106 - THE EXPRESSIONS OF VIOLENCE AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN VALUES IN THE SPORT PROJECT IN THE COMMUNITY OF THE CITY OF MONDUBIN.

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INTRODUCTION

The society undergoes major changes in various political, economic, cultural and technological segments. These transformations provide major advances, however amplifies the growing social inequality, one of the factors for the increasing violence in today's world news, acts of violence are happening daily in many Brazilian cities and also in the city of Fortaleza. It is a social illness that is spreading at an alarming way and brings the challenge of building a culture of peace, which is a task for all of us.

The aim of this study is to present the research developed in this community about the manifestations of violence occurring among children and youth in school projects and construction of educational intervention on human values and decreased manifestations of violence recorded in the survey. The research was undertaken with the following objectives: identify and classify violent demonstrations occurred in the classes of the project according to type: symbolic, verbal and physical; check if there are variations of violence between age groups; build with students through a wheel of new rules and combined for better living group conversation.

The research becomes relevant in the context of an education for a culture of peace in that it allows a diagnosis of the main manifestations of violence occurred and a plausible pedagogical intervention in resolving this problem.

Educational Sport: one possible way to overcome violence.

According to Levinsky, cited by Adams (2010, p. 7), the violence is not something that has emerged recently, it was present at the demonstration in past times in different ways. To the author conceptualize violence is very difficult, because it can have multiple meanings according to each culture.

As stated Blin (2005, p.17), the manifestations of violence are characterized by various acts of indiscipline, vandalism, "bullying" and etc. The author comments that these manifestations of violence reach teachers, students themselves involved in conflict and others in the community to be in formal and non-formal settings. And yet, the issue of violence is not limited to physical acts of violence, but all too subjective acts that cause forms of affective aggression in the field of people who are affected by this type of violence

According to Braz (2008), one of the factors that contribute to the growing indiscipline of youth is consumerism, technology and the new model of present family. In the rush of everyday families do not dialogue as before, even during the meals, watching television is more important than talking to family. The author mentions that these factors affect the problem of indiscipline and this drastically affects the evolution of Brazilian education.

The author states that to resolve the problem of indiscipline is necessary that enough dedication and effort of all actors involved in this process to occur.

The sport has been gaining attention worldwide. The growing number of social programs and projects increases each day as a way to minimize the effects of violence through sport quality for everyone.

In view of Perim and Oliveira (2008), besides numerous skills learned through sport education quality, this is a duty required by the Brazilian Constitution and the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA).

In view of these authors, educators need to use sport as an educational tool by establishing principles, values and attitudes, in order to make the students knowledgeable democratic citizens of their rights and duties respecting their independent social position similar. All participate in sport education regardless of whether they are skilled or not, the principle of inclusion is inserted in order to break down prejudices and value the human person.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted through a qualitative and quantitative methodology, a descriptive study was conducted. This descriptive study has the primary description of the characteristics of a given population, phenomenon or goal and then the establishment of relationships between the variables (GIL, 1987, Pg. 42). The participants were 40 male students. Students in the sample were aged 7-12 and a second group above 12 years. 15 with an average age of 10.3, set in the first class at the time of 18:00 to 19h00; approximately 25 and 15 years, entered in the second class at the time of 19:10 to 20:10. Students participating in the study are on the project since October 2011.

In collecting the data, first, the participant observation of five classes was used for the age group 07-12 years and five to the age group above 12 years, in two weeks. During the observation of classes the main focus was on identifying situations of aggressive or violent behaviours, occurring between children and youth. A table was constructed to record the manifestations of violence, containing a list of key attitudes and behaviours that might occur at the time of class. The table was constructed by the authors based on studies Blin (2005). The data obtained through the manifestations of violence table were analysed for absolute and relative frequency.

The second time a pedagogical intervention was performed through a round of conversation where new rules were constructed and combined to better living group and decreased manifestations of violence in which they were perceived.

In this research we seek to ensure the ethical principles throughout the trajectory study seeking to protect the rights of research subjects.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the two weeks were recorded seventy-one (71) instances of violence. It was found that students aged 07-12 years have behaved more aggressively toward students over twelve years old. The major violence occurred were: verbal and symbolic.

Table 1 - Occurrence of manifestations of violence according to the type and age of students with relative frequency in relation to the total number of occurrences (71)

Age range 7-12 years (Total = 15) First week			Age range 13 -17 years (Total = 25)	
Type of violence	(AF)	(RF)	(AF)	(RF)
Symbolic violence	10	14%	2	2,8%
Verbal violence	11	15%	4	5,6%
Physical violence	02	2,8%	0	0%
	23	32,4%	6	8,4%
Second week				
Symbolic violence	14	19%	5	7%
Verbal violence	13	18%	5	5%
Physical violence	4	5,6%	1	1,4%
Subtotal	31	43,6%	11	15,49%
Total	54	76%	17	23,9%

AF - Absolute Frequency, RF – Relative Frequency

According to Blin (2005), the cause for the remarkable phenomenon of verbal and symbolic violence is justified in sociological analysis in which according to the author's social inequality present in society by establishing a ruling class which dominates the least favoured class. Another factor is the family breakdown, violence in the community etc.

Upon the perceived as well as the decrease of these manifestations of violence result in which it was found through research, new rules were constructed and matched with students aiming to reduce some of these aggressive acts that were occurring in daily life of the project. Rules of coexistence were prepared as:

- No swearing with colleagues.
- Observe the teacher listening to him when it was talking;
- Respect the less skilled colleagues;
- Not enter aggressively in several games;
- Respect the rules of the game.

Some consequences were also created if the above rules were disregarded; the group decided that the individual committed such an act would be made out of the game for two minutes and apologize for the group.

FINAL THOUGHTS

During the research information that revealed important aspects to address issues outlined in this study were verified. We found that the major demonstrations occurred were: verbal and symbolic, something that worries us even more, because the marks on the human psyche are devastating influence on personality and character negatively. One possible conjecture that we can mention that contributes to such occurrences of violence is excessive poverty, trafficking in drugs and family breakdown in the Corrupião community. A considerable decrease of the manifestations of violence was perceived through the conversation where new rules of coexistence were built by the students themselves wheel. It was found through this study that the construction of rules of coexistence is plausible with pedagogical possibilities to minimize the hideous effects of violence and its manifestations.

By the results found in the research must be implemented in educational sports projects building strategies combined rules and where the student is the active subject in this construction process.

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THE EXPRESSIONS OF VIOLENCE AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN VALUES IN THE SPORT PROJECT IN THE COMMUNITYOF THE CITY OF MONDUBIN

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to investigate the manifestations of violence among students in Community Sports project and intervene pedagogically through a round of conversation in the construction of human values and the minimization of the main manifestations of violence in the Mondubim neighbourhood in Fortaleza. The specific objectives were to identify and classify the manifestations of violence occurring in the project classes according to type: symbolic, verbal and physical; check if there are variations of violence between age groups; and also build together new rules and better matched to pupils living in the project. Participant observation and a table to record constructed by the authors, containing a list of the main aggressive attitudes and behaviours that might occur during the execution of the class: a descriptive study, the quantitative type using the following instruments was performed. The sample consisted of 40 male students, 15 with a mean age equivalent to 10.3, and 25 students with approximately 15 years. The fieldwork took place in two weeks, a total of five classes for each class. At the end of the survey it was found that major violence occurred were symbolic and verbal and students of age group 7-12 years behaved more aggressively than the age of 12 years onwards. Therefore, the rules and agreements are a possible way to minimize outbreaks of violence occurred in social projects.

KEYWORDS: youth projects, educational sports, Violence

LES EXPRESSIONS DE LA VIOLENCE ET LA CONSTRUCTION DE VALEURS HUMAINES DANS LE PROJET DE SPORT DANS LA COMMUNAUTE, LA VILLE DE MONDUBIM.

RÉSUMÉ

La présente étude visait à étudier les manifestations de la violence chez les élèves dans le projet sportif de la communauté et intervenir pédagogique à travers une partie de la conversation dans la construction des valeurs humaines et la minimisation des principales manifestations de la violence dans le quartier Mondubim à Fortaleza. Les objectifs spécifiques étaient d'identifier et de classer les manifestations de violence survenant dans les classes du projet en fonction du type: symboliques, verbales et physiques; vérifier si il ya des variations de la violence entre les groupes d'âge; et aussi construire ensemble de nouvelles règles et mieux adapté aux élèves vivant dans le projet. L'observation participante et un tableau pour noter construits par les auteurs, contenant une liste des principales attitudes et les comportements agressifs qui pourraient survenir lors de l'exécution de la classe: une étude descriptive de type quantitatif en utilisant les instruments suivants ont été effectués. L'échantillon était composé de 40 étudiants de sexe masculin, 15 avec un équivalent de l'âge moyen à 10h33, et 25 étudiants environ 15 ans. Le travail de terrain a eu lieu dans deux semaines, un total de cinq classes pour chaque classe. A la fin de l'enquête, il a été constaté que la violence important a eu lieu étaient symbolique et verbale et élèves du groupe d'âge 7-12 ans se sont comportés de façon plus agressive à l'âge de 12 ans et suivantes. Par conséquent, les règles sont combinées et une voie possible pour minimiser les flambées de violence ont eu lieu dans des projets sociaux.

MOTS-CLÉS: les projets de la jeunesse, de l'éducation sport, la violence

LAS EXPRESIONES DE LA VIOLENCIA Y LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LOS VALORESHUMANOS EN PROYECTO DEL DEPORTE EN LA COMUNIDAD, LA CIUDAD DE MONDUBIM.

RESUMEN

El presente estudio tuvo como objetivo investigar las manifestaciones de la violencia entre los estudiantes en el proyecto deportivo de la Comunidad e intervenir pedagógicamente a través de una ronda de conversaciones en la construcción de los valores humanos y la reducción al mínimo de las principales manifestaciones de la violencia en el barrio Mondubim en Fortaleza. Los objetivos específicos fueron identificar y clasificar las manifestaciones de violencia que se producen en las clases de proyectos de acuerdo con el tipo: simbólicas, verbales y físicas; comprobar si hay variaciones de la violencia entre los grupos de edad; y también construir juntos nuevas reglas y mejor adaptado a los alumnos que viven en el proyecto. La observación participante y una mesa para grabar construidos por los autores, que contiene una lista de las principales actitudes agresivas y comportamientos que pudieran ocurrir durante la ejecución de la clase: un estudio descriptivo, se llevó a cabo el tipo cuantitativo utilizando los siguientes instrumentos. La muestra estuvo conformada por 40 estudiantes del sexo masculino, 15 con una media de edad equivalente a 10:33, y 25 estudiantes con aproximadamente 15 años. El trabajo de campo se llevó a cabo en dos semanas, un total de cinco clases para cada clase. Al final de la encuesta se encontró que la violencia importante ocurrió fuera simbólica y verbal y los estudiantes del grupo de edad de 7-12 años se han comportado de manera más agresiva que la edad de 12 años en adelante. Por lo tanto, las reglas se combinan y una posible manera de minimizar los brotes de violencia se produjeron en proyectos sociales.

PALABRAS CLAVE: proyectos de juventud, deporte, educación Violencia

AS MANIFESTAÇÕES DE VIOLÊNCIA E A CONSTRUÇÃO DE VALORES HUMANOS NO PROJETO ESPORTE NA COMUNIDADE, NA LOCALIDADE DE MONDUBIM.

RESUMO

O presente estudo teve como objetivo investigar as manifestações de violência entre os alunos do projeto Esporte na Comunidade e intervir pedagogicamente através de uma roda de conversa na construção de valores humanos e na minimização das principais manifestações de violência, no bairro do Mondubim, em Fortaleza. Os objetivos específicos foram: identificar e classificar as manifestações de violência ocorridas nas aulas do projeto quanto ao tipo: simbólicas, verbais e físicas; verificar se existem variações de violência entre faixas etárias; e, ainda, construir juntamente com os educandos novas regras e combinados para melhor convivência no projeto. Foi realizada uma pesquisa descritiva, do tipo quantitativa utilizando-se dos seguintes instrumentos: observação participante e uma tabela para registro construída pelos autores, contendo uma lista com as principais atitudes e comportamentos agressivos que pudessem ocorrer durante a execução da aula. Fizeram parte da amostra 40 alunos do sexo masculino, sendo 15 com média de idade equivalente a 10.33, e 25 alunos com aproximadamente 15 anos. A pesquisa de campo aconteceu no período de duas semanas, no total de cinco aulas para cada turma. Ao final da pesquisa ficou constatado que as principais violências ocorridas foram simbólicas e verbais e que os alunos de faixa etária de 7 a 12 anos se comportaram de maneira mais agressiva do a faixa etária de 12 anos em diante. Portanto, as regras e combinados são um caminho possível para minimizar as manifestações de violência ocorridas em projetos sociais.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Projetos socioeducativos, Esporte educacional, Violência