

KIN-BALL, A NEW SPORT, AN ALTERNATIVE OF SPENDING FREE TIME FOR TEENAGERS

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Abstract

Picking out this kind of project, has been determinated by the need of introduction in Suceava's sport – life, new elements which can create enjoyable and also useful situations.

So, we consider that this new sport, named Kin - Ball, brings joy and health to those who practice it. With this game, players will enjoy the benefits of this sport and they will have a chance to meet new people and socialize. This sport will defenetly help players to socialize and it will bring new abilities which are going to form behaviors which can offer an more attractive alternative presence in every – day life.

Introduction

Concept and Kin-Ball game was invented by Mario Demers approach and developed with teachers of Physical Education and Sport in Quebec Universities. They sought a pleasant way to entertain, relax and train people. Kin-Ball was created as a new sport for extracurricular activities to complement rigorous hours of Physical Education and Sport in the curriculum.

After a long thought, this new sports hero, they called Kin-Ball from the Greek kinesis, meaning "moving".

In 1987, the game and official rules were established. Thus, a network of 10 schools agreed to include this new sport in extracurricular schedule during the first year of its establishment. In 2000 there were more than 600 schools in Canada which implemented this project.

Kin-Ball game development spans over 30 years and includes several steps. They are:

Phase I (1985-1995) involving the registration and trademark protection for brands and business (Kin Omnikin, Kin-ball and Niki), then create a structure non-profit sports (Sports Federation) to manage the business, launching the ball of Kin-Ball Pink. Organize the approach

of a major sponsorship Mario Demers- 1600 balls for various local community schools.

In phase II (1995-2005) listed the following objectives:

Extending the model of good practice for Kin-Ball Federation of Quebec to other countries in the world: USA-1994, Japan-1997, Belgium-1999, Spain, France, Germany and Switzerland-2000, Malaysia and Argentina-in 2001, followed by creation logo and mascot of Kin-Ball game.

Creating official website Kin-Ball, and creating the official equipment for players, coaches and referees.

Also in this stage of development campaign is launched in other target countries: 2002 - China, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Netherlands and England.

At the same time it has been created many international competitions and a number of international sponsored projects.

Phase III (2005-2013) was realized by:

Development of a Professional League. It was intended to popularize the sport by as many means of media. He was concerned the construction of special lands for Kin-Ball. The aim is to participate in the Olympic Games and the official launch of the Silver Ball.

Objectives of the new game:

The intention to make a Kin-Ball sport at the amateur world. Create new National Federations of Kin-Ball. Establish official rules of International Arbitration. Provide technical support for National Sports Federations. Organize international competitions. Organize with National Federations of strategic business development projects. Evaluate Kin-Ball products internationally. Establish a fund for financing the development policy of National Federations.

History of Kin-Ball game in Romania.

Year of Kin-Ball game in Romania was in 2005. Sport has been brought into the country by Mr Ionut Croitoru, Bucharest project by accessing a "European Youth Foundation. It concerns the development of alternative gaming leisure youth. National Sports Federation provides technical assistance to this project was Spanish Federation of Kin-ball.

The game was introduced young students from Bucharest to various events, and has a positive impact on them. In Suceava, Kin-Ball game came in 2006 at the III edition of "Inter-Ethnic Cup of Bukovina". The organizers, the Romanian Federation" Sports for All", "Sport Association for All "-Suceava County, wanted diversification of existing activities (soccer, table tennis) by introducing a new sport, popular with

the public, which has simple rules, easy to learn and create greater satisfaction during its deployment.

Teaching aids and method:

Teaching aids used in the kin-ball game:

Kin-Ball sport is practiced by 3 teams of 4 players, each in the field while using a giant ball of 1.20 m in diameter, weighing 1 kilogram as Figure 1 illustrates.



Figure 1 Launching balls kin-ball
Each team is wearing one colored undershirt : black, gray, pink as seen in figure 2.



Figure 2 Kin-Ball equipment

Rules usual practice of Kin-Ball game.

The team that serves, nominates one color of the opposing teams. Team was called to catch the ball before it reached land and then to serve again by another team. If a team misses the ball on the floor, the other 2 teams receive one point each. Players can use any part of their body to get the ball launched by the enemy. However, launching the ball is made only with the upper body.



Figure 3 scoreboard

The Russian -Lippovans Fălticeni team totaling 29 points quicker than others, is declared winner.

The evolution of Kin-Ball game from its implementation in Suceava till nowadays.

In 2006 6 Ethnic groups participated including: Ukrainians of Siret (8 players), Polish of Soloneț (8 players), Gypsi of Dolhasca(10 players), Germans of Gura Humorului (9 players), Russian Lippovans of Fălticeni (10 players), Association'' Anna ''of Suceava (6 players).

In 2007: 7 Ethnic groups participated as follows:

Ukrainians of Siret (10 players), Polish of Soloneț (10 players), Gypsi of Dolhasca (12 players), Germans in Gura Humorului (9 players), Russian Lippovans - Fălticeni (11 players), the Association''Anna ''Suceava(8 players) and Chernivtsi region (7 players).

Participants of 2008 , were 9 Ethnic groups as follows:

Ukrainians of Siret (10 players), Polish of Soloneț (12 players), Gypsi of Dolhasca (12 players), Germans of Gura Humorului (10 players), Russian Lippovans of Fălticeni (12 players), the Association ''Anna ''of Suceava (10 players) Hungarians from Suceava (12 players), Hungarians from Toplița (10 players) and Chernivtsi region (11 players).

In 12 Ethnic groups participated in 2009:

Ukrainians of Siret (11 players), Polish of Soloneț (12 players), Gypsi of Dolhasca (14 players), Gypsi of Botosani (12 players) German Gura Humorului (12 players), Russian Lippovans of Falticeni (12 players), Russian Lippovans of Braila (12 players)Association Ana Suceava (10 players), Hungarians from (12 players), Hungarians of Toplița (12 players), Italians from Suceava and Bucharest (12 players) and Chernivtsi region (12 players).

Results and discussion

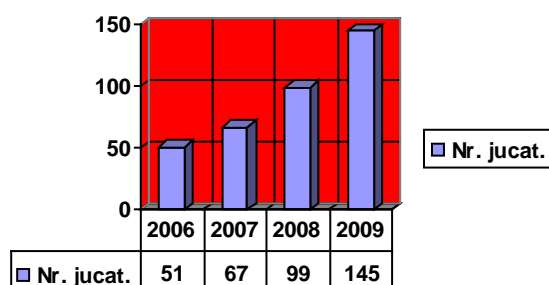
During the steps taken in Suceava, since 2006, so far, there has been an increase in participants from among students, but also those of other age groups.

As participants noted increasing interest in Ethnic groups relatively new practice this sport in Romania, as well as a large group of students with different ages, confirming the Kin-Ball nature of mass sports.

As years progress numerical statistics listed on Ethnic and participants from among their kin after game-ball in the project. Statistics (Table 1) refers to those persons or communities who have done this game in the Cup Ethnic Bukovina.

Table 1 on the evolution of the number of ethnic groups participating in Bukovina Ethnic Cup competition.

| Nr. crt. | Number of nationalities / locations | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Ukrainians | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 2. | Polish | 8 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| 3. | Gypsi of Dolhasca | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| 4. | Gypsi of Botosani | - | - | - | 12 |
| 5. | Germans of Gura Humorului | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| 6. | Russian -Lippovans Fălticeni | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| 7. | Russian- Lippovans Braila | - | - | - | 12 |
| 8. | . Anna Association Suceava | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| 9. | Chernivtsi region | - | 7 | 11 | 12 |
| 10. | Hungarians of Suceava | - | - | 12 | 12 |
| 11. | Hungarians of Toplița | - | - | 10 | 12 |
| 12. | Italians of Suceava - Bucharest | - | - | - | 12 |



Graph 1 Number of players who participated in the "The Ethnic Cup of Bukovina" over the years.

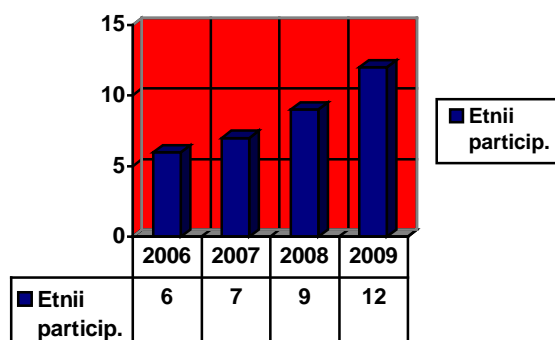


Chart 2 Number of ethnic groups who participated in'' The Ethnic Cup of Bukovina''over the years.

Due to increasing demand from the County Youth Association Sport for All "Suceava county will implement a development project of this sport that will addresses students.

Conclusions

1. This work is very good especially for students in schools that is based on physical activity and teamwork. Due to very strict rules and simple game that are designed to eliminate individualism, players are forced to work in cooperation with others.
2. When Kin-Ball play, all children can participate while being in constant motion. The game provides opportunities for the local work together to come up with strategies to help their own team to make points. This sport helps both children to develop sportsmanship and honesty.
3. Kin-Ball is recommended for any school or group seeking ways to develop respect and a spirit of cooperation within the school community.
4. This game highlight the educational values that are based on amusement game and learning team-building.
5. Kin-Ball game is different from other games of the team. In it there is more cooperation and the player is put in a position to start winning. This promotes self-confidence of participants.

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Titlu: Kin-ballul un nou sport, o alternativă de petrecere a timpului liber pentru tineri.

Cuvinte cheie: kin-ball, sport nou, joc alternativ de petrecere a timpului liber pentru tineri.

Rezumat: Alegerea acestui gen de proiect a fost dată de necesitatea introducerii în viața sportivă a județului Suceava a unor elemente de noutate, a unui sport care să creeze situații inedite, plăcute dar și utile pentru practicanți.

Astfel, considerăm că acest nou sport, kin-ball, va duce în primul rând la îmbunătățirea stării de bine a practicanților dar și asigurarea stării de sănătate. Prin acest joc se pun la dispoziția practicanților mijloace și programe care favorizează educația, ele aducând bucurie și plăcere, oferind ocazii apreciable pentru contacte interumane și integrare în societate. Acest sport va contribui cu certitudine la socializarea indivizilor practicanți și va duce pe viitor la dobândirea de aptitudini și valori ce formează atitudini și comportamente care să le permită o prezență mai activă în viața curentă.

Titre: Parent-Boule, un nouveau sport, une alternative de temps libre de dépense pour des adolescents.

Mots clés: kin-ball, nouveau sport, un jeu alternatif pour le temps libre adolescent.

Résumé: Le choix de ce type de projet a été donnée la nécessité de la vie sportive de Suceava des innovations, un sport qui créent des situations nouvelles, mais agréable et utile pour les praticiens.

Ainsi, nous croyons que ce nouveau sport, Kin-Ball, vise principalement à améliorer le bien-être des praticiens, mais aussi l'assurance maladie. Ce jeu est disponible pour les professionnels des médias et de promouvoir des programmes d'éducation, qui apportent de la joie et de plaisir, offrant des opportunités considérables pour les contacts interpersonnels et l'intégration dans la société. Ce sport va certainement contribuer à la socialisation des praticiens individuels et que l'avenir apportera des compétences et des valeurs qui forment les attitudes et les

comportements afin de permettre une présence plus active dans la vie courante.