



FUDNAMENTAL NOTE OF THE MOTRICAL EDUCATION AREA

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The appearance of sport as an entertainment and Physical Education means, a factor which is part of the military groups as well as that of the pupils that have physical exercise as common instrument, led to the appearance of the already know term: "Physical Education and Sport", which has constituted the area of the university preparation for many years now. With direct reference to the last denominations, one can say that for the last three decades no differentiation was made between the area and the profile, the Physical Education and Sport representing both of these. A gathering of the terms inside this area and throughout different countries underlines a variety of terms influenced by numerous factors which belong mostly to the scientific orientation of those who proposed them. Thus, many names of the area appeared and among these one may count the following: Physical Education, Physical Culture, Physical Culture and Sport, Physical Education and Sport, The Sport Sciences, the Science of Physical Education and Sport, the Science of the Body Activities, the Science of the Motric Activities, The Science of the Physical Activities and Sport, the Motricity Sciences, the Physical Education and Kinesiology, Kinanthropology, Motrical Anthropology. This diversity of the names of the motricity research field led to as many conceptions, which mostly targeted part of the area, the global approaches being very rare and not accepted from various reasons. This led to an identity crisis (which until recently also characterized some of the sciences about man) further accentuated by the motric activities expansion in the contemporary society. From the ones presented above, some conclusions are to be drawn: a) the analyzed area is real, without being precisely delimited as denomination on the one side, due to the proliferation of the forms of motric activity (the appearance of new sports, new structures of a forming educational character) and on the other hand due to the lack of unitary scientific interpretation. b) inside the university domain a well put together science (theory) must be fundamental, by the help of logical argument, taxonomies, research and projective methods, principles and recognized laws. c) the basic instrument (the physical exercise) cannot be at the basis of an university domain which is to encompass all forms of motric activity, even if this is part of the "culture" (the key, pincers, screwdriver cannot name areas such as that of technology, for example); d) one must differentiate between socially recognized motrical activities (Physical Education, Sport, Kinetotherapy, spare time activities etc) and the science or sciences that study them.

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