FIED BULLIN

Four language edition (English - Français - Español - Português)

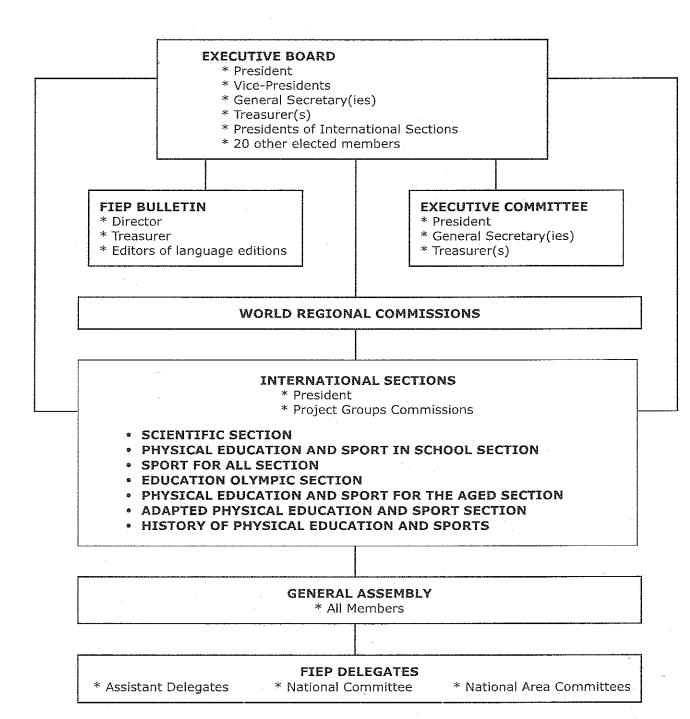


JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION BULLETIN DE LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'EDUCATION PHYSIQUE BOLETIN DE LA FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA BOLETIM DA FEDERAÇÃO INTERNACIONAL DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA

STRUCTURE OF THE FIEP



All posts are Honorary



FIEP BULLETIN

ISSN - 0256-6419

Director:
Prof. ALMIR ADOLFO GRUHN
FIEP Presidente

Editor Científico: Prof. Dr. JOSÉ FERNANDES FILHO Escola de Educação Física e Desporto - UFRJ - Brasil jff@eefd.ufrj.br

Website:

http://www.fiepbulletin.net

Register FIEP CNPJ 03.946.526/0001-57

> Indexed by SPORTSDiscus

Comissão Científica do FIEP BULLETIN Prof. Dr. ENRIC M. SEBASTIANI OBRADOR (España) Prof. Dr. PETAR PAVILOVIC (Republic of Srpska) Prof. Dr. ARUNAS EMELJANOVAS (Lithuania) Prof. Dr. DANIELA DASHEVA (Bulgaria) Prof. Dr. BALINT GHEORGHE (Romania) Prof. Dr. VLADIMIR FINDAK (Croatia) Prof. Dr. ELEONORA MILEVA (Bulgaria) Prof. Dr. NICOLAE OCHIANA (Romania) Prof. Dr. IVAN PRSKALO (Croati) Prof. Dr. DOMINGO BLÁZQUEZ SRNCHEZ (España) Prof. Dr. CLAUDE SCHEUER (Luxembourg) Prof. Dr. LESZEK F. KORZENIOWSKI (Poland) Prof. Dr. JORGE DIAZ OTANEZ (Argentina) Prof. Dr. PIERRE PARLEBAS (França) Prof. Dr. LATEEF O, AMUSA (Africa) Prof. Dr. BRANISLAV ANTALA (Slovakia) Prof. Dr. KEN HARDMANN (Inglaterra) Prof. Dr. RUI PROENÇA GARCIA (Portugal) Prof. Dr. ARNALDO FUXA (Cuba) Prof. Dr. WALTER KING YAN (China) Prof. Dr. PAULO ERNESTO ANTONELLI (Brasil) Prof. Dr. CLAUDIO AUGUSTO BOSCHI (Brasil) Prof. Dr. CARLOS ALBERTO RAMOS PARRACI (Colombia) Prof. Dr. LUIS FELIPE CONTECHA CARRILLO (Colombia)

Diagramation

ELEMENTUS COMUNICAÇÃO E MARKETING
CHRISTHIAN ALMIR GRUHN
LUCAS MARCOVIZ FLORÃO
JACQUELINE TATIANI PEREIRA
FLÁVIO FAGUNDES DA SILVA
MIXENY WINSTON RUTH
LUIZ CARLOS NONNENMACHER

Translators

PROF, MS, FÁBIO ANDRÉ CASTILHA castilhafabio@hotmail.com

Printed by

NEW WORLD GRÁFICA LTDA Av. Venezuela, nş 216 - Jd. América nwgrafica@hotmail.com Tel/Fax: (45) 3573-3786

On-line Publishing





Journal of the International Federation of Physical Education
Bulletin de la Fédération Internationale d'Éducation Physique
Boletín de la Federación Internacional de Educación Física
Boletim da Federação Internacional de Educação Física

Volume 83 - Special Edition - ARTICLE III - 2013

CONTENTS

Structure of the FIEP po	g 002
Contentsp	g 003
Editorial po	g 004
by Almir Gruhn	
Indexpg	g 005
ARTICLES po	

History

FIEP Bulletin, the earliest international journal on physical education, has been published since 1931.

With the greatest international circulation, this publication is distributed by FIEP in 126 countries.

Published with the aid of the International Olympic Committee and the Arab Sports Confederation.

All correspondence, including applications for permission to reproduce or translate material should be addressed and sent to the Editor

The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those held by the FIEP

Four language edition: English; Français; Español; Portugues.



EDITORIAL

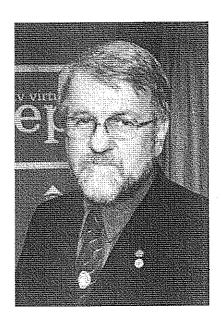
28 YEARS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND WORLD CONGRESS OF FIEP

With the realization of WORLD CONGRESS OF FIEP - 2013, celebrating 90 years of activities FIEP World (1923-2013), more than 100 delegates FIEP confirmed the presence at the event, a historical Record. Elections will also be held from FIEP, which maintains its tradition with the release of a single plate. The FIEP will release Medal Prof. Manoel Tubino, in honor of 90th anniversary of the institution.

In 28 years of representation of the actions of FIEP in Foz do Iguaçu, through the International Congress of Physical Education, account for more than 10 thousand scientific works between papers, posters and oral abstracts, presented and published with the best modern scientific contributions, by their authors, national and foreign.

It ennobles the institution to ensure their serious work, ethical and committed to professional development and social transformation.

The requirement, the care, the devotion and the wisdom of our beloved Manoel José Gomes Tubino, were who always looked for to follow the world-wide rhythm of the technology, being made possible the socialization of the knowledge for all.



This year beyond the International Congress of Physical Education that offers courses of upgrade and improvement, we have the following side events: X Latin American Scientific Congress of FIEP, X Scientific Brazilian Congress of the FIEP "Prof. Dr. Manoel José Gomes Tubino", IV Seminar on Values of the Sport and Olympic Education, VII Seminar on Ethics of CONFEF, III International Student Meeting of Physical Education, V Forum of Physical Education. III Seminar on the History of Physical Education, II Seminar on Physical Activity in Health Care, III Forum of Coordinators of National Physical Education Courses, XI Physical Education Forum of Mercosur, The FIEP presents to all with the on-line publication of all the presented scientific articles during the event.

In my name as President of FIEP and General Coordinator of the Congress, we have the honor of presenting scientific papers selected in the first event of Physical Education in 2012.

Thank you and Congratulations to the researchers in the continuing effort by the Scientific Research

Almir GRUHN FIEP President

28 ANOS DO CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL DE EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA E CONGRESSO MUNDIAL DA FIEP

Com a realização do CONGRESSO MUNDIAL DA FIEP - 2013, comemorativo aos 90 anos de atividades da FIEP Mundial (1923-2013), mais de 100 Delegados da FIEP confirmaram a presença no evento, um Record histórico. Também serão realizada as Eleições da FIEP, que mantém sua tradição com o lançamento de uma única chapa. A FIEP fará o lançamento da Medalha Prof. Manoel Tubino, em homenagem aos 90 anos da instituição.

Em 28 anos de representatividade das ações da FIEP em Foz do Iguaçu, através do Congresso Internacional de Educação Física, contabilizam quase 10 mil trabalhos científicos entre artigos, pôsteres e temas livres orais, apresentados e publicados com as melhores e mais modernas contribuições científicas, através de seus autores, nacionais e estrangeiros.

Isso enobrece a instituição garantindo o seu trabalho sério, ético e comprometido com o desenvolvimento profissional e transformação social.

A exigencia, o cuidado, a dedicação e a sabedoria do nosso querido Manoel José Gomes Tubino, foi quem sempre procurou acompanhar o ritmo mundial da tecnologia, possibilitando a socialização do conhecimento para todos.

Este ano, além do Congresso Internacional de Educação Física que oferece os cursos de Atualização e Aperfeiçoamento, teremos os seguintes eventos paralelos: X Congresso Científico Latino-Americano da FIEP, X Congresso Brasileiro Científico da FIEP - "Prof. Dr. Manoel José Gomes Tubino", III Encontro Internacional de Estudantes de Educação Física, VII Seminário de Ética do CONFEF, V Fórum de Educação Física Escolar, III Seminário de História da Educação Física, II Seminário de Atividades Físicas na Atenção f Saúde, III Fórum Nacional de Coordenadores dos Cursos de Educação Física, XI Fórum de Educação Física do Mercosul, IV Seminário Sobre Valores do Esporte e Educação Olímpica, a FIEP presenteia a todos com a publicação on-line de todos os artigos científicos apresentados durante o evento.

Em meu nome como Presidente da FIEP e Coordenador Geral do Congresso, temos a honra de apresentar os trabalhos científicos selecionados no primeiro evento de Educação Física do ano de 2013.

Obrigado e Parabéns aos Pesquisadores pelo esforço na continuidade da Pesquisa Cientifica

Almir GRUHN Presidente da FIEP

Contents

DO PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' BELIEFS TOWARD PHYSICAL EDUCATION CURRICULAR OUTCOMES DEVELOP DURING AN ACADEMIC YEAR?
OLYMPIC EDUCATION IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION
THE POSSIBILITIES OF EVALUATION OF GAME SKILLS AND GAME PERFORMANCE IN FRISBEE ULTIMATE
PLYOMETRIC EXERCISES AS A WAY OF DEVELOPING SPEED-STRENGHT ABILITIES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND POSSIBILITIES OF UTILIZATION IN COEDUCATIONAL LESSONS
ANALYSIS OF THE DROWNED PEOPLE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN YEARS 1991-2000 AND 2001-2010 22 IGOR BARAN
THE INFLUENCE OF COMBATIVES ON GENERAL MOTOR PERFORMANCE OF PUPILS
BACK SCHOOL AS AN OPTION TO PREVENT POOR BODY POSTURE OF 11 – 14 YEARS OLD CHILDREN
PARTICIPATION OF COORDINATION SKILLS ON THE LEVEL OF SWIMMING CAPABILITY OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN
CONTRIBUTION OF SIMULATIONTO STUDY THE PROCESS OF CATEGORIZATIONIN SPORTS
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND MAJOR CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
FUTSAL DIDACTICS BY VIDEO ANALYSIS FOR TECHNICAL LEARNING AND EVALUATION TOOL
ORGANISATIONAL EFFICACY AND QUALITY OF SERVICES: THE ROLE OF EDUCATORS IN AN ITALIAN CASE STUDY
SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY AND MOTOR LEARNING
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF STUDENTS AT CONSTANTINE THE PHILOSOPHER UNIVERSITY IN NITRA 51 JAROSLAV BROĎÁNI - VLADIMÍR ŠUTKA - VERONIKA ŠPÁNIKOVÁ - MARTINA VRAVKOVÁ
PERSON WITH DISABILITIES: INCLUSIVE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY&PHYSICAL EDUCATION LITERACY AND GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING AND WRITING BASED ON THE EVIDENCE
INTERDISCIPLINARY SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESEARCH METHOD REGARDING THE LEARNING OF BASKETBALL IN FIFTH GRADE PUPILS
LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND FITNESS IN NORMAL-WEIGHT AND OVERWEIGHT CHILDREN
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAXIMUM STRENGTH AND ERGONOMETRIC PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED CHILEAN ROWERS 65 FELIPE ABAD COLIL - OSCAR ROBINSON YANEZ - JOSÉ FERNANDES FILHO
LEARNING PREFERENCES BETWEEN PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS FROM RURAL AND URBAN AREA
IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COORDINATION ABILITIES ON THE SPEED OF CARTWHEEL ACQUISITION
THE LEVEL OF GENERAL PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF PUPILS ATTENDING THE FIRST GRADES AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN
BANSKÁ BYSTRICA
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF A FOOD AND NUTRITION EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENT BRAZILIAN VOLLEYBALL
PLAYERS
GLOBAL POSTURAL REEDUCATION IN THE TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENT IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS
CHALLENGES OF (INCLUSIVE) PHYSICAL EDUCATION (IPE) IN EUROPE

OĽGA KYSELOVIČOVÁ - MARIÁN BRČÁK

THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE ADOPTION OF AN ACTIVE LIFESTYLE BY STUDENTS AT THE END OF SECONDARY SCHOOL: A SURVEY IN NORTH-EAST OF ITALY

MASSIMO LANZA¹- ILARIA SALVADORI ²
¹Department of Neurological and Movement Sciences
University of Verona
²Master in Preventive and Adapted Physical Activity
University of Verona
[taly]

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the search is to identify the role of physical education in the choice of the lifestyle in 1469 students (male and female, 17-22 years) (Nuviala, 2010). Some anthropometric characteristics (BMI), amount of physical activity (IPAQ-A), self-efficacy perception (PSE), scholastic grades in physical education (EV – Values among 0÷10), and the gender of the teachers are been detected, in order to characterize the population and verify their (potential) role in the choice of lifestyles. This presentation, based on the results of 1469 subjects, concerns the characteristics of the students (males versus females), their opinions on physical education and the role it played in the adoption of their lifestyle. The study of the correlations among the parameters assessed and the justifications given by the students are still in progress. Males (M) show higher values than females (F) (p<0.001 for all) for Age, BMI, IPAQ-A, PSE and EV. While the great majority of students (81.2% of males and females) have a good opinion of Physical Education as they consider fun and important for their development, less than 50% considered important in the choice of lifestyle. Only 44.4% of the students (Female 39.8% - Male 49.6%; p<0.01) agree that Physical Education classes help their engage in the practice of sport during spare time. The limited percentage of student that attributes a significant role at PE in the adoption of their lifestyle should be considered in the PE guidelines and in teacher training. Data seems to confirm greater values of physical self efficacy perception and physical activity in males (Spence, 2010). The fact that males obtain better assessments of the females raises the question of whether the teachers adopt criteria for evaluating that pose males and females equally.

Keywords: physical education, active lifestyle

INTRODUCTION

Physical education (PE) can have a powerful influence on promoting youth's physical activity (PA) and health (Malina, 2001, Wallhead, 2004 a-b – Pate, 2006) but this will not necessarily resulted from participation per set the effects are likely to be mediated by the nature of the interactions among students and their teachers, parents and coaches (Bailey, 2006). In Mozaffarian (2012) were identified some schools' intervention that demonstrates a good efficacy in PA promotion and in which the PE's "quality" is the key point. It's reasonable to think, therefore, that there is a connection between quality of physical education and quantity of physical activity practiced by students at the end of their scholastic education but, obviously, a lot of factors modulate this connection both with regard to the "quality" of PE and the living conditions of the students.

The main aim of the search is to identify the role of Physical Education in the choice of the lifestyle by students at the end of secondary school. In this paper we present some characteristics of students that attended the fifth year of the secondary schools (males versus females) and the role that they attribute to the Physical Education for the adoption of their lifestyle. The study of the correlations among the parameters assessed and the justifications given by the students are still in progress.

METHODS

The research was carried out in the fifth classes of secondary schools in nine cities in the north-east of Italy: Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Mantova, Modena, Vicenza, Padova, Treviso and Venezia.

The opinions of students about PE and the role that it played in determining their lifestyles was examined with one thousand eight hundred and seven students (17-22 years), through the Italian version of a questionnaire proposed by Nuviala et al. (2011), with some additions.

The items were related to the assessment that students give to the Physical Education and its teachers: 1-Physical Education classes are fun; 2-Physical Education classes help me engage in the practice of sport during spare time; 3-You don't waste time in Physical Education classes; 4-Physical Education teaching staff help me become interested in physical activity and recreational sports; 5-Physical Education is important for my own personal development. Two items were added at those proposed from Nuviala: 6-What I learned in PE will be useful in the coming years; 7-In the coming years I will practice moderate and/or vigorous physical activity at least 150' (2 hours and half) for week. In all these items students could choose between the options "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree" and "strongly disagree". For the items number 2-3-5-6-7, they were also asked to write the main reason that determined their opinion.

An informed consensus from the schools was obtained through a letter explaining the aim of the research and its procedures. Participants were informed that there were no right or wrong answers and were asked to respond with sincerity and honesty. Every student voluntarily answered at the questionnaire and authorized their data handling.

The Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated asking the height and weight of each students; their physical activity (PA) was derived from the International Physical Activity Questionnaire for Adolescent (IPAQ-A) while, for the self-efficacy perception (PSE), a subscale of the "Physical Self Efficacy Scale" developed by Ryckman (1982) was adopted.

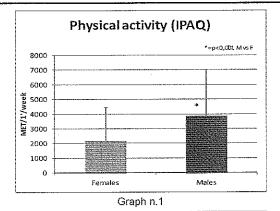
The students were asked also the average of the PE' grades (EV) in the last two years. The grades, in the Italian educational system, are comprised between 0 and 10; a grade equal to 6 is considered to be a mediocre but sufficient result, whereas having a grade superior to 7 is considered a good result. All these data are been detected in order to characterize the population and verify their (potential) role in the choice of lifestyles.

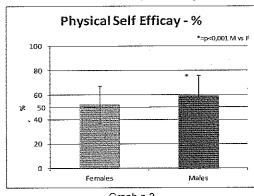
Differences between females and males, for parametric data, were detected with t-test while non-parametric data was analyzed through chi-square test.

RESULTS

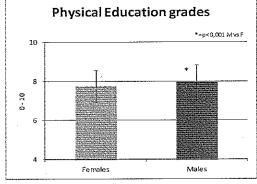
This presentation concerns the characteristics of the students (1023 females – 784 males), their opinions on physical education and the role it played in the adoption of their lifestyle. The motivation of the student opinions are still processing.

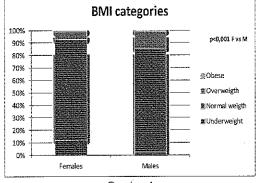
Males (M) show higher values than females (F) (p <0.001 for all) for age (M = 18.52 ± 0.78 ; F = 18.36 ± 0.65), BMI (M = 22.45 ± 2.69 ; F = 20.89 ± 2.86), PA (M = 3854.5 ± 3274.7 MET/1'/w; F= 2003.9 ± 2258.2 MET/1'/w), PSE (M = 39.33 ± 8.17 ; F = 35.44 ± 7.42) and EV (M = 7.90 ± 0.88 ; F= 7.66 ± 0.81).





Graph n.2

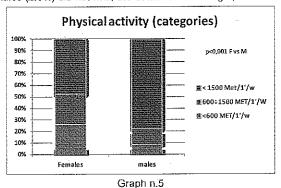


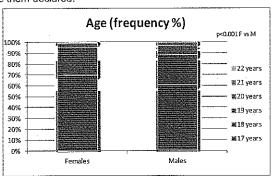


Graph n.3

Graph n.4

As regards the BMI, as you see in Graph. n.4, also the distribution of the subjects in the categories of underweight, normal-weight, overweight and obese show a prevalence of males in overweight and of females in underweight (p<0.001 M vs F). Twenty females (2.0%) did not write the details of their weight, while all males have them declared.





Graph n.6

On the basis of IPAQ-A data, the 26.6% of females and the 8.9% of males (Graph n. 5) don't meet the minimum at least 600 MET/1'/week and should be considered sedentary (IPAQ Research Committee, 2005).

The difference in the age is determined from the presence of a higher number of males repeating school years (Graph n.6); it is notable that, despite this, the PE grades are higher for males. The study of correlations between the grades and the other factors will help in getting more information on this topic.

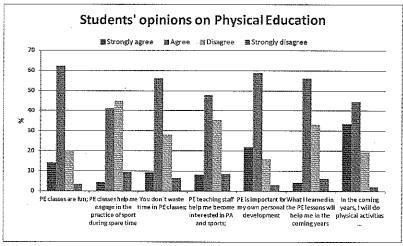
Despite 81.1% of the students (p=n.s M vs F) affirm that Physical Education is important for their development and 76.3% say that PE is fun (M = 82.2%±17.8, F = 71.8%±28.1, p<0.001), less of 50% of them attribute at PE a significant role for the adoption of their lifestyle (Graph n. 7 and 8). In particular 58.8% of the females and 49.1% of males (p<0.001) says that PE classes don't help them engaging in the practice of sport during spare time. The judgment about PE teachers, in this field, is just a little better than that about the discipline: only 56.1% of the students (p=n.s. M vs F) affirm that Physical Education teaching staff helps them become interested in physical activity and recreational sports. 37.8% of the females and the 30.6% of the males (p<0.001) declare that they waste time in PE classes. 39.5% explicitly declare that what they learn in PE lessons will not be useful in coming years. Despite this, 80.2% of students affirm that will carry enough physical activity in later years.

DISCUSSION

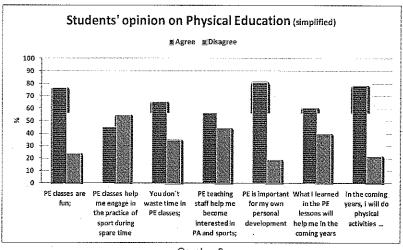
Data confirm the well known difference between males and females, in Physical Self Efficacy Perception (Spence, 2010), in BMI and in Physical Activity (Istat, 2012).

It isn't clear if the fact that males obtain, on physical education, a slightly higher evaluation than females (1.9%), is a real didactic problem. If it were, we should ask ourselves if teachers adopt criteria that put men and women on an equal level. Data about Physical Activity indicate that, at the end of scholastic education, 26.6% of females and 8.9% of males don't perform the minimum at least 600 MET/12/week and too many females don't believe that PE help them to improve their lifestyle. All these results seem to indicate that the "gender theme" should be a priority for PE teachers and researchers.

The results of Nuviala's questionnaire, integrated with our two items, shows that PE is considered in an ambivalent way: on one side most of the students attribute to PE an theoretical role for development but, on the other side, only about half of them recognize it has an effective role in the adoption of an active lifestyle.



Graph n.7



Graph n.8

Dark column shows the amount of data expressed as "agree" and "strongly agree"; clearer column shows the amount of data expressed as "disagree" and "strongly disagree".

CONCLUSIONS

The framework represented by these data is not flattering at all for the Physical Education teachers in the northeast of Italy. The next step of the research will try to highlight the main reasons for the limited role of physical education in the adoption of active lifestyles by students.

The motivations adopted from the students and the correlations between the students's answers and their characteristics (BMI. IPAQ-A, PSE, VE), perhaps, will help us understand some of the critical points of the relationship between teaching and learning of an active lifestyle in Physical Education.

These results should be carefully considered in the PE guidelines, in teacher training and in the refresher courses.

REFERENCES

Bailey R., 2006. Journal of School Health Volume 76, Issue 8, pages 397–401, October 2006. Physical Education and Sport in Schools: A Review of Benefits and Outcomes

IPAQ Research Committee, 2005 Guidelines for Data Processing and Analysis of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). http://www.ipaq.ki.se/scoring.pdf

Istat, Annuario statistico italiano, 2012 - http://www3.istat.it/dati/catalogo/20121218_00/PDF/Cap11.pdf

Malina, 2001, Physical activity and fitness: pathways from childhood to adulthood. Am J Hum Biol. 2001 Mar-Apr;13(2):162-72.
Mozaffarian D, et al. on behalf of American Heart Association Council on Epidemiology and Prevention, Council on Nutrition, Physical Activity and Metabolism, Council on Clinical Cardiology, Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young, Council on the Kidney in Cardiovascular Disease. 2012. Population Approaches to Improve Diet, Physical Activity, and Smoking Habits: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association. Circulation 2012;126(12):1514-1563.

Nuviala A. N. et al. 2011. Lifestyle and Physical Education. Journal of Human Kinetics. Volume 27/2011, 147-160

Pate, R.R., Davis, M.G., Robins, T.N., Stone, E.J., McKenzie, T.L., & Young, J.C. (2006). Promoting physical activity in children and youth: A leadership role for schools. Circulation: Journal of the American Heart Association. 114, 1214-1224.

Ryckman RM, Robbins MA, Thornton B, Cantrell P. 1982. Development and validation of a physical self-efficacy scale. J Pers Soc Psychol 1982: 42: 891–900.

Spence JC, Blanchard CM, Clark M, Plotnikoff RC, Storey KE, McCargar L. 2010. The role of self-efficacy in explaining gender differences in physical activity among adolescents: a multilevel analysis. J Phys Act Health. 2010 Mar;7(2):176-83.

Wallhead, T.L., and N. Ntoumanis. 2004 (a). Effects of a Sport Education Intervention in Students' Motivational Responses. Physical Education. Journal of Teaching in Physical Education 23(1): 4-18

Wallhead, T.L., and J. Buckworth. 2004 (b). The role of physical education in the promotion of youth physical activity. Quest, 56: 285-301