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Physical education in Mexican schools: A descriptive study of facilities and sports material

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Introduction

Facilities and sporting goods in elementary schools are indispensable resources for the development of the physical education class and school sports. Consequently, it is important to know the number and condition of existing facilities plus the amount and condition of sporting goods and whether or not they are sufficient to serve the student population.

Methods

The study is descriptive in nature. Out of the 456 physical education teachers that work in the elementary schools of the State of Nuevo Leon (Mexico), 269 (60%) answered the questionnaires, specifically designed for this study, on facilities and teaching/sports materials.

Results

The survey results showed that of the elementary schools that have multisport paved facilities; 8.61% are in excellent condition; 66.99% are in fairly good condition; 21.05% are ordinary, and 3.3% do not have them. Only 14% have covered facilities. On the other hand only 3.35% of the schools have dirt playgrounds in excellent conditions; 27.27% are good; 57.42% are ordinary, and 11.96% do not have this type of facility.

Physical Education instructors express that they do not have enough material for the practice of sports including balls for team sports. Recreational educational materials such as batons and rings were more common.

Discussion

Most of the elementary schools in the State of Nuevo Leon have sports facilities where physical education classes take place; however, they are in bad shape, they are not made according to official measurements, and there are no norms to regulate them. Nuevo Leon is a state with extreme weather conditions, especially during the summer, when temperatures may reach 40°C (104°F). This is an important factor to be taken into consideration, since only 14% of the schools that were analyzed have some form of covered, multisport facilities, which is very far from the ideal conditions that are very common in developed countries, e.g., indoor gyms (multisport complexes) with lighting, bathrooms, dressing rooms equipped with heating and A/C. A study carried out by the National Institute of Quality and Evaluation of Spain (2006), working with a sample of 3,756 students from 145 elementary schools point out that the higher or lower the number of Physical Education classes that teachers teach in open spaces, such as playgrounds or multisport track and field complexes, has a direct correlation with the higher or lower performance of students in this class ($p < 0.01$).

In addition, it was confirmed that the amount of sports and teaching material is insufficient for the number of elementary school students. Therefore, the quality of the teaching-learning process is not at the level required by our society. We consider that it is very important to design clear and timely strategies for the improvement of sports facilities (maintenance and equipment) and to provide teaching and sports materials for elementary schools, through education authorities, the National Sports Commission, the Sports Institute, the private sector, PTA's and others.



Port evolution of physical education teachers training in France (1947—2005): analysis of the recruitment's competitive examination

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Introduction

Teacher training is often thought as a strong means of reforming educational system. Even if it is not considered as the only deciding factor with respect to the contents taught during training, we postulate the importance of 'CAPEPS' (competitive examination for the recruitment of physical education (PE) teachers) in the setting up of teaching methods in preparation centres. Thus, an analysis of the CAPEPS

marketing tools. Therefore, sports companies should actively find a way to participate in the Olympic Games as an official or unofficial sponsor. In future research, it is recommended to empirically test the effectiveness of sponsoring the Olympic Games comparing pre- and post-Olympics.



Self-evaluation of total quality management in a municipal sports organization

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Introduction

A great emphasis is being placed on total quality management in the world of service enterprises. Consequently, it is viable to adopt such a management alternative within sports organizations. The purpose of this work is to do a diagnosis of the organization and of the management of sports at the municipal level. This process will allow us to improve the quality of sports and recreation services for the population.

Methods

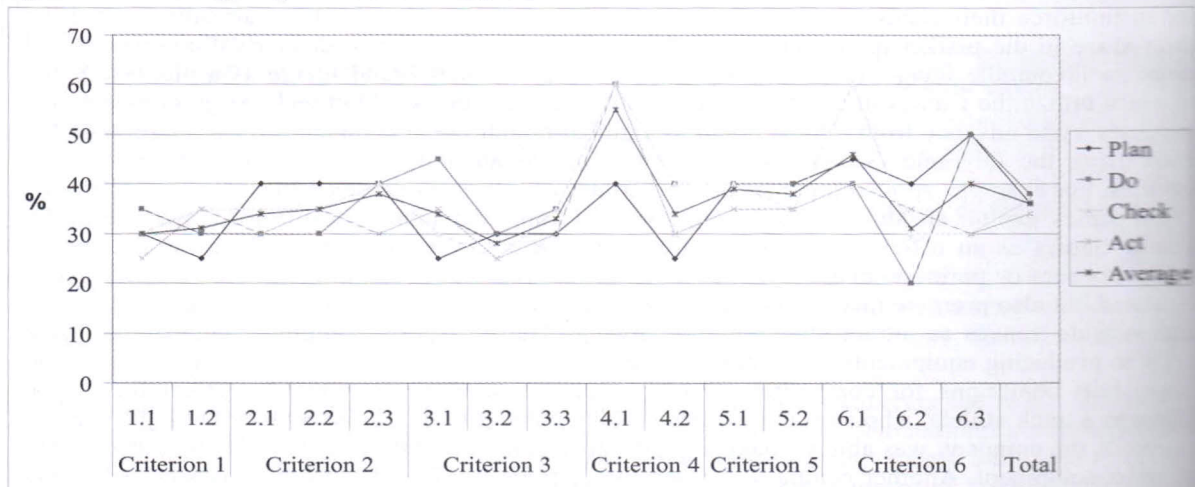
This study was done at the Department of Sports of the City of Monterrey (Mexico). The Department manages a Sports Complex (main offices), sixteen sports units and schools conveniently scattered throughout the various sectors of the city were evaluated.

To do the evaluation, the study used the Total Quality Model for City Governments (adapted for the sports sector), which is based on Total Quality Methodology (SMCT, 2005). This methodology sets progress percentages for processes and work systems by identifying strong areas (aspects or elements in each question that are present in the organization) and areas of opportunity (aspects or elements in each question that do not exist in the organization). The methodology is based on the following criteria: citizens and society, leaders, government officials, knowledge, planning, processes and created value.

Results

The results of an analysis of the criteria and sub-criteria are shown in Figure 1. Sub-criterion 4.1, "Communication," showed the best results in the evaluation, 55% average. This finding indicates a good level of maturity in prevention. "Development of Government Officials" was ranked lowest, with 28% compliance in maturity. The overall maturity for processes is 36%, which places it on the stage of "compliance."

Figure 1 Percentages of overall maturity for processes



As a summary, results indicate that the self-evaluation criteria consists of 240 question, out of which 214 (89.17%) were answered as strong areas, and 113 (47.08%) as areas of opportunity. The strong areas received 101 favorable answers more (41.09%) than the areas of opportunity. Results indicate that sports organization has progressed in a significant way regarding Maturity in Quality for Processes

176
429
172
430
417
430

154
430
429
126
333
5
423
430
300
178
422
434
347
291
338
228

105
312
212
104
339
317
266
431
430
69
119
44
429
430
403
243
250
337
135
430
378
418

151
417
140
49
432
434
425
183
299
388
362

Li N..... 236, 248, 374
Li P..... 350, 385
Li S..... 28, 409, 421, 423
Li W..... 143, 185, 421
Li X..... 52, 77, 313, 325, 420, 426, 433
Li Y..... 345, 353, 420, 424
Li Z..... 422, 424
Lian B..... 428
Liang C..... 427
Liang D..... 204
Liang L..... 357
Liang L-C..... 364, 432
Liang Y..... 131
Liao K..... 419
Liao X..... 60
Lima E..... 418
Lin C..... 107, 193
Lin H..... 160
Lin J..... 424
Lin L..... 22
Lin W..... 354
Liu B..... 276
Liu C..... 36, 91, 184, 223
Liu D..... 432
Liu F..... 31
Liu H..... 197, 207
Liu J..... 424
Liu L..... 422, 425
Liu M..... 88
Liu N..... 426
Liu P..... 188, 420
Liu Q..... 428, 434
Liu R..... 24, 428
Liu S..... 128, 342, 421, 425
Liu T..... 47, 64, 421
Liu W..... 426
Liu X..... 217, 381, 423
Liu Y..... 21, 215, 240, 347, 376, 421, 423, 425, 436, 441
Liu Z..... 258, 425, 430
Liukkonen J..... 1
Lkhagvasuren G..... 122
Long G..... 277
Lopes K..... 427
Lu B..... 418
Lu L..... 113, 428
Lu S..... 426
Lu T..... 116
Lu W..... 432
Lu Z..... 262, 408, 430
Luo J..... 421
Luo L..... 423
Luo P..... 419
Luo S..... 434
Luo Y..... 227
Lv J..... 405
Lv W..... 425
Lv Y..... 434
Lyoka V..... 417

M
Ma F..... 29, 427
Ma H..... 157, 427, 434
Ma H-j..... 219
Ma J..... 259

Ma L..... 428
Ma R..... 257
Ma S..... 435
Ma X..... 327
Ma Y..... 319, 363
Makhtar R..... 290
Malone L..... 179
Mao J..... 134, 433
Mao Z..... 76
Mataruna L..... 432
Matsui T..... 323
Medina R..... 396
Meng C..... 420
Meng F..... 422
Meng Y..... 424
Meng Z..... 303
Mevaloo S..... 431
Miao X..... 120
Min-hua C..... 99

N
Na S..... 405
Nadhiroh S..... 121
Neverkovich S..... 431
Ni W..... 304
Niculescu I..... 72
Nieminen P..... 102
Nikolaeva N..... 430
Niu A..... 232
Nyabade G..... 429

O
Ohlert J..... 431
Okagawa S..... 170
Okamoto M..... 332
Oliveira F..... 145
Oswaldo C..... 103
OuY..... 423

P
Palou P..... 146, 147
Pan H..... 219, 425
Pan N..... 432
Pan Q..... 115, 427
Pan S..... 57
Pan T..... 83
Pan X..... 58
Pan Y..... 406
Panagiotopoulou R..... 273
Pang B..... 204
Park S-J..... 11
Paruzel - Dyja M..... 16
Petersen-Wagner R..... 429
Pinthong M..... 365
Pisarek A..... 242
Popov O..... 286
Pritchett R..... 170

Q
Qi J..... 24, 344
Qi L..... 428
Qi Y..... 432