

195 - SPORT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FUTSAL AS EXAMPLE

THARCÍSIO ANCHIETA

Faculdade de Desporto da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

e-mail: tharcisio@anchietaesportes.com.br

INTRODUCTION

To portray the futsal as a means of social development is necessary to understand the sociological dimensions of sport thus entering the sociology of sports and also to understand what actually means social development, all aspects that surround it, after that review the main characteristics of futsal, the values of the game and its practitioners, showing how to educate through it to reach the development.

It is observed that the understanding of soccer in this context is closely related to how it is guided by teachers and technicians, as its features alone, although positive, do not meet all the requirements of the concept of developing a citizens within a society.

Thus, to present the futsal as a means of social development, not just show their characteristics, but show them and identify how they can be directed to the aspects that generate social development.

LITERATURE**Sociology and Sport**

To address the futsal as a means of education, development and social inclusion refer to the Sociology of Sport, which aims to explain the context of the sport with its structure in different types of society, the multiple ways in which the sport depends on and is influenced by all value systems of each culture and socio-structural which is finally the sociology of sport is the sport's influence on the individual, family, work, politics, educational system and social order in general. According to Pitts and Stotler (2002, p.88) "Sociology of Sport is the study of relations between humans and between sport and society, so it is what really identifies the sport as a social fact and states that the same influence and are influenced by the social culture of the environment where it is inserted. It is also examining its own sociology, which according to Avila (1986, p.18) is the study of social reality as subject to determinism relative ", in this case soccer, and human relationships identified within the game are the fundamental basis for sociological understanding of this sport.

The relationship between sport and sociology becomes clear from the moment you understand the sport as a total social fact, and he really is, because it covers all areas of society. It has the power to bring people together, has many values and to regard it as a religion. The globalization of sport, for example, occurred long before the globalization of trade, he speaks the universal language and has global dimensions, its strength is so great that influences the society in political, commercial and cultural.

The Futsal

From that point, indoor soccer, a sport that according to the Atlas of Sport in Brazil (2004) is the most popular sport in the country since its debut shows a strong ability to adapt, and adapt himself to the football blocks. According to Lucena (2001), Voser (2001) and Apollo (2004) in the early 30's the YMCA of Montevideo, Uruguay, children and adults who loved football and could find no place to practice it started to improvise and use the basketball courts and dance halls to play with it drew up new rules based on football, basketball, handball and water polo also left the ball smaller and heavier and to adapt to the new gameplay.

Unlike football is not able to turn, generate the effect of general joy of the population as the finals of World Cups 1958, 1962, 1970, 1994 and most recently in 2002 or "death of the community as happened in the final of World Cup 1950 (PRONI, LUCENA, 2002, p.167), because it is characterized by being a sport at all this not for linking television and major media coverage, but for ease of access and convenience.

According Giulianotti (2002) urban reform and the real estate projects increasingly reduce the number of properties that were formerly used by children to soccer practice, there are more spaces for so-called Campinhos floodplain, the limits of casual and imprecise game are found in the makeshift football for children in yards, parks, streets and especially in futsal courts, thereby maintaining the joy of getting a goal and increasing the number of fans of the sport's heavy ball.

It has characteristics closely related to socialization, which is a process in which individuals assume various roles for a common good, making available its skills and values. Futsal provides highly relevant factors in social development particularly in children. For Santana (2001), the values learned and developed in the game, its rules, its difficulties and discipline when taken to the daily serve as a good example, because many situations in social life are similar to those experienced in the sports environment. Issues such as leadership, cooperation, solidarity, are constantly required attention of the management team of soccer, as well as speed of reasoning and ability to get out of bad situations, among others, posing as the same challenges of day-to-day.

For the child, individual learning phase and development in various aspects, futsal is presented as a great ally, for it provides an educational farm, making it truly express themselves, build ideas and values essential to human development, is not obviously the only one responsible for this complex development process that involves many other factors. (Santana, 2001)

Professor Futsal

And the manner of how soccer is presented to the child can influence it positively or negatively, in this scenario is that the teacher, the coach or the coach has a fundamental role, it should act as an educator, has a big responsibility to make the child enjoy the sport to assimilate in a healthy and moral values, respect, education and discipline, which later will mirror their personalities, their attitudes, their values and political attitudes, religious and so on. finally socially appropriate behaviors and expected of a citizen. According Brotto (2001), through the game are established very different possibilities to encourage human development in its various dimensions, such as affective and moral development.

These values are higher, more easily assimilated into the game as the game the man introduces himself as he really is, in its purest essence, lacking any form of concealment, so conducive to assimilation, hence the great importance of the teacher because once these misguided children invariably become adults deprived of basic values for the good life in society.

Professor futsal dealing with children have to be clear about their role as an educator, always first in order to train people and not just players. Lucena (2001) cites some important procedures that must be taken by the teacher to facilitate the teaching process in futsal giving the student capacity of understanding not only of sport but mainly their values, such as observe and diagnose behaviors that demonstrate the negative interference the emotional motor actions (nervousness, poor concentration); provide greater variety of experiences within the game, avoiding concerns about the performance favoring the total learning, using competition as an incentive, allowing the participation of all children in the context, among others. Santana (2001) still carries this line of thinking, saying that the teacher should have a political commitment toward the interests of human beings, creating a favorable environment for the emergence and incorporation of values essential to human life and autonomy, participation, cooperation, respect, social interaction, solidarity and freedom of expression. According to Apollo (2004), in most cases where there is a good driving team from the teacher, are formed of individuals well endowed with the characteristic values of the sport, especially when they have the opportunity to combine the sporting experience with a based on formal studies.

Social Development, Education and Futsal

The complex social changes are the preliminary step to understanding the development, which according to Furtado (1980), characterized by its three dimensions: the increase of efficiency of the social system of production, to the satisfaction of basic needs of the population, and the achieving goals that target the dominant groups of society. "The development refers to a process of transformation towards morphogenetic adopting forms and procedures that encompass the whole of society to achieve the full satisfaction of human needs." (Furtado, 1980, p.16)

When we discuss social development is impossible not to deal with financial aspects and its social classes. By pointing the futsal as a means of social development that aspect is not being left out, on the contrary, he is very present, since the sport as well as developers of values, can be a way to make a living when it is treated in a professional manner, that is, a work financially rewarded, which shows once again the futsal as a means or instrument of inclusion, development and even social mobility.

According Brotto (2001, p.20), "living in society is an exercise of solidarity and cooperation to generate states of well-being for all, at ever more extended and complex." As an exercise, requires the coexistence of conscious attitudes, values and meaning in keeping with this aspiration to happiness interdependent, and means that sport in general, especially soccer, constitutes an inexhaustible source of experience for a happy life, and where well-targeted, according to their characteristics offers enthusiasts positive experiences, unforgettable experiences and healthy, able to help much in the training of citizens aware of their rights and obligations within a society.

The Brazilian Constitution (1988) views it as a means of promoting social and warrant that the State's duty to promote sports activities, formal or otherwise as the right of each ... And the National Curriculum Parameters (1997) encourage the use of sports in school during physical education classes so that through his students to experience situations of competition and cooperation among many other essentials in the process of education of the citizen.

According Proni and Lucena (2002, p.08) "Today the sport is placed on school systems and non-formal education as a component of the process", so the sport becomes also the developer development of society as second Ioschpe (2004), the more educated a population the greater its potential for development, the higher the education level of society to greater tolerance, greater social awareness, the better health care, the greater the democratic tendencies, greater control of violent impulses, more research leading to technological development among many other benefits.

Even within the context of sport, education, social development, the latest research from the Institute of Applied Economic Research shows that cities which have the highest number of children in schools are the most developed, with lower levels of violence and are considered the most enjoyable to live. The city of Maringá in Paraná is the first in the ranking and the mark of 100% of their children 07 to 14 years in school. It was found that the social vulnerability explains the high rates of violence and suffering under the worst rates of risk cities most unequal, with more children out of school, most teenage mothers and where people are the worst housing conditions.

Among the cities that came out of the last positions in the ranking of development and quality of life, it was observed that in most cases was the adoption of sports projects involving indoor soccer, a great example is the Olympic Village in the tubing for 18 years using sport as a tool for social inclusion and in recent years has the futsal as one of the most popular sports, with that today it has the lowest number of juvenile delinquents and the highest level of schooling between the slums of Rio de Janeiro. Arguably, idleness is a major incentive to the path of everything that is not considered correct and misconduct, so the mere occupation of time with sports practice is already a great lullaby for the sake of reaching the youth pleasure and satisfaction are some human needs, along with features that futsal as the insertion of values and equal opportunities for all, regardless of financial conditions make soccer a great influencer of the future of its practitioners (APOLLO, 2004).

Social development is a complex process that is mainly for meeting the needs of the individual in that company, and is closely linked to the development of individuals and "individual development is partly determined by social environment" (Piaget, 1973, p. 27), ie there is a clear interdependence between the citizen and the social environment which is inserted. Piaget (1973, p.31) also cites Durkheim says that unless the consciousness of men that determines their way of being, but the way of social being that determines their consciousness, so the individual in a healthy social environment, with their values positive, will probably healthy and positive attitudes.

Given the conditions, every human being is able to make the call for social mobility, Popper (1987) in their studies show the belief of Plato that we can break the iron law of fate, you can change the destination, ie man through work, especially education and actions can leave a social condition unfavorable to a favorable social status and dignity. Studies of the Brazilian Football Confederation show that only 1.7% of professional footballers earn over 20 times the minimum wage and soccer has about the same percentage, but they manifest themselves as a way of working with a salary that does not escape the standards in Brazil, so a social fact that covers all areas of society, generates revenue, creates jobs and satisfaction. "Fruit of the dynamics of modern society, exercise reduces the distances between classes, multiply contacts, promises and social mobility will progressively abolish social discrimination." (PRONI and LUCENA, 2002, p.39). There are many examples of people who could change the course of their lives through soccer. The athlete Nile came from a poor district of the state of Amazonas and families of low educational level, taken the opportunity offered by soccer and became a professional athlete in the Spanish city Barcelona, the same happened with Leo, a young athlete from the age of 12 won scholarships to private school, through sports and eventually became too professional indoor soccer players in Spain, where he further developed its cultural aspects.

Another example of significant social development through soccer that can be cited here is the case with economist Fabio dos Santos, who come from very poor family, got through the indoor access to education and therefore social mobility even outside the sport, showing that futsal really can be a means of social development.

While these examples show that the social environment, the focus given to guide this process by their own coaches and the commitment of human beings in which there is social mobility are critical, as in other cases individuals with the same opportunities not just changing their social status and showed no relevant developments.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is understood that because it is a team sport that evidence values of solidarity and cooperation, but at the same time shows the facets of the competition, soccer is much like the day itself and is therefore an important means or instrumentality of preparing people for the varied situations of life and therefore is an agent of social development because it allows all the trials required for the individual.

The development of a society that can be measured by individual development of the people who compose it, is related to health, education, absence of violence and economic factors, these aspects can be completely influenced by soccer, because it can provide access to education (in addition to being an educator himself), can provide better financial conditions (being a form of work) in addition to health resulting from sporting activities, among other positives from that futsal has an approach where evidence of these values, then the same should be considered and viewed as a path, a tool, finally, a legitimate means of social development.

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SPORT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FUTSAL AS EXAMPLE

Sport in general and soccer in particular present themselves as transforming elements of society with a power of decisive influence in the development of citizens and professionals who work in the area most responsible for the positive aspects of this development.

Futsal is presented as a means of social development at the time offers practitioners an opportunity to elements of the socialization and education that are essential in many everyday situations, besides the economic aspects generated as a result of futsal.

Finally one can consider an indoor environment for social development, since it, is focused and is always directed to what is most important in sports that is the human person. As for the human being to education is essential and is the largest element of human development, educating through a sport that values the cooperation and integration of its participants is a highly satisfactory alternative and effective.

LE SPORT ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL: LE FUTSAL AS EXEMPLE

Le sport en général et le football en particulier se présentent comme la transformation d'éléments de la société avec une possibilité d'influence déterminante dans le développement des citoyens et des professionnels qui travaillent dans la zone la plus responsable pour les aspects positifs de cette évolution.

Le futsal est présenté comme un moyen de développement social au moment offre aux praticiens une occasion d'éléments de la socialisation et l'éducation qui sont indispensables dans de nombreuses situations quotidiennes, en plus des aspects économiques générés à la suite de futsal.

Enfin, on peut envisager un environnement intérieur pour le développement social, car elle est ciblée et est toujours dirigée à ce qui est plus important en sport qui est la personne humaine. Quant à l'être humain à l'éducation est essentielle et constitue le principal élément du développement humain, l'éducation à travers un sport que les valeurs de la coopération et l'intégration de ses participants, est une alternative très satisfaisante et efficace.

EL DEPORTE Y DESARROLLO SOCIAL: EL EJEMPLO FUTSAL

El deporte en general y el fútbol en particular, se presentan como elementos de transformación de la sociedad con un poder de influencia decisiva en el desarrollo de los ciudadanos y los profesionales que trabajan en la zona más responsable de los aspectos positivos de este desarrollo.

Fútbol sala se presenta como un medio de desarrollo social a la vez ofrece a los profesionales una oportunidad a los

elementos de la socialización y la educación que son esenciales en muchas situaciones cotidianas, además de los aspectos económicos generados como consecuencia de fútbol sala.

Finalmente se puede considerar un medio ambiente de interiores para el desarrollo social, ya que, se centra y se dirige siempre a lo que es más importante en los deportes que es la persona humana. En cuanto al ser humano a la educación es esencial y es el mayor elemento de desarrollo humano, la educación a través de un deporte que los valores de la cooperación y la integración de sus participantes es una alternativa muy satisfactoria y eficaz.

**DESPORTO E DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIAL:
O FUTSAL COMO EXEMPLO**

O desporto em geral e o futsal em particular apresentam-se como elementos transformadores da sociedade com um poder de influenciar decisivamente no processo de desenvolvimento dos cidadãos, sendo os profissionais que atuam nessa área os maiores responsáveis pelos aspectos positivos desse desenvolvimento.

O futsal apresenta-se como meio de desenvolvimento social no momento em que oferece aos seus praticantes oportunidade de sociabilização e elementos de educação que são fundamentais em várias situações cotidianas, além dos aspectos econômicos gerados em decorrência do futsal.

Por fim pode –se considerar o futsal um meio de desenvolvimento social, desde que o mesmo, seja bem orientado e esteja sempre voltado àquilo que existe de mais importante no desporto que é a pessoa humana. Uma vez que para o ser humano a educação é imprescindível sendo o maior elemento de desenvolvimento da humanidade, educar através de uma modalidade desportiva que preza pela cooperação e integração de seus participantes é uma alternativa extremamente satisfatória e eficaz.

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