

109 - ACCESSIBILITY OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC RECREATIONAL SPACES IN CASCAVEL- PR

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of the following study is to identify if the public leisure spaces in the city of Cascavel – PR offer an architectural structure that allows the access of people with physical disability (wheelchair users).

According to the federal constitution, every person has the right to have access to health, education, work and leisure time, independent of their physical, mental or social status, must be assured access, in particular, for public spaces - all citizen's right.

The portion of the population, hit by some kind of disability is significant, given that the data from the last census of the IBGE showed that 23.9% of the population has some kind of disability, totaling 45.6 million people (BRAZIL, 2010).

The term "disabled person" refers to any person unable to ensure by itself, completely or partially the necessities of a normal individual or social life, due a congenital deficiency, or not, in their physical and mental abilities (Ribas, 1998).

The deficiencies can be divided into five big groups: physical, mental, sensory, organic and multiple, however, the focus of this study is the physical disability, which must be understood as a complete change, or partial, of one or more segments of the human body, resulting in a physical limitation; it may be presented as: monoplegia, hemiplegia, paraplegia, triplegia, monoparesis, hemiparesis, paraparesis, tetraparesis, amputation, absence of a limb or cerebral palsy (BRAZIL, 2006).

People with disabilities often can't enjoy their rights as citizens, among them, the right of recreational time, because of the incompetence or indifference of the government.

It was in Europe, from the industrial working conditions that disrespected the minimum of the human dignity that emerged the first manifest in favor of the leisure of the workers: the classic "The right to laziness" of the socialist militant Paul Lafargue, published in 1880 (Marcelino, 2002). The leisure was born at that time through claims made by the working classes, who claimed incessantly for better living conditions, work, decent salaries, reduction of working hours, the right of paid rest and, finally, the right of leisure (AWAD 2002).

According to the sociologist Dumazedier (1973), leisure is a set of occupations in which the individual may give up voluntarily, either to rest, to have fun, to enjoy or to understand themselves or even, to develop their information or disinterested training, their voluntary social participation and their free creative capacity, after getting rid of or their professional, familiar and social obligations.

Bramante (1998) emphasizes the leisure as a privileged dimension of the human expression inside a conquered time, materialized through a creative personal experience of pleasure and is not repeated in space-time whose main axis is the playfulness.

Complementing, Camargo (1986) conceptualizes the leisure as a set of free activities, pleasurable, voluntary centered on cultural, physical, manual, intellectual, artistic and associative interests, made in a free time, stolen or historically won over hours of work, professional and private, which interferes with the personal and social development of the individuals.

People without disabilities end up suffering from the economic diversity that exists in our country, making opportunities to improve the quality of life through leisure, end up being threatened by some differences. If people who do not have any form of disability can find barriers to experience the practice of leisure, imagine those that are historically marginalized, such as people with physical disabilities.

However, despite the difficulties for the practice of leisure, a person without disabilities has access to some public spaces that have and offer some leisure activities. And what we discuss here is whether these spaces allow the same access for people with physical disabilities.

It is necessary an education by and for leisure provided by the government, featuring the pedagogical actions, including those who are marginalized, to the joy and access to a good quality of life be not a privilege of a few people (BRAZIL, 1995).

Democratize leisure implies in democratizing the space, and if it is placed person's daily life, there is no escaping from the fact: the leisure space is the urban space (Marcelino, 2002).

To Prado (2001), an accessible space is the one that provides opportunities for people with disabilities, range conditions for the use of the space, safety and autonomy, buildings, space, furniture and urban equipment.

Accessibility means the right of those who has some kind of disability or reduced mobility, to lead a life without obstacles, moving around with security and autonomy (WELD, 2007).

The existence of economic and social barriers, especially physical (architectural) reaches more sharply, the poorest and least protected part of the population, whose circulation and accessibility to urban space are dramatically reduced, not allowing the movement of people with disabilities and others who have so walking difficulties (BRAZIL, 2006).

For many problems, but largely motivated or aggravated by architectural barriers, people with disabilities are deprived of visiting cinemas, theaters and libraries due to the fact finding narrow doors that block the passage of a wheelchair, and to walk autonomously in streets, given that the sidewalks have holes and obstacles restricting the disabled ones. The free movement of disabled people is a necessity and a right. The failure to recognize this fact is the first barrier that must be overcome (CARMO; SILVA, 1997).

The rights of people with disabilities are the same as any other citizen. However, these people have another needs for their own condition, which must be supplied, otherwise they will be segregated of the social living. And one of the rights of these people is the access to leisure activities and the elimination of architectural barriers in public spaces that offer the mentioned service.

The modern medicine, professionals of Physical Education and the media never get tired of glorifying the role of leisure as one of the best ways to combat the stress of the hectic lives we face nowadays, especially in large and troubled urban

centers. For this, of course, public parks with reserved areas and specialized teachers are important (GIL, 2001).

Given the importance of leisure in the lives of the handicapped people and the inclusion of activities that previously, he did not practice, emerges the need for accessibility to public spaces for leisure, with the removal of architectural barriers and with the assistance of the professional of Physical Education. The professional in question, according to Pauka (1994), can provide for people with physical disabilities the knowledge of their bodies, leading them to the use of it as a conscious instrument of expression in the pursuit of their independence and fulfillment of their needs. Thus, to determine whether that right is being fulfilled by the government, we seek, through this study, identify if the public spaces for leisure activities in the city of Cascavel - PR provide an architectural structure that allows access for people with physical disabilities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is characterized as a descriptive field research, conducted in four public spaces for leisure in the city of Cascavel - PR. It's important to point out that all the research procedures did not involve any physical risk, psychological, moral or damage to the participating individuals. Therefore, the study met the "Directories and regulatory norms for research involving human beings" (196/96) edited by the National Health Commission.

It is a descriptive study done in a transversal way, performed in four public spaces for leisure in the city of Cascavel - PR The town Lake, Ciro Nardi sports complex, Tarquínio Park and the Municipal Zoo of Cascavel.

The sample of this study consisted in a physically disabled person (wheelchair user). The research focus was to observe the access and mobility of the voluntary in public spaces of leisure in the city of Cascavel - PR.

For the activity, we used as a data collector instrument, a joint questionnaire with 34 questions, four opened questions and 30 closed. The instrument was given by Professor Nelson Cabral and four questions were added, prepared by the researcher and his supervisor. A pilot application of the instrument was done with three teachers to verify its coherence and clarity. In addition to the questionnaire, it was made the record through photos, to highlight some situations in the access for people with limited mobility (wheelchair users) in public spaces for leisure.

The questionnaire was applied after the visit of the evaluator, accompanied by the researcher, to each of the public spaces mentioned on the study.

The data were presented by means of the responses and descriptions provided by the respondent/volunteer about the architectural structures of each recreational public space visited during the search.

RESULTS E DISCUSSIONS

The objective of the following study is to identify if the public spaces of recreation in the city of Cascavel – PR offer an architectural structure that allows the access of people with physical disability (wheelchair users).

The choice of the four public spaces surveyed happened because they are known by the population, by attracting a significant number of people who practices physical activities and seek to have leisure time. One goal of our study was to point out the leisure facilities offered by these spaces and the data obtained were:

The Ciro Nardi Sports Complex is located in the Cerro Azul Baron Street, in the Ciro Nardi neighborhood. It is an area reserved for the practice of sports and leisure activities, with the following structure: a semi-Olympic pool with five lanes, a football field, an athletic track with six lanes of 400 meters, a grandstand with seating for 1,000 people, 02 tennis courts, 02 bocce court, 05 sports courts and a walking path with 1000 meters.

The Municipal Zoo of Cascavel has an area with 72.600m² situated at Fortunato Beber street, between Catanduvas and Jacarezinho streets, number 2307, in the New York neighborhood. It has over 300 animals, 37 species of birds, 23 species of mammals, 08 species of reptiles, a museum of natural history, native forest, playground, toilets, ice cream shop and a picnic area.

The Town Lake, located on Avenida Rocha Pombo, has 3800 meters of illuminated bike path, playground, gazebo, restaurant, lake with a variety of fishes, and pedal boats for trips on the lake. Close to it we have also the Karting, the Church Our Lady of Fatima, the Fountain and the mine of the Lions.

The Tarquin Park is located on Carlos de Carvalho Street with Charles Hyeda Baggio Mayer Street, in Parque São Paulo neighborhood. It has an area of 77,600 m² with two bathrooms, one for male and one for female, barbecue area, lake, trails, soccer field, bocce court, snack bar, a large covered area with lawn.

With the rapid and unplanned growth scenario of cities, the spaces and means to practice leisure are really restricted, limiting such activities to malls, clubs, associations and other private establishments that require money to be frequented, making people seek the public spaces of recreation provided by the cities.

The recreational spaces are a privilege of few, all the effort for their democratization cannot depend solely of the construction of specific equipment, they are important and their proliferation is required. The democratized action should include the conservation of the existing equipment, its dissemination and encouraging, followed by special policies, preservation and revitalization of urban environmental heritage, providing also opportunities for the underprivileged and marginalized population as in the case of people with disabilities (Marcelino, 2002).

Understand the main difficulties that people with disabilities face when using the recreational public spaces is also the objective of our study. Another point of the study is to specify the conditions of access around these spaces, the streets, the sidewalks, the courtyards, the inside of the buildings and the bathrooms facilities, because this is also politically important.

With the data obtained through a questionnaire applied after the visitation to mentioned public spaces, it was possible to identify that the four visited spaces don't provide an accessible bus stop, and only in the Ciro Nardi Sports Complex there are curb cuts and security strips in the corners, but it was in only one side of the street.

It is recommended that, at every point of accessible stops, should be provided a regular floor, without unevenness, firm, stable and slip-resistant under all weather conditions. The lanes of the walks and driveways should be linked to the carriageway bed by lowering the guides, with ramps on the sidewalk, or any other means of accessibility (ABNT, 2010).

Concerning about the sidewalks inside all the areas visited and also around these spaces, we found a lot of damaged sidewalks, with many holes and exposed tree roots. Similarly, the entrance ramps of these spaces and the ones inside it are not following the norms of ABNT, hindering the movement of people with physical disabilities. In the Sports Complex Ciro Nardi, the access to the courts do not have ramps, it has just some steps with narrow passages. Only gym's entrance has ramps, however, they are too sharp and does not allow an easy access to a physically disabled person.

To guarantee the accessibility on the sidewalks, it's necessary to observe the characteristic of the floor, the material of it, the inclination, the gaps, the dimensions, the standardization of the furniture, the urban infrastructure standardization, and the surface, that should be smooth, firm, stable and slip-resistant. The maximum inclination permitted is 2% for internal floors and 3% for external floors, the pitch is 8.33%, and the slope is 10%, also the sidewalks, or riding, must have an outstanding range, free of obstacles and interference. Likewise, the ramps must meet a maximum inclination of 8.33%, and its maximum width is 1.20 m,

with handrails installed on both sides, enabling a good control and easy slip (CEPAM 2008). The access to the courts, as well as all other points of views, must allow the access to a wheelchair, therefore, the replacement of steps is required for ramps built according to the ABNT.

Following this line of research, we tried to analyze this hypothetical situation: if disabled people, during a visit to public spaces, had to use the toilet, this facility would be available? Or if this person was thirsty there would be a suitable place to drink water? We conclude during the research that the bathrooms of Town Lake and the Zoo are totally inaccessible, given that even a not disabled person would have some difficulties to use it.

The bathroom of Tarquínio Park provides access to a person with physical disabilities, however, its facilities are precarious, and there are no locks on the doors, no support bar, faucets, mirrors and covers on the toilets.

The most adapted bathroom was found in the Sports Complex Ciro Nardi, but in one of the 2 bathrooms of the place, some items should be reviewed: the taps should be patterned, the outflow should not be activated with a rope and the door should have a bar. The absences of these things make it difficult, for example, the use of this bathroom for a quadriplegic wheelchair user.

For a toilet be considered accessible, the doors should have a minimum width of 80 cm, with a handle to open the door of the lever type, with horizontal handle located at a height of 90cm to a 1.10 m, the toilet should be at a height of a maximum of 46cm, with grab bars on the sides and the bottom, with a height of 75cm. The wash basins must be suspended at a height of 78cm to 80cm from the floor, the taps must be activated by a lever with electronic sensor or equivalent devices. The exhaust system must be of hydra valve type, 1m high; the mirrors, when installed into a vertical position should have a height of 90cm, and when inclined, a height of 10% in relation to the vertical plane; Furthermore the maximum height of the lower edge must be 1.10 m. About the paper towel, the soap and the other accessories, such devices should be in a range of 1.20m (ABNT, 2014).

We also found a lack of full adaptation in the drinking fountains, which were located only in the Zoo and at Ciro Nardi, in terrible conditions, broken and disrespecting the laws of ABNT. According to ABNT (2014), an accessible drinking fountain must have at least 73cm from the floor, and the front approach must be guaranteed until at least 50cm, being triggered in the "carboy style" and cups positioned at a height between 80cm and 1.20m.

We questioned the volunteer if he would be able to experience moments of leisure in the studied areas, the answer was positive, but he added it would be difficult and he would have a lot of limitations. The interviewed said also that he would be able to do it just because he has a good mobility; the only place that wouldn't offer this possibility would be the Tarquínio Park, because of the inclinations observed on the tracks.

We concluded from the responses of our interviewed, that in relation to the public spaces surveyed, no one is physically adapted for a disabled person perform leisure activities with autonomy and safety, due to the problems presented above.

To answer one of our goals, we questioned the interviewed about a possible action of Physical Education professionals, in the face of people with disabilities in public spaces of recreation. During the research, we could not identify, in any of the areas surveyed, the presence of a professional of Physical Education, guiding people in their leisure activities, neither people with physical disabilities. According to the respondent, this presence is necessary because it is important to have someone qualified to guide the activities.

In this context, the professional of Physical Education, can be a motivation for people with disabilities that are seeking to experience leisure activities in the mentioned spaces. In addition, these individuals will have the opportunity to practice their activities being guided and trained by professionals that can promote a social exchange between people with disabilities. It would be also possible to create opportunities of regular and autonomous leisure activities, and moments of pleasure, satisfaction and joy, while focusing on the individuality of each person.

CONCLUSION

Our purpose, on this study was to know the architectural structures of public spaces for leisure related to the research; they are: the town Lake, Ciro Nardi sports complex, Tarquínio Park and the Zoo. In addition, we wanted to identify the conditions of access to the space, for disabled people (wheelchair users), comparing the data obtained in the research with those that are standard in the literature.

However, in report about the public spaces, we realized that they are the only alternative for moments of fun, relaxation, joy and pleasure, for most of the population who cannot afford private activities. We also realized that these people, when using these spaces, end up facing few recreational options, since the lack of maintenance and investment leaves the spaces in a poor condition, and they turn into a target for vandals.

About the conditions of access for people with physical disabilities to those spaces, the situation becomes even more complicated, because the precariousness of architectural structures just hold such people from enjoying these environments, which clearly creates a deep sense of frustration to them. The bumpy sidewalks, inaccessible toilets and ramps outside the rules created by ABNT makes the movement with autonomy and safety of persons with disabilities more difficult, especially in sports fields, in parking lots, among others.

It is necessary that the government promote public politics, supervising laws, respecting these people's rights, making the necessary adjustments according to the ABNT standards, and promoting access to public spaces for people with physical disabilities.

We understand the difficulties that these people suffer when they visit these places, given that the lack of accessibility limits their actions, excluding them even more from society and limiting them from exercising their rights as citizens.

Regarding the physical education professional in front of people with disabilities in these spaces, we see the need to have someone able to transmit the necessary guidelines in order to promote social inclusion through the activities and recreational programs. We also realized how much these people need, more than anyone, moments of joy and distraction, moments to relieve the stress of the daily routine, moments to feel free and able to do any activities they want. We understand that the absence of the government initiative, the indifference of the authorities and the lack of awareness of a significant portion of the population are barriers that hinder these people to exercise their right to have those moments through leisure in public spaces.

With the obtained data in this study, we observed that the city of Cascavel - PR have public spaces with playable areas, however, these spaces must be accessible to the entire population, regardless of their physical limitations, because in a country where 23.9% of the population have a disability, the implementation of public policies are essential to promote this accessibility.

To this, we suggest that the government should promote the revitalization of these areas, reviewing the plans of the architectural structures of these environments and make the necessary and planned adaptations indicated on the ABNT rules. In addition, we suggest that campaigns to make these places more popular should be made, encouraging people to visit these places. The government should also hire prepared professionals to work with people in public spaces, in order to monitor the

activities related to recreation and leisure. Finally, we hope this study can help to provide information to the government, to the professionals of Physical Education and other interested researchers.

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ACCESSIBILITY OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC RECREATIONAL SPACES IN CASCAVEL - PR ABSTRACT

The objective of the following study is to identify if the public recreational spaces in the city of Cascavel – PR offer an architectural structure that allows the access of people with physical disability (wheelchair users). The study is characterized as a field descriptive research, in which was conducted a visit with a disabled person (wheelchair user) in four public recreational spaces: The town Lake, Ciro Nardi sports complex, Tarquínio Park and the Zoo. We intend, through the research, point out the physical structures of leisure offered by these spaces; we also want to discover the main difficulties that a physically disabled person have to use these public spaces for leisure and identify how the professional of physical education can act with these people in public recreational spaces. The data was collected with a questionnaire with opened and closed questions; in addition, all the architectural structures were registered through photographic records, which were compared with those proposed by the literature that described how to adapt unfavorable environments. The results showed that all visited public spaces have a lack of adjustments in the physical structures of the bathrooms, the drinking fountains and the access ramps to the sidewalks, making the access difficult for people with physical disabilities; on this scenario, disabled people have no conditions to access properly these public spaces and practice recreational activities. The research also pointed out the lack of trained people to guide and to provide leisure activities, and insufficient efforts from the government authorities to promote actions to ensure the rights of people with disabilities to exercise their rights as citizens, and be able to properly access public spaces to do these recreational activities.

KEYWORDS: Physical disability, Recreation, Accessibility, Public Spaces.

ACCESSIBILITE POUR LES PERSONNES AYANT UN HANDICAP PHYSIQUE A DES ESPACES PUBLICS POUR LES LOISIRS DANS LA VILLE DE CASCAVEL - PR RESUMEN

Le but de cette étude est de déterminer si les espaces publics pour les loisirs dans la ville de Cascavel - PR fournir structure architecturale permettant l'accès d'une personne handicapée (fauteuil roulant). La recherche est caractérisé comme champ descriptif, dans lequel il a effectué une visite d'une personne avec un handicap physique (en fauteuil roulant) en quatre espaces publics de loisirs, comme suit: Town Lake, Complexe sportif Cyrus Nardi, Zoo et Tarquin Park. Il a essayé de, grâce à la recherche, à souligner les structures physiques de loisirs offertes par ces espaces, ainsi que de connaître les principales difficultés qu'une personne handicapée physique est d'utiliser des espaces publics pour les loisirs et identifier les possibilités de rendement professionnels de l'éducation devant physique de ces personnes dans les espaces publics de loisirs. Pour la collecte des données a été utilisé un questionnaire avec des questions ouvertes et fermées, en plus, il y avait le record de toutes les structures architecturales à travers des documents photographiques, qui ont été comparés à ceux proposés par la littérature concernant les ajustements nécessaires. Les résultats ont montré que tous les espaces publics visités ont montré l'absence d'ajustements dans les structures physiques des salles de bains, les fontaines, les rampes d'accès et les trottoirs, ce qui rend difficile d'accès pour les personnes handicapées physiques et mener des activités visant à votre guise à l'autonomie et la sécurité. L'enquête a également souligné le manque de personnes formées pour guider et d'offrir des activités de loisirs, et de l'insuffisance des efforts de la part des agents publics pour promouvoir des actions visant à garantir les droits des personnes handicapées d'exercer leurs droits en tant que citoyens, et pouvoir accéder correctement espaces publics d'exercer vos loisirs.

MOTS-CLÉS: Loisirs . Communes . Handicap physique . Accessibilité

LA ACCESIBILIDAD PARA LAS PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD FÍSICA A LOS ESPACIOS PÚBLICOS PARA EL OCIO EN LA CIUDAD DE CASCAVEL – PR.**RÉSUMÉ**

El objetivo de este estudio es identificar si los espacios públicos para el ocio en la ciudad de Cascavel - PR proporcionar estructura arquitectónica que permite el acceso de una persona con discapacidad (silla de ruedas). La investigación se caracteriza por ser campo descriptivo, en el que se llevó a cabo una visita de una persona con discapacidad física (silla de ruedas) en cuatro espacios públicos para el ocio, de la siguiente manera: Town Lake, Complejo Deportivo Ciro Nardi, Zoo y Tarquin Park. Intentó, mediante la investigación, señalar las estructuras físicas de ocio que ofrecen estos espacios, así como conocer las principales dificultades que una persona con discapacidad física es el uso de espacios públicos para el ocio e identificar posibilidades de rendimiento profesional de la Educación delante física de estas personas en los espacios públicos para el ocio. Para la recolección de datos se utilizó un cuestionario con preguntas abiertas y cerradas, además, estaba el registro de todas las estructuras arquitectónicas a través de los registros fotográficos, que se compararon con las propuestas por la literatura en relación con los ajustes necesarios. Los resultados mostraron que todos los espacios públicos visitados mostraron falta de ajustes en las estructuras físicas de los baños, las fuentes de agua, las rampas de acceso y aceras, lo que dificulta el acceso de las personas con discapacidad física y la realización de actividades dirigidas a su aire, con autonomía y la seguridad. La encuesta también señaló la falta de personas capacitadas para orientar y proporcionar actividades de ocio, y la insuficiencia de los esfuerzos por parte de los funcionarios públicos para promover acciones para garantizar los derechos de las personas con discapacidad puedan ejercer sus derechos como ciudadanos, y acceder a la correctamente los espacios públicos para ejercer su tiempo libre.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Ocio. Espacios públicos. La discapacidad física. Accesibilidad.

ACESSIBILIDADE DE PESSOAS COM DEFICIÊNCIA FÍSICA AOS ESPAÇOS PÚBLICOS DE LAZER DO MUNICÍPIO DE CASCAVEL - PR**RESUMO**

O objetivo deste estudo é identificar se os espaços públicos de lazer da cidade de Cascavel – PR disponibilizam de estrutura arquitetônica que permita o acesso de uma pessoa com deficiência física (cadeirante). A pesquisa se caracteriza como descritiva de campo, em que se realizou uma visita junto de uma pessoa com deficiência física (cadeirante) em quatro espaços públicos de lazer, sendo eles: Lago Municipal, Complexo Esportivo Ciro Nardi, Zoológico e Parque Tarquínio. Procurou-se, por meio da pesquisa, apontar as estruturas físicas de lazer ofertadas por esses espaços, assim como conhecer as principais dificuldades que uma pessoa com deficiência física encontra ao utilizar os espaços públicos de lazer e identificar as possibilidades de atuação do profissional de Educação Física frente a essas pessoas em espaços públicos de lazer. Para a coleta de dados utilizou-se um questionário com perguntas abertas e fechadas, além disso, houve o registro de todas as estruturas arquitetônicas por meio de registros fotográficos, os quais foram comparados com os propostos pela literatura com relação às adaptações necessárias. Os resultados obtidos demonstraram que todos os espaços públicos visitados apresentaram falta de adequações nas estruturas físicas dos banheiros, dos bebedouros, das rampas de acesso e das calçadas, dificultando o acesso de pessoas com deficiência física e a realização de atividades voltadas ao seu lazer com autonomia e segurança. A pesquisa ainda apontou a falta de pessoas capacitadas para orientar e para propiciar práticas de lazer, além da insuficiência de iniciativas por parte dos responsáveis públicos em promover ações que assegurem os direitos das pessoas com deficiência física para que possam exercer seus direitos como cidadãos, tendo condições de acessar apropriadamente os espaços públicos para exercitar o seu lazer.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Lazer. Espaços Públicos. Deficiência Física. Acessibilidade.