160 - ENVIRONMENT OF APPLICATION: PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS OF SOCCER

OSCAR ALBORNOZ
FIEP- Mendoza / Argentina




INTRODUCTION

We live, at the present time, a paradoxical situation in what refers to the sport. On one hand, from the social point of view, the sport probably constitutes an universal cultural phenomenon that defines it, as the most important human physical activity. In opposition, their inclusion in the curriculum of the Physical Education, mainly in the Primary Education, it is sometimes questioned since, it is doubted of their suitability in relation to the educational objectives. We think that the sport possesses a series of very interesting educational values, intrinsic to its own practice that you/they should be in the Physical Education. Now then, to be able to benefit of them, we should make a methodological position that moves away from the traditional pattern of the competition sport. The objective of the present investigation, is to meditate on different aspects related with the teaching of the collective sports in school age and to propose some methodological rules especially for the orientation of the Soccer and the appropriate treatment of the same ones in the sport initiation inside the Physical Education.

The objective is to propose the necessary tools for the design of the sport initiation in the collective sports of simultaneous participation and in shared space. Likewise a practical situation will be exemplified with its activities teaching type - learning, inside the soccer at infantile level.

Also intent through I articulate, to diffuse and to inform on which is my position and to point out the because of my foundations with regard to the topic of the infantile sport in General and infantile Soccer in particular, according to my experience there for the year 1979, from now on and to have formed, some of the first schools of infantile Soccer that appeared in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

I hope it is useful for all professor suitable, or sport y/o former-player that works in the soccer clubs and that this interested one in educating our children through the sport, so that they are healthy, free, and capable men of inter acting with their means (So much physical as social intellectual y/o), being agents of change in him.

We consider that the sport, is a means of education and not an end in itself, therefore, we cannot ignore all the contributions of the Sciences from the Physical Education to the teaching of the sport. We also recognize that the sport training offers us an important help as for that it is through its channels that we should face the process of Sport Learning.

I DEVELOP OF THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE SPORT INITIATION

The channels of the sport Initiation at level of training are:

1) the Physical Preparation.
2) the Technical Preparation.
3) the Mental Preparation.
4) the Tactical Preparation.

We should differ in each one of these channels in a general form (that points to a global formation for the whole sports). AND a special form (that points to a specific formation for the sport that has been selected). we will See but it advances as these four channels they act in the different stages de1 Sport Learning, in a traverse form.



SYNTHETIC DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT STAGES:

1. - STAGE OF FORMATION PERCEPTIVE MOTORBOAT: This stage begins with the birth and he/she is prolonged approximately until the nine years. It is characterized by the development of the capacities perceptive motive. Outline Corporal to structure storm and space, Balance, Object, General Dynamic Coordination and Sensorial coordination and Motorboat.

2. - STAGE OF MULTILATERAL SPORT FORMATION: This stage embraces from the twelve to thirteen years. Their objectives are: The development in the most varied coordination way, and family, with the most diverse elements and the development of the general tactical thought.

3. - STAGE OF FORMATION SPECIFIES SPORT: Also sandal of from 13; until the 17 y/o 18 years. Their objectives are: The development of the dexterities and abilities specify, the development of the specific tactical thought, the learning of the techniques specifies of the elected sport. The work is carried out on a group of sports with the same characteristics; for example: Deport with pe1otas for team.

4. - STAGE DE SPECIFIC SPORT PERFECIONAMIENTO: It embraces from the 17 -18 years until the 20-21 years. Here they are deepened much more the objectives of the previous stage and one works almost with exclusivity on a single sport.

5. - STAGE OF THE PURE YIELD: It embraces from now on the 20-21 years. Here the soccer player is prepared, to surrender to the maximum of his possibilities in the sport that he has chosen and he is devoted exclusively to this. The formation of a sportsman should necessarily go from the general thing to the specific thing. It is for this reason that in the first stages all should be a model of global work without specializations of any type, allowing the boy to live the biggest quantity in experiences of possible movements. Little by little and in accordance with the conditions and elections that he goes making the individual, you anger specifying the work until in the adulthood he/she dedicates all their efforts to the pure yield in a single sport.

Let us pass now to an analysis but deep of like it should be since the work in the first stages they are these the object of this support document.

VERY SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE 2 MORE IMPORTANT STAGES

1. - STAGE OF FORMATION PERCEPTIVE MOTORBOAT: (Of 0-9 Years) this stage presents us a great development of the nervous system together with a great perceptive capacity for this reason it should be dedicated primarily to the one it develops of the perceptive-motive capacities. There also is not development of the physical capacities for the training, there is not technical learning no matter how much he/she trains that aspect. Do we wonder that he/she should make a boy in this stage? To run, to jump, to climb to receive, to hurtle and all the basic forms of the movement. It is necessary to offer the boy the widest rich and varied motive experiences with the intention that everything is recreational, but with system, stimulating and already developing their capacities mentioned. It is important that I lower any point of view we forget that the boy organizes his me, and his own world through the game (mainly in these ages). that is to say that the boy learns playing all the activities for that reason they should be organized in game form.

That you sew the boy should not he make in this stage?

In this stage it should not compete officially, neither it should be trained for it. The boy can play soccer, but it should act. In game form, as if it played to any game common to all; an example would be: To play to the figures, to the pellets or the stain. Although the boy competes from his birth and through all his evolutionary stages, let us don't forget that the result of its game doesn't believe him any conflict type, but that the natural happiness or sadness of to win or to lose. Now do imagine that it will happen if to their simple games we organize him a championship with public and parents around the court, journalists, prizes for the champions, Reactionary etc. in the same way when winning or when losing?... Neither in this stage we should seek the boy to learn technical expressions of any type for that his evolutionary stadium cannot make it.

I also eat we already know, to learn the technical expressions it is necessary to repeat them great quantity of times what is extremely boring for the boy, but when he/she doesn't have results. If we already insist from these ages in that the boy trains and compete officially we run the risk of causing him physical and psychic damages. We have seen as adolescents of 15 and 16 years that began to compete and to train officially from the 7 and 8 years in the championships of soccer of Living room (Former baby soccer); they suffer the syndrome of sport Saturation" (Indifference for the Sport) and stopping to practice it, when more should make it. Of another side that passes with the boy that early begins (of 6 or 7 years); to practice a sport and to the 15 years he/she realizes that that sport doesn't satisfy him and it seeks to change it for another.

Will he be able to make it or will he/she become another sportsman spectator?

In synthesis, the children in this stage should play everything, their tasks should be it but varied wide and rich possible but it should not begin them in the sport and to make it compete officially.



2. - STAGE OF SPORT FORMATION: (From the 9 - 12/13 years): This stage presents us a great capacity of the techniques of movements in global form. The inhibition of movements is not gotten, therefore there is not precision. It is possible the increment of the physical capacities by means of the systematic training. We are in the age of gold of the sport learning, the children are able to learn of everything but always in form general global y/o.

That he should make a boy of this stage? As for the Technical preparation: To learn the global techniques of movement of the sport.

As for the Physical Preparation: To develop their capacities motorboats: resistance, forces, mobility, balance, speed, coordination, in general form. As for the mention preparation: To know the central idea, the rules of the soccer. Learn how to cooperate, to be educated for and for the effort, and to try to get the development of the happiness, in the form knowledge.

Of course that all this without losing of view the one developed he gives the 3 objectives of the stage: I develop of the most varied patterns in the coordination; family with the most diverse elements, development of the general tactical thought. Among the 9 to 12/13 years, the boy should play besides soccer to all the sports that he can or be within his reach.

E1 game continues being in this stage the biggest agent to develop the objectives already proposed by all it enumerated and fundamentally because it allows us a great development of the tactical thought, singular or group that we consider are either for where the teaching of the soccer should be begun, where it is given that all the situations to solve are different, as the case of this sports already mentioned; that the boy in this stage should also play to another sport as: volley, basket, handbol, he could also make athletics, in short all that that this within their reach but in general form.

As much as adult is his number of motive experiences that the boy accumulates in this stage, better possibilities to learn the specific thing will have in the following one. Then there is not more than to combine all that learned and stored in their nervous centers

What should not he/she carry out in this stage?

To learn Technical specific or completed of any sport, because it cannot inhibit certain movements that the pure technique demands they are inhibited. It should not be specialized in any sport and much less in some certain position. Let us don't forget that we are beginning the boy in the sport in general and not to the sport that we want that he/she practices. This means that yes, we are teaching soccer, the boy duty to play in all their positions, archer defender, halfback and forward. Neither it is good that in these ages he/she learns complex systems of collective tactics, but the principles that govern as much in the attack as in the defense. It is of supreme importance that doesn't compete officially in any sport. Although the boy in this stage still has not better possibilities of adaptation to the efforts this preparation to support the stress of the official competition whose inconveniences have explained. In the case of the infantile soccer we should try to adapt the dimensions of the court, they cannot play 11 against 11 in a professional court. I propose them to play in a court third, about 30 Mts. Approximately, 7 Vs. 7, 9 Vs. 9; in two times of 25 and with arches of 2 meters for 4 meters. It is advisable also for a better tactical learning that gets used to solve situations in reduced spaces, be already of attack or defense, therefore serious convenient that 1 will be played against 1, 2 against 2; 3 against 3; 4 against 4; etc. to Carry out these activities in small courts, very defined by cones y/o sticks of color to stand out, (orange) they go this way getting used to the limits of a court. It is necessary to clarify that when more situations have to solve, more learning necessity (Global in this case); he/she will have and the more technical possibilities have, better it will solve the tactical situations that are planted. We are sure that concerning, the development and the children's maturation, not alone we help to their education, but rather we are forming a true sportsman. In the following stage we can already begin with the teaching of the specific technical aspects, but we cannot still develop it in a sport, although the boy already competes in some.

It is still necessary offering him learning of many sports, at least that of their area of specialty, so that the combination possibilities that so wide base toasts, are good him to solve the biggest quantity in situations with effectiveness. I propose a tentative organization here and by way of example, to guide.

I MODEL OF PLAN OF CLASSES; FOR THE INFANTILE SOCCER: (Age: 9-10/11 years) 1 hour class clock.

to) it Leaves Initial: (Duration among 5´ ` at 10¨; minutes) Heating through very soft exercises of elongation, of the following muscular groups: later of the leg, interiors of the leg, extending twins, pectoral, of the column, psoas iliaco and previous lukewarm. Preparation of the cardiovascular apparatus, through locomotion exercises (E.g.: to jog). it will Motivate the boy to participate of the class through the game.

b) it Leaves Main: (Duration among 30-35 minutes) he/she becomes trained the foundations and in this part of the class, the children played 1 Vs. 1 2 Vs. 2 and 3 Vs. 3, etc. will Carry out to exercise of " Dribling ", of passes, of kicking with or without opposition and of course they will play soccer, I eat we have already recommended. It can also be included games like soccer of 4 arches, war of balls, Volley-soccer, soccer with limitation to 2 passes, soccer for areas, etc.

c) it Leaves final: This last part (duration among 5-10 minutes) it should be carried out to return to the boy to their normal state after the effort. Passive games, exercises of mobility and elongation are used, and among them they are organized of tournament of penal shot. In the different arches that it will have distributed in the court. And lastly a chat on the class.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The soccer, as any other sport, is a means of the Physical Education whose primary objectives are formative. Stages exist in the formation of a sportsman, these they should be respected, they should never spend for high or to try to ignore them and what is more important even, it should not be tried to accelerate the passage for the same ones, in their time and maturation form. It is necessary to be patient and not to think that the boy that today has in our hands will be a good sportsman of elite y/o professional player, thanks to us, we are hardly some of the many factors that will make that boy, some day, to be a sportsman of first line.

The formation of a sportsman should go from the general thing to the particular thing, it doesn't serve as anything to leave champion to the 12 years in the soccer, neither there is champion mature sportsman in several sports. I consider that a player newly begins to it achieves the good results from his personal work to the 19-20 years. The children should not compete officially in the ages in that you/they are not prepared for it and all its activity should be focused in game form, that is to say always playing.

It is necessary to motivate the children to only play to play, to everything and with all the elements that it prepares. Otherwise we will take place more and more sportsman spectators; the sportsman's formation is very wide and it should be directed to create habits of SPORT it STOPS a lifetime and it doesn't stop to complete a cycle of high yield in you determine age, I believe that it is important to change the system of our future sportsman's formation, it depends on us.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF SOCCER AT INFANTILE LEVEL, IN THE ARGENTINEAN:

I complete in informing that the organization that exists at the moment at official level in Argentina; it is that of A.F.A. (Association of the Argentinean Soccer).

That is to say that the tournaments of Soccer, are carried out in 11 players' regulation courts, with the same dimensions that the players that dispute the championship of 1º DIVISION at the moment.

Sew that I don't share that system of development of the tournaments, for different reasons that he/she explains previously.

Very similar competitions also exist in different Counties or States of the country of Argentina.

The divisions are classified from birth in categories according to the year of each boy, that is to say that they compete in form friendly CATEGORY. 1994, (10 years); where the majorities of the clubs have them making it play every 15 days and setting it for next year that begin to compete.

The categories that participate at the moment of the tournaments are: CAT. (Category) YEAR 1993: (11 years). Category; YEAR 1992 (12 years); Category YEAR 1991 (13 years). those clubs of 1º TO DIVIDE that don't participate in INFERIOR DIVSIONES with 8va and 9na Division, are Also organized a championship of the categories 1990 (14 years) and 1989 (15 years).

For the big clubs in the Argentinean soccer without mentioning none especially, that is to say those that have their good structures office workers have well planned the days of training that are 3 times per weeks and each CATEGORY has its D.T. (Technical Director) and there are 2 physical coaches as minimum for all the facilities. The types of training that are carried out are embracing all the aspects: physical, tactical, technical and mentally. (These data were given by the Association of the Argentinean Soccer).

OSCAR FRINGING BATHROBE
GRADUATED PROFESSOR IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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OSCAR FRINGING BATHROBE
REPRESENTATIVE ENTITY: FIEP MENDOZA - ARGENTINEAN.
Prof. Atty. Oscar Albornoz Estrada 764 C.P. 5570 - ARGENTINEAN MENDOZA
Telephone and Fax 00 54 623 42 6129
E-mail: oscara@infovia.com.ar y/o crisvale@sanmartinmza.com.ar
You paginate Web: www.geocities.com/prevencionaccidentes
www.geocities.com/cvalbornoz2002

ABSTRACT
We live, at the present time, a paradoxical situation in what refers to the sport. On one hand, from the social point of view, the sport probably constitutes an universal cultural phenomenon that defines it, as the most important human physical activity Today's soccer is characterized to be carried out to an intense rhythm that requires of the players the maximum zeal. For this it becomes necessary to refer to the teaching form at level of infantile soccer.

In a first one he/she leaves it develops the concept of the different preparation from the sport initiation to level of training they are: 1) the Physical Preparation. 2) the Technical Preparation. 3) the Mental Preparation. 4) the Tactical Preparation. And the stages of development of sport formation. And the factors that determine it and their relationship with the orientation to the soccer at infantile level, in the Argentinean.

Also intent through I articulate, to diffuse and to inform on which is my position and to point out the because of my foundations with regard to the topic of the infantile sport in General and infantile Soccer in particular, according to my experience there for the year 1979, from now on and to have formed, some of the first schools of infantile Soccer that appeared in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In second it leaves it exposes the concept in the different ways of works. In both sections, practical examples are presented for their improvement.

We consider that the sport, is a means of education and not an end in itself, therefore, we cannot ignore all the contributions of the Sciences from the Physical Education to the teaching of the sport. We also recognize that the sport training offers us an important help as for that it is through its channels that we should face the process of Sport Learning.

Resumen
Vivimos, en la actualidad, una situación paradójica en lo que al deporte se refiere. Por un lado, desde el punto de vista social, el deporte constituye un fenómeno cultural universal que lo define, probablemente, como la más importante actividad física humana

El fútbol de hoy se caracteriza por llevarse a cabo a un ritmo intenso, que requiere de los jugadores el máximo empeño. Para esto se hace necesario referirse a la forma de enseñanza a nivel de fútbol infantil. En una primera parte se desarrolla el concepto de las distinta preparación de la iniciación deportiva a nivel de entrenamiento son: 1) La Preparación Física. 2) La Preparación Técnica. 3) La Preparación Mental. 4) La Preparación Táctica. Y las etapas de desarrollo de formación deportiva. Y los factores que la determinan y su relación con la orientación al fútbol a nivel infantil, en la argentina.

Además intento a través de articulo, difundir e informar sobre cual es mi posición y señalar el porque de mis fundamentos con respecto al tema del deporte infantil en General y Fútbol infantil en particular, de acuerdo a mis experiencia allá por el año 1979, en adelante y haber formado, unas de las primeras escuelas de Fútbol infantil, que aparecieron en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

En la segunda parte se expone el concepto de las distintas formas de trabajos. En ambos apartados, se presentan ejemplos prácticos para su mejoramiento.

Consideramos que el deporte, es un medio de educación y no un fin en sí mismo, por lo tanto, no podemos desconocer todos los aportes de las Ciencias de la Educación Física a la enseñanza del deporte. También reconocemos que el entrenamiento deportivo nos brinda una ayuda importantísima en cuanto a que es a través de sus canales que debemos encarar el proceso de Aprendizaje Deportivo.

RESUMO
Nós vivemos, na atualidade, uma situação paradoxal em o que se refere ao esporte. Em uma mão, do ponto de vista social, o esporte constitui um fenômeno cultural universal que define isto provavelmente, como o humano mais importante atividade física o futebol de Hoje é caracterizado para ser levado a cabo para um intenso ritmo que requer dos jogadores o zelo de máximo. Para isto fica necessário para se referir à forma pedagógica a nível de futebol infantil.

Em um primeiro parte na desenvolve o conceito da preparação diferente da iniciação desportiva nivelar de

treinamento eles são: 1) a Preparação Física. 2) a Preparação Técnica. 3) a Preparação Mental. 4) a Preparação Tática. E as fases de desenvolvimento de formação desportiva. E os fatores que determinam isto e a relação deles/delas com a orientação para o futebol a nível infantil, no argentino.

Também intento por mim articula, difundir e informar em qual é minha posição e mostrar o por causa de minhas fundações com respeito ao tópico do esporte infantil em geral e Futebol infantil em particular, de acordo com minha experiência lá durante o ano 1979, de agora em diante e ter formado, algumas das primeiras escolas de Futebol infantil que apareceu na cidade de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Em segundo que parte expõe o conceito dos modos diferentes de trabalhos. Em ambas as seções, são apresentados exemplos práticos para a melhoria deles.

Nós consideramos que o esporte, é uns meios de educação e não um fim em si mesmo, então, nós não podemos ignorar todas as contribuições das Ciências da educação física para o ensino do esporte. Nós também reconhecemos que o treinamento desportivo nos oferece uma ajuda importante como para isso que há terminado seus canais que nós deveríamos enfrentar o processo de Aprendizagem Desportiva.