Interacción social como base de la comunicación de los equipos.

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Abstract. Today sociology in Cuba continues devoid of analysis systemically address the social interaction with gender in sport to achieve successful sports results. The research is supported from methodological convergence between the 24 surveys, nonparticipating observations for 15 days systematically schedules in the morning and afternoon, 4 semi-structured interviews, the 2-structured interviews and group dynamics through group discussion conducted with 24 athletes, as well as analysis of 5 documents that reflect the institutional environment in terms of functions and structure of the sports institution, EIDE Provincial "Hector Ruiz Perez" Santa Clara, which requested through the project "Sport and Gender "conducting research in terms of institutional factors known to be modified or strengthened for the best performance and get favorable results from youth sports Volleyball teams in the province. All of which allowed analyzing the institution must make a conscious work schedules from sports practices Volleyball youth teams to the understanding of gender and sport interconnection in order to promote cooperative relations between women and men in their sports training that benefits their personal and social growth.

Introduction

Social interaction is a process of mutual influence between the parties involved, and is seen from different sciences and schools of thought where the authors are: Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, the School of Palo Alto, phenomenological and ethnomethodological sociology, psychology Social and Symbolic Interaction with George Herbert Mead.

In this process people communicate symbolically to another or others involved from the interpretation of their situations, their meanings and through their experiences. Taken to the field of physical activity and sport social interaction is full of symbols, meanings, experiences and expectations that help optimize social relations from the sports scene and is an instrument of cultural transmission reflecting the basic values of the social environment which young people operate.

Cuban society sees sport as an important social event of physical activity; to analyze its structure and functioning social structures also understand from their own practice. Its originality lies in uniting the whole society considering its tangible and predominantly positive effects in various spheres of social life in those who practice it or enjoy it, especially playing volleyball provides opportunities to exchange experiences, both coaches and athletes spectators at tournaments are a great platform to live the values of a large family. It is important to highlight the opportunities for citizen participation in Cuba in sports activities playing volleyball at the local, provincial and national levels.

The novelty of the issue lies in promoting sociological research; interconnected from a gender perspective with social interaction and sport to promote values of solidarity, cooperation and respect for the uniqueness of the other in the formation of new generations of communication, educational and cultural.

The research was conducted on the EIDE Provincial "Hector Ruiz Perez sports scene par excellence, unique of its kind in the city of Santa Clara. It is necessary to research, specifically volleyball, because it is among the priority sport in the country since historically their achievements and for being an economic source for the nation relying on resources and budget for training.

Therefore this study the following scientific question arises What institutional factors influence the social interaction from a gender perspective in the male and female volleyball teams youth category of Villa Clara, which determines the performance of sports results? Just the following general objective is clear: To analyze the institutional factors that influence the social interaction from a gender perspective in the male and female volleyball teams youth category of Villa Clara, which determines the performance of sports results.

From the methodological convergence different methods and techniques to delve into the reality on the basis of objective raised above apply: document analysis, non-participant observation, the survey (tabulated by the statistical program Excel), the structured interview coaches, semi-structured interviews with key informants and discussion group.

The agenda of the Social Interaction

Since the birth of the social and human sciences, social interaction emerged as one of its basic concepts to understand social relations, the concept of interaction refers to the emergence of a new epistemological perspective, since the processes of communication between Humans come to occupy a central place for the understanding of social phenomena.

This term has allowed the advancement of knowledge in fields such as social psychology, communication and sociology in particular from the symbolic interaction comprising the interaction as the interaction between two or more agents, but putting us in a frame of reflection A the more complex interested to note that, regardless of who or what initiates the process of interaction, the result of it almost always entails a modification of the participating states.

The concepts of action and interaction are inevitably linked, they can not be understood without each other. From the positivist outlook Emile Durkheim [1], social action can be understood as a set of ways of acting, thinking and feeling external to the individual and endowed with coercive power, whereby imposed on him. From the perspective subjectivist Max Weber [9], however, the concept of action is more tied to the subjective meanings that individuals linked or printed on their actions and those of others. From an intermediate position it could be argued that social action comprising, together, to the practices of individuals, on the one hand, and subjectivity poured on them, on the other.

Humans build relationships with others through interactions Eligible social processes. According to the interactionist theory, cognitive construction of the subject occurs through interaction with the environment, through a relationship of interdependence or bidirectional between the knower and the knowable object. Thus, the interaction is the fundamental basis of all social relations, is the mechanism that regulates and that, after all, makes possible the interconnection between people. Therefore the relationship confer meanings and symbols from the social interaction of the actor's ability to undertake social action.

Concern about the interaction is not new in the agenda of the Social Sciences. Since the sixties, the School of Palo Alto realized global interaction situations involved humans from communication. Researchers at the school, from disciplines such as anthropology, mathematics and psychiatry basically started from three basic considerations. The first concerns the essence of the communication lies in relationship and interaction processes; the second suggests that all human behavior has a

communicative value, hence it is impossible not to communicate; the third and last, located in the field of psychological studies, says that mental disorders reflecting disturbance of communication.

The main contribution of this school is that "the concept of communication includes all the processes through which people can influence each other" [1]. The communication was studied as a permanent and holistic process incomprehensible without context. Therefore, cause a breakdown in communication way vision and opens up possibilities for understanding the phenomenon of communication from an optical circular from a vision that keeps your attention to technically mediated communication through the mass media.

Everything said so far confirms that the interaction is the basis of communication, and this, in turn, is the fundamental principle of social existence. Following Dr. Jesus Galindo Social Sciences [4]:

> *"Communication is not only an emerging need, but a way of life, a worldview, the heart of sociability (...) Communication is indeed an ecological context of possibility, where the differences are, they can contact and develop a strategy to engage cooperating, coordinating, co-representing".*

The symbolic interaction attaches great importance to the ability of the actor to interpret the social world and act on it from their relationship with others.

Its basic tenets converge in the emphasis on the symbolic nature of social life. The reflections from this current are based on three basic considerations: first, humans act about things based on the meanings they have for them; Second, the significance of these things drift, or emerges from the social interaction that an individual has with other actors; Finally, these meanings are used as a process of interpretation by the person in their relationship with their social environment and modified through this process.

The most important concept within the stream of Symbolic Interactionism is the self proposed by GH Mead. The self ("self") refers to the ability to see oneself as an object, and presupposes a social process: communication between humans.

> *"Communication between humans, emerged with the development through social activities and social relations, where social experiences are fundamental, however once the self has developed, can continue to exist in the absence of social contact. The self is essentially a social process that goes through these two distinct phases." [7]*

Therefore, there are connections between the Palo Alto and Symbolic Interaction from a representative have in common GH Mead, the matching theoretical point of Mead and Schutz basically consider this in the "I" and "mi" developed within the overall process of self; they are not "things". The "I" is the immediate response from one individual to another. It is the incalculable, unpredictable and creative aspect of self. People do not know in advance how it will the action of the "I". But not sure how will that answer.

The "I" reacts against the "me" that is "organized attitudes of others assumes that one group". In other words, the "I" is the adoption of the "generalized other." Unlike what happens with the "I" people are aware of "my"; the "I" implies the conscious responsibility. As Mead points out, "The" me "is a common and conventional individual." Conformists are dominated by the "me", but the whole world whatever their degree of conformism has, and must have a "my" substantial. The company dominates the individual through "my".

He and me in building the self are shaping modes, styles and structures of social actors and groups in their internal participation and others. That is, one is aware of what you are saying and, consequently, is able to control what you are saying and determine what's next is going to say, a factor that relates to the interaction process as learning processes are established , social cohesion and internalization of values and norms.

Coexisting with the intention of knowing the human communicative phenomenon contemporary phenomenological sociology and ethnomethodology have as a meeting with the symbolic interaction analysis of the everyday world, although it differs from approaches Mead, Blumer and Goffman mainly in the study of intersubjectivities Alfred Schutz's high representative who has the intellectual

roots philosophical analysis of Edmund Husserl, seeks answers to questions such as: How do we know other minds know ?, how ?, how other self reciprocity of perspectives occurs? And how mutual understanding and communication occurs?

Both phenomenology and ethnomethodology are important when studies of social interaction are done because they deal to build, give sense and meaning to everyday social practices and go not only to describe but also to explain them from building and rebuilding their lives social, there are important similarities between the two fundamentally on the analysis of everyday life in the way in which people actively produce and maintain the meanings of situations and turn the actions of those situations are expressed in common activities, ideas from phenomenological sociology of Schutz were adapted by Garfinkel to ethnomethodology which has been highly empirical producing more such studies theorists studying the reaction of stakeholders to the breach of the rules governing it, so its main difference is in the methodology the more conceptual and theoretical first, second more empirical and testable in reality but with a phenomenological sensitivity.

Social interaction is a pre-notion of social structure as it is a basic concept to all the social sciences. Even the person in their individual sense, can be understood only in reference to the social interactions that are significant in your life. Thus, the practitioner of a sport interacts with others in the development of their sport, in the structural framework in which the action takes place. The concepts that sociology comes to expressing their investigations of human behavior are actually extensions of the concept of social interaction such as relationships and structure.

Another science involved in the analysis of the interaction is psychology, specifically, from Social Psychology. It is addressed primarily based on reflections on interpersonal communication. This type of communication is always two-way; its main setting is the "face to face" the proximity between senders and receivers, or between subjects involved in the process of interaction. Despite this being the basic dimension of interpersonal communication, authors such as Joan Costa [2] add two more dimensions. On the one hand, it would interpersonal communication characterized by the physical distance between the subject: "It is a remote intercom in which no face-to-face and personal contact require technical mediators and brought systems such as telephone, e-mail or e" [2].

Broadly it can be considered that social interaction is always with the people, but sociology is interested in a particular way by those interactions that occur with some regularity and takes place in certain situations. So much so, that the sports scene no longer be a field of study where interactions flourish, and in which the subject is still a pending issue. [5]

Interaction and sport

Interactionist perspective has established itself in the field of sociological theory and research focusing his interest in the subjective and volitional sense of social action, to explore ways in which meanings emerge from social interaction. Interactionists study the ways in which individuals give meaning to your body, feelings, biographies, situations, and in general, the social worlds they inhabit. Noteworthy is the open and interactive nature of this theoretical perspective.

According to Mead sport stage, it is necessary for the development of a self in the full sense of the term. If in step the child learns playing the role of certain other, at the stage of sport adopts the child of all who are involved in the interaction. Moreover, these different roles have to have a defined relationship to each other.

But in a sport that involved a number of individuals, the paper adopts a child who must be willing to embrace the role of any other. If you are in the position of receipt in a volleyball game, you must have involved the reactions of each position itself. You will have to know that everyone else in order to continue their own game. You have to take all those papers. Need not all be present in consciousness at the same time, but at times you have to have three or four individuals present in their attitude, for example, which is for servicing and otherwise who receives the ball .

Sport stage contains one of the most popular concepts of Mead, the other general. The other is the general attitude of the whole community or the attitude of the whole team, in the example of

volleyball, every action depends on the other, if there is a good receipt, there is a good pass, so the attack must be good and the end is achieved, mark the point from where teamwork is built the "we" through sports group interaction, which favors the social / self relationship group:

> *"Only to the extent that adopt attitudes of organized social group to which it belongs, to organized social activity, cooperative, or to the number of activities in which the group is busy, just to that extent develop a complete self." [8]*

With the adoption of individual attitudes of others and build according to us, from the generalized other stakeholders achieve the full development of the self:

> *"Thus the self reaches its full development by organizing these individual attitudes of other organized social attitudes or group and, thus, becomes an individual reflection of the general systematic scheme of social behavior or group in she and the others are involved-scheme involved as a whole in the individual's experience, in terms of those attitudes organized group that, through the mechanism of the central nervous system, adopted for himself the same way adopting individual attitudes other ". [8]*

Within the symbolic interaction itself from the discipline of sociology of sport some theorists as Kurt Weis, Norbert Elias and Eric Dunning understand the social significance, institutionalization and function of sport as a social fact.

The German sociologist Weis, in his ethnographic studies on the significance of sport in pre-capitalist societies, mainly on social exclusion and the role in the dynamics of these groups plays sports, distinguishes between association and institution, because we belong to the first as members, whereas the second we are subjected. It also distinguishes between institution and organization, designating the latter as "the executive body of the institution with their models of institutionalized behavior" [10].

These distinctions are of great importance to understand the social significance of sport. This appears as a new institution, that is, it is not a necessary or base institution, but to establish itself as such, not only it makes use of its own powers but that are transferred other formerly provided by other institutions, and is therefore of particularly important to study each of the cultural contexts in which the sport is established. Weis says about it: "Sport holds very different meaning according to different groups of people, especially if they respond to different cultural patterns". [10]

Another discipline within sociology that is highlighted by the study of the interaction and sport is the sociology figurational or figurative. This was slowly consolidating since exerted teaching in the University of Leicester by the German sociologist Norbert Elias, who trained intellectuals of great importance as Erick Dunning and Anthony Giddens. The notion of social figuration comes to constitute a brilliant synthesis between the concepts of function and interaction, as in the social life is constantly building and transforming diversity of configurations.

A social figuration is a social situation in which two or more people interact thereby establishing unit functions with respect to each other so that this configuration is created. Thus, for a social figuration such as a sports game is established, it requires two teams playing on one stage, for without the function of each and their interaction this social fact, called figuration, it does not constitute as so central to analyze the progress of the social factors that determine athletic performance of athletes by special tests whose flag aspect to institutional factors.

According Weis institutional factors related to sports are sports dimensionalizados from the institution and includes the following:

   - Organized sport, popular sport, sports communication.

   - Institutional Sport: it is practiced within other institutions (or formal organization) and receiving, in considerable part, influences of these institutions and their regulatory structure. Here figure sport practiced in the context of education and teaching (school sports), in the military world, within youth organizations or the prison system.

Churches Cuban sociologist studying social factors established four types of sport for the study.

- Factors related to deviant behavior: violence in all its dimensions; drug abuse, fanaticism, nationalism, chauvinism end suicide; any conflict with social and institutional impact (corruption, both active and passive bribery) among others. Hence the sport constitute a ground for applied research related to socialization, prevention and social rehabilitation, social control, social communication, dissemination, sporting events and other research on the link between the sports and other social institutions such as family, school, politics, the media, among others.

- Factors related to the impact of sport in the social structure: social mobility, racial discrimination, salary (professional sports), gender, leadership, prestige, role structure, marginalization, minorities, group conflicts, social integration, lifestyles.

- Factors related to the practical problems in sports teams: interpersonal relationships, communication. Within the high-level sport start in athletes experienced a series of behaviors as a result of unavoidable rigor set competitions.

- Factors related to the political and economic impact of sport on society, such as forms of participation, values, marketing, political control of the sport, consumption, organization of sport.

When social factors are studied, preferably chosen for this research is related to the practical problems within the teams based on their sports performance, they encompass institutional factors, this relationship allows sharply and clearly understand the diversity of sports fabric and utility interconnection with social interaction.

The women's team in training has more interaction with school female volleyball team as they train in the same session (afternoon) which allows stops training, interpersonal, intragroup and external interactions. However with male youth team there is no sport interaction but if cultural recreational interaction and this is reflected in the survey of which 12 female athletes surveyed, 7 marked than ever train with boys, 3 marked only share non-sporting activities and one marked at times. (See chart 1).

The men's team in training has increased interaction with male school volleyball team as they train in the same session (morning) that allows stops training, interpersonal, intragroup and external interactions. However, with the female junior team sport there is no interaction and this is reflected in the survey of 12 respondents where male athletes 7 marked than ever train with females, 4 marked not only share sports activities. (See figure 2).
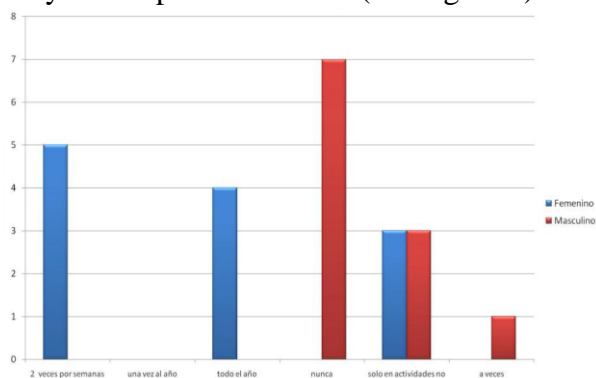

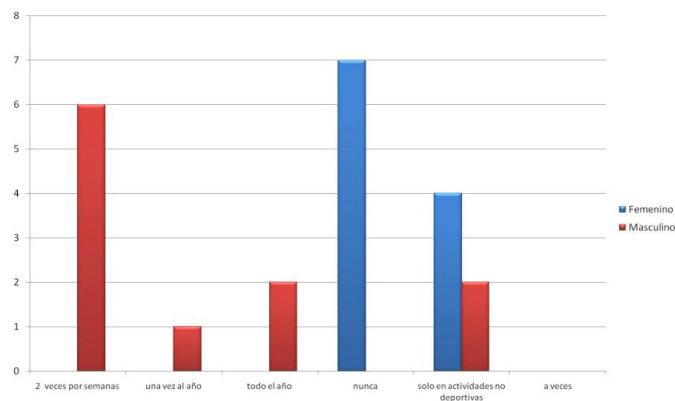Fig. 1. Frequency of interaction in the women's team sports.

Fig. 2. Frequency of interaction in the men's team sports.

Conclusions

The limited interaction between female athletes and male athletes in sports activities lead to a lag of playing volleyball mainly in females, due to the terms of the institution also found other ways as could be: stops internal outside set schedules, sporting events where mixed within the same practice of different sexes Volleyball youth level and thus could be favoring the individual, group and external to share opinions, preferences, interests and motivations interactions.

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