

**185 - THE PUBLIC POLITICS OF SPORT AND LEISURE AS MACROSYSTEM OF THE BIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Researches and studies about leisure reveal little references to the public politics, although its results can act as a propeller spring for the progress and the improvement of the public services quality rendered in that section.

To conceive leisure as generating fact of public politics and the impact that these provoke in the citizen it is necessary to analyze it starting from the existent scientific production. Leisure, along with education, culture and sport is a right of all Brazilians established by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Brazil - the Citizen Constitution, towards to the social rights. Along with the warranty of rights, obligatoriness to the duty of the State is imposed, responsible for the establishment of public politics in the federal, state and municipal spheres.

Even being constitutional precept consisting in the Article 6th and Article 217 the institution Leisure still lacks of regulation for its integral execution. It occupies the position in the public politics sometimes harnessed to the culture, to the tourism or the social attendance, in a clear demonstration that although legal it still lacks its legitimacy. In the public debates, leisure wins some prominence when popular mobilization, organization of the popular movements, the combat of emergent social problems in certain spaces and times is necessary; finally, it stays in second plan in the list of priorities of the public administration.

It is intention of this paper to present preliminary results of the study about public politics of sport and leisure of the city of Curitiba, whose administration happens in a decentralized way in the Regional Administrations through the Municipal Clerkship of Sport and Leisure (SMEL). An evaluation of impact of the public politics usually appears in the literature related to sociological and or psychological theories. Recently studies aiming the possibility of evaluation and understanding of the phenomenon through the Ecological Theory of the Human Development, whose representative is Urie Bronfenbrenner, appeared.

Academic works produced in Brazil referenced in his theory are centered, besides the areas of psychology and medicine, also in the area of the physical education, more specifically towards to the revenue sport with focus in the public politics, according to Vieira (1999) and Vieira (1999).

The human being in development can only be understood or explained in the reciprocity of the interaction with its context, generating element of its development. Bronfenbrenner (1996/2002) moved forward in his studies when overcoming the dichotomy inherent/acquired existent in the developmentist theories, including the social-cultural component, represented by the environmental context. When establishing the Theory of the Ecological Systems, he defended the importance of investigating the concrete interactions of the daily and its implications in the being in development. The base of the Bio-ecological Model happens in the study of the interaction process among the human being in development and "the properties in change of the immediate environments in which the person lives, how this process is affected by the relations among those environments, and for the widest contexts in which the environments are involved" (BRONFENBRENNER, 1979, p. 21 apud KREBS, s. d).

To discuss leisure's public proposals of a city becomes a challenging theme when of the attempt of defining its social reach as fomentation of citizenship exercise, once this embraces a fan of characters', behaviors, habits, beliefs and questionings diversities: leisure as social-cultural phenomenon, public politics in the decentralized form as administration model and as State's duty, still, through the Bio-ecological Model adapted to the evaluation of the impact in the citizen's and a system's development.

The impact that the public politics of sport and leisure provoke in the citizen was object of analysis of the present study, that had as specific objectives: the identification of the elements that compose the macrosystem and its influence in the human being development and the relation and interdependence of the coercive factors in the citizen's formation in the full exercise of its rights related to the use of the institution leisure.

Leisure in the current conjuncture possesses the strength of an autonomous fact, which has origin in the socioeconomic and political transformations of the western countries. Leisure can be understood as: "Phenomenon typically modern resultant of the tensions between capital and work, that it is materialized as a time and space of ludical existences, place of culture organization, surpassed by hegemonic relationships" (MASCARENHAS, 2003, p. 97 apud MASCARENHAS and MARCASSA, 2005, p. 256).

For Dumazedier (2004, p. 36), "the systems related to those important elements of the civilization should be enlarged in order to be able to embrace the group of the characteristics and factors of a leisure's civilization", whose consolidation will represent a group of the man's aspirations in search of a new happiness, - a new culture. Both authors treat leisure under the perspective of the dimension of the man's basic social needs, as well as in the interfaces with the components of the daily life sphere as the education, the economy, the politics and the culture.

Bronfenbrenner's (1996/2002) Bio-ecological Model of the Human Development in the present study examined the relationships among the individual in development and the active person's contexts, identifying the characteristics of the implementation and creation process of a leisure politics for a population.

The Bio-ecological Model proposes that the human development is studied through the interaction of four nuclei, which are denominated by the author as: Process, Person, Context and Time - PPCT. These nuclei are responsible mechanisms for the individual's development. The individual's and the environment's characteristics, its environmental structures and the processes that happen inside and among them should be considered as interdependents and analyzed in terms of systems. Such mechanisms are important to understand the individual in its totality, once its development happens through a process of permanent interaction between the environment and the person's characteristics, in elapsing of the time in a certain context.

The different types of environments are analyzed in terms of systems with levels of interconnection and interdependence, being that the first influence level in the person's development is the microsystem - defined as a pattern of activities, roles and interpersonal relationships, experienced by the user of systematic activities of leisure, a person in

development in the environments that he frequents and with which establishes immediate face-to-face relationships.

The second level is called mesosystem, which is the microsystems group of which the person participates directly, as well as the established interrelations among them, that can be among the individual in development and an institution, translated here by the colleagues, teachers and coordinators. Such levels exercise a deep influence in the human being development, because they are systems in which the person establishes an intimate interaction that produces and sustains its development, even if the context is external to the family nucleus.

The exosystem, third level, understands the environment that carries out an indirect influence on the people's development. In this level it is identified as important systems the diversified tissue of relationships being possible to be the work environment, the net of social support: the public politics of health, education, social attendance, management of the regional administration and the surrounding community.

The last level known as macrosystem is standard patterns composed by the global patterns of ideology and organization of the social institutions common to a certain culture or subculture, and still of faiths, religions, laws, among other present systems in the daily of the people that influence its development, in this case, the public politics of sport and leisure of SMEL. For Bronfenbrenner (2002, p. 8-9):

When analyzing and comparing the micro-, meso -, and exosystem that characterize different social classes, religious or ethnic groups, or whole societies, it is possible to describe systematically and to distinguish the ecological properties of those wider social contexts as environments for the human development.

This macro system that is the social way where people develop themselves is complex and of a very deep dynamic, that deserves to be subdivided in parts, the culture or subculture, as example in the specific case, the corporal culture, to allow the deepening of studies and better understanding of its influence on the human development. It is in the context of the corporal culture that is inserted people's behavior related to the exercise of the right to leisure, whose warranty is the State's duty through the establishment of public politics.

Bronfenbrenner (2002, p. 9) is emphatic when affirms that "an ecological approach to the study of the human development requests a reorientation of the conventional vision of the appropriate relation between science and public politics". To understand the human development implies in extrapolating the limits of the science, even understanding that there are underlying ideological suppositions, and sometimes deeply limiting in the search of the knowledge through the research planning or the identification of the problem that disturbs the investigator. Here it is worth to countersign the thought of Bronfenbrenner (2002, p. 9) as the integration between the scientific knowledge and the social politics

A functional integration between science and social politics naturally doesn't mean that the two should be confused. When examining the impact of the subjects of public politics in the basic research about the human development, it is essential to distinguish the interpretations based on the empiric evidence of those taken root in an ideological preference. It is clear that e the desire for a reciprocal relation between science and social politics results of the inclusion, in the theoretical model of the environment, of a macrosystem level involving generalized patterns of ideology and institutional structures characteristic of a certain culture or subculture. The public politics is a part of the macrosystem determining the specific properties of the exo-, meso - and microsystem that happen in the level of the daily life and govern the course of the behavior and of the development.

It was in this sense our understanding about the public politics as part of the macrosystem towards to a population, composed of individuals that relate in a systematic and permanent interdependence, allowing us to adopt the Bio - Ecological Model as a guideline or a reference for its understanding, starting from its four elements: Essential PPCT for the study of the development in context. As parameter of observation of the change it was performed a search in the existent fundamental aspects in all levels of the ecological environment, from the micro- to the exosystem, when eliminating, increasing or modifying elements and interconnections. Those elements can be people's representations and behaviors before the ecological way, its way of life and the understanding about his citizen's role.

A system of organized leisure for a city should be conceived for an user that lives and relates in that space and time in a processual way, forming the context, whose elements correspond to Urie Bronfenbrenner's Bio-ecological Model, composed by the four nuclei: Process, Person, Context and Time, that will serve as sustaining axis for an analysis of the social context – the city of Curitiba's leisure public politics, here identified as macrosystem.

These nuclei were analyzed in an interdependent form and in the context. For such, it was identified the user's social-demographic profile (microsystem) of the systematic corporal activities of SMEL's sport and leisure programs, its reasons and motives in the preferences, adhesion and permanence in the programs.

Through interview structured along the sample composed by forty-two users it was identified in the systemic form the interference of the environment, its structures (mesosystem) and the processes that happen inside and among them. Its adhesion and permanence in the programs of corporal activities are motivated by the fact that they are gratuitously offered, of the proximity with their residence or local of work, and still for they to identify with the teachers in a process of permanent interaction. The macrosystem, - the most including dimension of the system -, the one that establishes relations and interconnections in the same environment (exosystem), even without the participation of the active microsystem they were considered in this analysis, identified by the users' declarations that seek these activities by medical recommendation, what revealed strong influence of the health systems, of social attendance and of the culture. The concern with health preservation and maintenance leads the citizen to count on the public politics revealing that they are devoted to the practice of corporal physical activities in their moments of leisure in detriment of the sporting practices and or of entertainment. Another connection that strongly appeared was the role represented by the mass communication ways, these exercise intense social pressure forging the hegemony of a standardized corporal culture, translated in the citizen's behavior that for its development while human being in all its dimension has the need of health maintenance and improvement of life quality. In the level of the macrosystem it was revealed the importance of thinking the public politics in an intersectorized form for attendance to the citizen in an including social context.

Such mechanisms were important for the understanding of the study object in its totality, once the development of sport and leisure public politics happen through a permanent process of interaction and interrelation embracing the user, the environment and the characteristics of the context in a certain time, here identified by the four nuclei: Process, Person, Context and Time - PPCT. It is due the public power, responsible for the effectuation of the right to leisure, to forge a politics supported in the transdisciplinary and intersectorial understanding, maintaining the dialogue between the government's several spheres and the organized civil society.

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## **THE PUBLIC POLITICS OF SPORT AND LEISURE AS MACROSYSTEM OF THE BIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

**ABSTRACT**

Sport and leisure are rights of all the Brazilians established by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Brazil. Along with the warranty of rights the State's duty obligatoriness is imposed by the establishment of public politics. It is intention of this paper to present preliminary results of the study about the public politics of sport and leisure of Curitiba, with administration of the Municipal Clerkship of Sport and Leisure (SMEL). The impact that the public politics of sport and leisure provoke in the citizen was analysis object, having as specific objectives: the identification of the elements that compose the macrosystem and its influence in the human being development; the relationship and interdependence of the coercive factors in the citizen's formation in the full exercise of their rights in the use of the leisure. The analysis was based on Bronfenbrenner's Bio-ecological Model of the Human Development, composed by the nuclei: Process, Person, Context and Time. These acted as sustaining axis for analysis of the social context – Curitiba's leisure's public politics, identified as macrosystem, which embraces all the levels of contexts. For such, it was identified the user's social-demographic profile (microsystem) of systematic corporal activities, its reasons and motives for the preferences, adhesion and permanence in SMEL's sport and leisure programs. An interview structured along the sample with forty-two users identified in the systemic form the interference of the environment and its structures (mesosystem) and the processes that happen inside and among them. The relations and interconnections in the same environment even without the active participation of the person (exosystem) showed the interference in its development. The concern with health preservation and maintenance leads the citizen to count on the public politics revealing that they are devoted to the practice of corporal physical activities in their moments of leisure in detriment of the sporting practices and or of entertainment.

**KEYWORDS:** Public Politics, Leisure, Bio-ecological Model of Human Development.

## **LA POLITIQUE PUBLIC DE SPORT ET DU LOISIR IDENTIFIÉE COMME MACROSYSTEM DE MODÈLE BIO-ÉCOLOGIQUE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT HUMAIN**

**RÉSUMÉ**

Le sport et loisir sont droits de tous les Brésiliens établis par la Constitution de la République Fédérale de Brésil. Avec la garantie de droits l'obligatoriness du devoir de l'État est imposé par l'établissement de politiques publiques. C'est intention de ce papier de présenter résultats préliminaires de l'étude au sujet des politiques publiques de sport et loisir de Curitiba, avec administration du Clerkship Municipal de Sport et Loisir (SMEL). L'impact que les politiques publiques de sport et loisir provoquent dans le citoyen était objet de l'analyse et a comme objectifs spécifiques: l'identification des éléments qui composent le macrosystem et son influence dans le développement de l'être humain; le rapport et interdépendance des facteurs contraignants dans la formation du citoyen dans l'exercice plein de leurs droits dans l'usage du loisir. L'analyse a été basée sur le Modèle Bio-écologique du Développement Humain de Bronfenbrenner, composé par les noyaux: Processus, Personne, Contexte et Temp. Ceux-ci ont agi comme l'axe soutenu pour analyse du contexte social - la politique public du loisir de Curitiba, identifiée comme macrosystem qui embrasse tous les niveaux de contextes. Pour tel, il a été identifié le profil social-démographique de l'utilisateur (microsystem) d'activités corporelles systématiques, ses raisons et motifs pour les préférences, adhésion et permanence dans les programmes du loisir et sport de SMEL. Une entrevue a été structurée le long de l'échantillon avec quarante-deux utilisateurs identifiés dans la forme systémique l'intervention de l'environnement et ses structures (mesosystem) et les processus à l'intérieur de qui se passent et parmi eux. Les relations et interconnexions dans le même environnement même sans la participation active de la personne (exosystem) a montré l'intervention dans son développement. L'inquiétude avec conservation de la santé et l'entretien mène le citoyen à compter sur les politique publiques qui révèlent qu'ils sont consacrés à l'entraînement d'activités physiques corporelles pour la manutencion de la santé dans leurs moments de loisir dans détriment des entraînements de sport et ou d'amusement

Politiques publiques, Loisir, Modèle Bio-écologique du Développement Humain

## **POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DEL DEPORTE Y ESPARCIMIENTO COMO MACRO SISTEMA DEL MODELO BIO-ECOLÓGICO DE DESARROLLO HUMANO**

**RESUMEN**

Deporte y esparcimiento son derechos de todos los brasileños, establecidos por la Constitución de la República de

Brasil. Junto con la garantía de los derechos se impone la obligación del deber del Estado por el establecimiento de políticas públicas. Es intención de este artículo presentar resultados preliminares del estudio sobre las políticas públicas del deporte y esparcimiento en Curitiba, con gestión de la Secretaria de la Municipalidad del Deporte y Esparcimiento \*(Secretaria Municipal de Esporte e Lazer-SMEL). El impacto que las políticas públicas provocan en el ciudadano fue el objeto de análisis, teniendo como objetivos específicos: la identificación de los elementos que componen el macro sistema y su influencia en el desarrollo del ser humano; la relación e interdependencia de los factores coercitivos en la formación del ciudadano en el ejercicio pleno de sus derechos en el uso del esparcimiento. El análisis está basado en el Modelo Bio ecológico del Desarrollo Humano de Bronfenbrenner, compuesto por los núcleos: Proceso, Persona, Contexto y Tiempo. Estos actuaron como eje de sustentación para el análisis del contexto social – las políticas públicas del esparcimiento en Curitiba, identificadas como macro sistema que abarca todos los niveles de contextos. Por lo tanto, fue identificado el perfil socio demográfico del usuario de actividades corporales sistemáticas, sus razones y motivos de sus preferencias(micro sistema), adhesión y permanencia en los programas de deporte y esparcimiento de \*SMEL. Una entrevista estructurada junto a la muestra de cuarenta y dos usuarios identificó en la forma sistémica la interferencia del medio ambiente y sus estructuras (mesosistema) y los procesos que ocurren dentro y entre ellos. Las relaciones e interconexiones en el mismo ambiente inclusive sin la participación activa de la persona (exosistema) demuestran la interferencia en su desarrollo. La preocupación con la preservación y mantenimiento de la salud, lleva al ciudadano a hacer uso de las políticas públicas al mostrar que se dedican a la práctica de actividades físicas corporales para manutención de la salud en sus momentos de esparcimiento en lugar de de las prácticas deportivas o de su entretenimiento.

**PALABRAS-CLAVE:** Políticas públicas, Esparcimiento, Modelo Bio ecológico del desarrollo humano

## **AS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE ESPORTE E LAZER COMO MACROSSISTEMA DO MODELO BIO-ECOLÓGICO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO HUMANO**

### **RESUMO**

Esporte e lazer são direitos de todos os brasileiros estabelecidos pela Constituição da República Federal do Brasil. Juntamente com a garantia de direitos se impõe a obrigatoriedade do dever do Estado pelo estabelecimento de políticas públicas. É intenção de este artigo apresentar resultados preliminares do estudo sobre as políticas públicas de esporte e lazer de Curitiba, com gestão da Secretaria Municipal de Esporte e Lazer (SMEL). O impacto que as políticas públicas de esporte e lazer provocam no cidadão foi objeto de análise, tendo como objetivos específicos: a identificação dos elementos que compõem o macrossistema e sua influência no desenvolvimento do ser humano; a relação e interdependência dos fatores coercitivos na formação do cidadão no exercício pleno de seus direitos no uso do lazer. A análise pautou-se no Modelo Bio-ecológico do Desenvolvimento Humano de Bronfenbrenner, composto pelos núcleos: Processo, Pessoa, Contexto e Tempo. Estes atuaram como eixo de sustentação para análise do contexto social – as políticas públicas de lazer de Curitiba, identificadas como macrossistema, que abarca todos os níveis de contextos. Para tanto, foi identificado o perfil sócio-demográfico do usuário de atividades corporais sistemáticas (microssistema), suas razões e motivos pelas preferências, adesão e permanência nos programas de esporte e lazer da SMEL. Uma entrevista estruturada junto à amostra de quarenta e dois usuários identificou na forma sistêmica a interferência do meio ambiente e suas estruturas (mesossistema) e os processos que ocorrem dentro e entre eles. As relações e interconexões no mesmo ambiente mesmo sem participação ativa da pessoa (exossistema) mostraram a interferência no seu desenvolvimento. A preocupação com a preservação e manutenção da saúde leva o cidadão a se valer das políticas públicas ao revelarem que se dedicam à prática de atividades físicas corporais para manutenção da saúde nos seus momentos de lazer em detrimento das práticas esportivas e ou de entretenimento.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Políticas públicas, Lazer, Modelo Bio-ecológico de Desenvolvimento Humano

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