

110 - THE CHILD'S MOTOR DEVELOPMENT AND THE ROLE OF SPORTS INITIATION DURING CHILDHOOD , HIGHLIGHTING THE PRACTICE OF SPORTS FOOTBALL GAME

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Introduction:

Regarding the studies on motor development , it was revealed that they had no great expression in the area of physical education until the 70s , however, with the increase in volume in the specification and quality of research during the 80 and 90 made motor development a legitimate area of scientific research with great international prominence today (GALLAHUE and OZMUN , 2005).

The main goal of researchers and scholars this very important area is the engine development area is to understand how human beings develop their motor skills , analyzing the impact of childhood maturation and environmental experiences in the acquisition and increased complexity of movements performed , according to the reports of Isayama and Gallardo (1998) .

Observing this context and based on the parameters of Gallahue (2005) , we understand childhood as a period of fundamental importance for engine development, mainly because it is at this stage that occur the development of fundamental movement skills that underpin the development of specialized motor skills that individuals use in their functional and everyday activities , leisure or sports .

As the thought of Ferraz (2009) , due to the great popularity of the sport across the country , many children have sought sports practice at increasingly early ages , especially in sports widely publicized in the media and with strong cultural impact , as is the case of football . Although the sport initiation can provide positive experiences for the motor development of children , it is known that early specialization can also bring several complications for child development .

Thus, considering the importance of childhood for motor development and professional intervention possibilities of Physical Education at this stage , this study aimed to analyze through a literature search , the child's motor development and the role of sport initiation during childhood , highlighting the practice of sports football game.

Development

As stated initially , football is an urban cultural phenomenon , which has always played in the street, regardless of age, social class or gender . But by eliminating spaces where once games were practiced for the football, with increasing frequency , the students came to school without adequate experience, which did not allow a base to develop their sports skills . Therefore, the school should work the basic forms of movement to enrich the motor skills of the child or adolescent.

Building on the great author and scholar John the Baptist Freire ,

[...] Not disregard the importance of genetic factors, but these factors can not prevent the learning of anyone . We can not genetically engineer the formation of knowledge, but can interfere with learning. So that those who already know how to play football should be advised to learn to play better ; those who have known little or nothing of football should get all the attention until they learn at least enough [...] . Freire (2003 , p.09)

His makes it extremely important that the children's physical education classes educators can teach not only football, but football and teach and teach to all , since the practice should be inclusive , not exclusive.

As John the Baptist said Freire , school is not the street and will not be repeated this. " Teachers are professional experts in teaching and should be guided by ideas , theories, principles," without disregarding knowledge brought by the student.

The Sports Initiation

Research on sports initiation are not new, watching these parameters, Almeida (2005) says that in the 1970s is vast bibliography of foreign authors on the subject and, in the 1980s, this concern is the well being of the authors nationals. The term sports initiation is known worldwide as a chronological process in the course of which a subject makes contact with new experiences ruled on a physical-sports activity.

Originally, the sport initiation is the period in which the child begins to learn, specifically, the practice of one or more sports. Santana (2005) adds that the sport initiation is marked by regular and oriented practice of one or more sports, and the immediate goal is to continue the development of the child holistically, not resulting in regular competitions.

Assuming than the authors reported previously, it is understood that the sport initiation is the period when the child starts his apprenticeship in a specific and planned way, the practice of sports. For sure, it is important to know and respect its characteristics so that it is not transformed into a mini-adult.

Almeida (2005) argues that the sport initiation should be divided into three stages, and as we are speaking of Child Physical Education, describe the first of these, called itself sports initiation occurs between eight and nine. At this time, the aim of the classes is the awakening of motor skills and specific skills and global, realized through basic forms of movements and pre-sports games.

According to the author, at that age, the child is prepared for sports early learning, however, is not yet ready for the team sport competition. It is understood, therefore, that the team sport attracts children much more for the sake of the activity itself than by their own competitiveness. The teacher who has the perception of how the motor and cognitive development of children at this stage, have the ability to plan your work in order to make it interesting and motivating, based on play and recreational activities, in search of a learning objective , efficient and less monotonous. Ideally, at this stage, it is to offer a large number of opportunities for development of various forms of child the skills, providing tools it with motor activities that can be used in several team sports.

The sport of football as a stimulator of child motor development.

Freire (2003) points out that to be an organized sport in a set of specific movements, football is a facilitator that to be worked through play arouses motor skills, which can be utilized in various types of sports.

The author also says that the skills are body properties that give foundation to human actions, translated in several ways, such as the displacement of whole body or body segments from one point to another in a short period of time we call speed,

or the ability to be able to keep a job for some time without losing their efficiency, call resistance.

And that often vulgarisms these motor skills simply calling them motor actions or coordination. And being the football a sport that explores rather those skills, either to dribble past an opponent, or drive the ball with speed, or simply run a ball touch the colleague is the perfect sport for a sports initiation, involving the time and space within the children's learning, so that the teacher should exercise caution when running the training and planning for the sports initiation classes are not confused with the pedagogy of income, forcing children to a heightened competitiveness, exposing students to situations with which they can not cope in the face of their psychological immaturity.

However in contrast to pedagogy income arises the initiation of sport pedagogy, which deals with children's sport and the sport initiation as an extremely important phase for the development of motor skills, to acquire the technical and tactical skills, to learn how to cooperate to build autonomy, to learn to enjoy sport, to learn a sport leisure culture, to learn how to compete, socialize knowledge, talk, socialize, motivate yourself, to foster self-esteem, this It is to balance what is rational and what is sensitive; it takes part in several sports before opting for specialization in one.

Methodology

The method used here was done through bibliographical nature of research with descriptive, from information collected in books and scientific articles on the topic.

Results and discussions

Through this research, we see the extent of liability in which physical education can play with the sport initiation stimulating the infant motor development and encouraging motor skills using the sports football mode to achieve satisfactory results.

As the research that we conducted, we found that we can indeed add the sport with motor learning without the students being harmed in some way by anticipating the steps of cognitive and psychosocial development, so that it is up to the teacher to plan-drafting content entertainment and the most basic foundations of adapted way. So a gym class or sports training, can be perceived as a microsystem that has several variables of psychosocial orders inherent in the emotional and social development and therefore extremely complex.

Among the different speeches, there appears some factors in favor of sport initiation. First, there is an age division guiding the sports initiation of the child, which means, by the teacher, set objectives, content, methodology and differentiated assessment. This means that you should not give a child of six, seven years, the same treatment and training that would give a teenager. Second, it is quite clear in the approaches there is a phase preceding the other - the general precedes the expert. It is understood that any violation of this scientific approach adopted by the authors is at least open to question.

And finally, do not emphasize, in initiation, the pursuit of sport specialization and excessive competitiveness as key factors for performance and evaluation. These factors disclosed later in the specialization phase. Despite the specialization not be targeted early, it is important to note that this division by age reduces the sport initiation to a vision that simplifies only organic view and motor. The child must also be respected intellectual, socially and emotionally. In this sense, the teacher must take into account what are the characteristics relevant to these areas.

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ABSTRACT

This article is a result of bibliographic research whose proposal suggests the use of football as a sport facilitator initial motor and cognitive development of children of school age. Including because it is a national passion for sport and easy access to your practice, you can use this factor as an aid in motor and cognitive practices thus arousing interest in healthy sports practice , reinforcing and contributing in motor memory to practitioners mode .

KEYWORDS : Children's Fitness , Football, Motor Development , Motor Skills , Sports Initiation .

O DESENVOLVIMENTO MOTOR DA CRIANÇA E O PAPEL DA INICIAÇÃO ESPORTIVA DURANTE A INFÂNCIA, DANDO DESTAQUE PARA A PRÁTICA DA MODALIDADE ESPORTIVA FUTEBOL.

RESUMO

Este artigo é um resultado de pesquisas bibliográficas cuja a proposta sugere a utilização do futebol como esporte inicial facilitador do desenvolvimento motor e cognitivo das crianças em idade escolar. Inclusive por se tratar de um esporte de paixão nacional e de fácil acesso à sua pratica, pode-se usar esse fator como auxiliar nas práticas motoras e cognitivas despertando assim o interesse pela prática saudável do esporte, reforçando e contribuindo na memória motora aos praticantes da modalidade.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Educação Física Infantil, Futebol, Desenvolvimento Motor, Habilidades Motoras, Iniciação Esportiva.