the system still used are the so-called ''sifters or'' sieved, where are eliminating; if the vast majority for get yourself a however, this quality group process waste in 34% (NASCIMENTO, M. A. M. e POLICARPO, F. B., 2010)

These athletes once they are selected by that present time under pressure and with a time irrelevant (APOLO, A., 2007).

This process of-sieve, not only occurs in private sports schools, whose objective and interest is maintaining the maximum number of children at any cost (BECKER JUNIOR, B. e TELÖKEN, E., 2008).

The whole sports career goes through so many stages since inception until retirement; athletes go through processes of abstraction and selection, for long periods of training, involving training and strenuous competition, socialize in the environment sporty, reaching the highest level or not ending with the completion of the systematic practice of sports. Most athletes have difficulty reconciling studies and training and that starts hi training in sports practice of street soccer, with respect to the context family and social most of the families of these athletes is of lower middle and low socioeconomic class indicating still drastic changes regarding their social circles most athletes claims plan specific aspects of his sports career, except with respect to studies (MARQUES, M. P. e SAMULSKI, D. M., 2009).

When the time of the dreaded closure the sports career, inevitable and crucial process that requires adjustments in the spheres of occupational life financial social and psychological stress and carries emotional deciding factors for this decision are for reason spontaneous and interest but experienced feelings emerging at this now divide into sadness and conformism, some still have his condition deteriorated after the end of the career, age is a limiter of the sports career and recognize that leads to conformism (AGRESTA, MARISA CURY , BRANDÃO, MARIA REGINA FERREIRAet al., 2008).

However, there seems to be few studies about the career sports in the past decades, what can allow with the current, as occurred and occurs the process of sports initiation in soccer? What happens with the mode when athletes close their careers? We want to present research to analyze the process of initiation and the careers of athletes in soccer players.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the results obtained, it can be seen that there are players with various educational backgrounds, have education level in higher education, high school and elementary school. Barbosa and oak (2008), in studies carried out with 27 athletes from Ipatinga Futebol Clube-MG found distinct values for levels of schooling, where 63% of the sample had high school, 29.6% elementary and only 7.4% had higher education (BARBOSA, b. t. c. and CARVALHO, a. m., 2008). u0009If the sports career does not have the proper effect, namely, the right to education, give the sports training, the type of family and social support and career planning conducted by the athlete will be of extreme value so that it can cope with the frustrations or negative possibilities. (MARQUES, M.P. and SAMULSKI. D. M., 2009, GIGLIO, S.S and RUBIO, k., 2013).

If the sports career does not have the proper effect, i.e. work, schooling, sports training, the type of family and social support and career planning conducted by the athlete will be of extreme value so that it can cope with the frustrations or negative possibilities. (MARQUES, M. P. e SAMULSKI., D. M., 2009, GIGLIO, S. S. e RUBIO., K., 2013).

Large numbers of footballers have not had experiences with other modalities, if they migrate to futsal soccer or vice versa. Para Salmela et al., (MARQUES, M. P. e SAMULSKI., D. M., 2009) is justified the lack of diverse contact sports in phase of experimentation, but as for the engine point of view, it is possible to experiment with various activities within the football itself. The practice in varied environments, such as the beach, street, floodplain, and the use of different types of balls (rubber, plastic), can offer a comparable motor diversity the different sporting activities(RODRIGUES, F. X. F., 2003)

Even learn to play ball in the street, despite the urban growth have taken large proportions there is still the practice football fields in the floodplain and "terrões" as they are called football fields devoid of grass. Other studies (RODRIGUES, 2003; MARQUES e SAMULSKI 2009) pointing to the street as a place where professional football player has first contact with football (RODRIGUES, F. X. F., 2003).

According Scaglia (1996), sports training schools had a large proliferation from the years of 1990, using to this day the image of players like marketing, making the initiation and the sports training, which previously was a privilege of city halls and clubs, in for-profit companies. (SCAGLIA, J. A., 1996, LOVISOLO, H. R., 2013)

Our boys suitors the football players begin to have regular training after the 10 years, Drubscky (MARQUES, M. P. e SAMULSKI., D. M., 2009) examines the initiation into specialized training should occur from 13 to 15 years. This specialization no precocious collaborates to that creativity is not discouraged or inhibited throughout the training ((MARQUES, M. P. e SAMULSKI., D. M., 2009).

These schools the young boys are given a club, they go through a selection process called "peneira", sieve in English, in which he is assessed and will decide if the team or not. Some kids have been up to 10 tests to enter a team. (GUIMARÃES, A. L., 2013).

The lengthy selection process whereby the young athlete passes is extremely troubled, involving a series of conflicts and obstacles, such as separation from family and friends (social environment), the difficulty of continuing studies, the high degree of recovery in practice and the continuity of his sports career (VIANA, R., 2013).

Naturally the first contract signed as a professional with the age of 16 years. Done that is within the standards adopted. After the promulgation of the law in 1998, Pele the young footballers can only sign his first contract that age (PRADO, S. E. , SEVERINO, S.et al., 2013). It is important to emphasize that it is in the juvenile category (17-19 years old) that players face the most important moment of your life, and if or not, probably requiring professionalize status/success to confirm his potential. According to the authors, at this stage of adolescence culminates all biopsychosocial maturation process of the athlete (HERNANDEZ, J. A. E. , VOSER, R. C.et al., 2009).

For Marques e Samulski (2009), one of the features of the transition from amateur to professional stage is that it occurs in relation to the level of athlete's performance and if it is not selected, the individual may be forced to stop playing involuntarily each teams do not receive (MARQUES, M. P. e SAMULSKI., D. M., 2009).

For Hernandez et al., (2004), motivation depends on the source expiradora. And may come from external sources and the task, like praise, demonstrations of success and money, and internal sources, resulting from the psychological structure of the individual and their personal needs for success, recognition and sociability (HERNANDEZ, J. A. E. , VOSER, R. C.et al., 2009).

The sports offered children are induced by adult actions, where parents, leaders and technicians influence and interfere, ruling out or approaching them from the sport, becoming crucial to direct sports values aggregated to practitioners (BARA FILHO, M. G. e GARCIA, F. G., 2008, LAVOURA, T. N. , PRESOTO, D.et al., 2008, PAES, R. R., 2008).

With regard to financial survival, currently a small portion of the professional players receives wages millionaires. According to data from the Brazilian football Confederation, sad reality: in Brazil, 82% of football players receive up to two minimum wages(CBF, 2013).

Several studies indicate about the difficulty of reconciling sport and personal achievements (ROSE JUNIOR, D. D. , DESCHAMPS, S. R.et al., 2001). The competition requires the athletes dedication, exclusivity. With the greatness of the number of training sessions in football, which are often held in two periods, and the process of seclusion, popularly known as concentration, it becomes difficult to achieve personal goals outside the athlete's life(KOCIAN, R. C. , MACHADO, A. A.et al., 2008).

Our study corroborates the findings of Agresta et al., (2008), which in its survey found that the majority of individuals, former football professionals, exercises a profession tied to football, as technicians, technical AIDS and sports commentators (AGRESTA, M. C , BRANDÃO, M. R. Fet al., 2008).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Therefore, the present research concludes that the process of initiation and of sports career in football occurs at ages and so debatable, featuring early specialization and consequent abandonment, a fact that always occurred and currently, it is suggested that the same extends to a large number of players and soccer professionals, to establish with greater precision such as whether it should be the sports initiation process and especially the sport selection. Such results are indicators of sports initiation, the process of specialization and transition phases of sports career.

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SPORTS INITIATION AND SPORTING CAREER IN BRAZILIAN FOOTBALL.

ABSTRACT

Initiation sports and careers of footballers are currently too topics discussed. The ways to select these athletes, the ideal age to start training, pedagogy proper posture coach, are some of the issues further discussion. What are the main aspects related to each transition of the sporting career of those players. There is a relationship between the current structure of professional football, which puts the athlete in a tight labor market, and the practices of freedom as a way of positioning the athletes on the structure at the same time, validate and manage their careers. How to discuss the Modern Sport and the control that the International Football Federation (FIFA) has on professional football and movement of footballers dreaming in search of football markets abroad. The methodological approach applied was to review the literature and expository articles indexed by the chosen descriptors: sports initiation, football and athletic career. Large numbers of football players have not had experience with other methods when very migrate from futsal to football or vice versa. One feature of the transition from amateur to professional is that it is a function of the level of athletic performance and if it is not selected, the individual may be forced to stop playing. The motivation depends on the source expiradora. Sad reality: in Brazil, 82 % of football players receive up to two minimum wages. The competition requires athletes' dedication and uniqueness. Most individuals, former professional football players, exert a profession football related, as technicians, technical experts and commentators. Thus, this research concludes that the process of initiation and athletic career in football occurs in ages and so debatable, featuring early specialization and consequent abandonment.

INITIATION SPORTS ET CARRIERE SPORTIVE SUR FOOTBALL BRESILIEN

RÉSUMÉ

Sports d' initiation et de carrières de footballeurs sont actuellement trop sujets abordés . La façon de sélectionner les athlètes , l'âge idéal pour commencer la formation , l'entraîneur de la posture correcte de la pédagogie, sont parmi les plus discussion des questions . Quels sont les principaux aspects liés à chaque transition de la carrière sportive de ces joueurs . Il existe une relation entre la structure actuelle du football professionnel , qui met l'athlète dans un marché du travail serré , et les pratiques de la liberté comme un moyen de positionnement des athlètes sur la structure en même temps , valider et gérer leur carrière. Comment discuter du sport moderne et le contrôle que la Fédération internationale de football (FIFA) a sur le football professionnel et le mouvement des footballeurs rêvent à la recherche de marchés de football à l'étranger. L'approche méthodologique utilisée était d'examiner la littérature et déclaratif articles indexés par les descripteurs choisis : initiation, le football et le sport athlétique carrière. Un grand nombre de joueurs de football n'ont pas eu l'expérience avec d'autres méthodes quand même migrer de futsal au football ou vice versa. Une caractéristique de la transition de l'amateur au professionnel , c'est qu'il est une fonction du niveau de performance sportive et si elle n'est pas sélectionnée , l'individu ne peut être contraint d'arrêter de jouer . La motivation dépend de la source expiradora . Triste réalité : au Brésil , 82% des joueurs de football recevoir jusqu'à deux salaires minimums . La concurrence exige le dévouement et l'unicité des athlètes . La plupart des individus , des anciens

joueurs de football professionnels , exerce une profession liée football , en tant que techniciens , des experts techniques et des commentateurs . Ainsi , cette étude conclut que le processus d'initiation et carrière sportive dans le football se produit dans les âges et donc discutables , avec une spécialisation précoce et l'abandon qui en résulte.

INICIACIÓN Y TRAYECTORIA DEPORTIVA EN FÚTBOL BRASILENO.
RESUMEN

Iniciación deportiva y la trayectoria de los futbolistas son actualmente los temas demasiado discutidos. La forma de seleccionar a estos atletas, la edad ideal para comenzar a entrenar, la postura adecuada y pedagogía del entrenador, son algunos de los temas más discusión. ¿Cuáles son los principales aspectos relacionados con cada transición de la carrera deportiva de los jugadores. Existe una relación entre la estructura actual del fútbol profesional, que pone al atleta en un mercado laboral rígido, y las prácticas de la libertad como una forma de posicionamiento de los atletas en la estructura, al mismo tiempo, validar y gestionar sus carreras. Cómo discutir el deporte moderno y el control que la Federación Internacional de Fútbol (FIFA) tiene en el fútbol profesional y la circulación de los futbolistas que sueñan en busca de mercados de fútbol en el extranjero. El enfoque metodológico aplicado fue revisar los artículos de literatura y textos expositivos indexados por los descriptores elegidos: iniciación deportiva, fútbol y trayectoria profesionales. Un gran número de jugadores de fútbol no han tenido experiencia con otros métodos cuando muy migrar de fútbol sala con el fútbol o viceversa. Una característica de la transición de amateur a profesional es que es una función del nivel de rendimiento deportivo y si no se selecciona, el individuo puede ser obligado a dejar de jugar. La motivación depende de la fuente expiradora. Triste realidad: en Brasil, el 82 % de los jugadores de fútbol reciben hasta dos salarios mínimos. La competencia requiere dedicación y exclusividad atletas. La mayoría de las personas, ex jugadores de fútbol profesionales, ejerce una profesión relacionada con el fútbol, como técnicos, expertos técnicos y comentaristas. Por lo tanto, esta investigación concluye que el proceso de iniciación y carrera deportiva en el fútbol ocurre en las edades y lo discutible, con especialización temprana y el consecuente abandono.

INICIAÇÃO E CARREIRA ESPORTIVA NO FUTEBOL BRASILEIRO
RESUMO

A iniciação esportiva e a carreira dos jogadores de futebol são temas atualmente muito discutidos. A maneira de selecionar esses atletas, a idade ideal para o inicio do treinamento, a pedagogia adequada, a postura do técnico, são algumas das questões em maior discussão. Quais os principais aspectos relacionados a cada fase de transição da carreira esportiva desses jogadores. Existe uma relação entre a estrutura vigente do futebol profissional, que coloca os atletas em um mercado de trabalho restrito, e as práticas de liberdade como forma de posicionamento dos atletas diante da estrutura que, ao mesmo tempo, valida e controla as suas carreiras. Como discutir o Esporte Moderno e o controle que a Federação Internacional de Futebol (FIFA) exerce sobre futebol profissional e a circulação dos jogadores de futebol sonhando em busca dos mercados futebolísticos no exterior. A abordagem metodológica aplicada foi de revisão da literatura expositiva sendo escolhidos os artigos indexados pelos descritores: iniciação esportiva, futebol e carreira esportiva. Grande número de jogadores de futebol não tiveram experiências com outras modalidades, quando muito migram do futsal para o futebol ou vice versa. Uma das características da transição da fase amadora para a profissional é que ela ocorre em função do nível de desempenho do atleta e caso não seja selecionado, o individuo poderá ser forçado a parar de jogar. A motivação depende da fonte expiradora. Triste realidade: no Brasil, 82% dos jogadores de futebol recebem até dois salários mínimos. A competição exige dos atletas dedicação e exclusividade. A maioria dos indivíduos, ex-jogadores profissionais de futebol, exerce uma profissão ligada ao futebol, como técnicos, auxiliares técnicos e comentaristas esportivos. Assim sendo, a presente pesquisa conclui que o processo de iniciação e de carreira esportiva no futebol ocorre em idades e de maneira discutíveis, caracterizando a especialização precoce e consequente abandono.