

75 - PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND DRUG TRAFFIC: INTERVENTION IN SOCIAL VULNERABILITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

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INTRODUCTION

The social vulnerability, negative result of the relation between the availability of material or symbolic resources of the actors, generated by social inequality between individuals or groups, restricting the access to social, economic and cultural benefits. The inequality coupled with values that the media, sport, culture, are spreading among young people has generated the need "to have" in order "to be".

The youngster enters the criminal underworld, in particular for drug traffic, in many cases to solve a need that is actually a desire instilled by the industry of consumption. But it can not be attributed simply to the need for consumption, the liability on the entry for the drug traffic. The poor quality of life, mental, physical, social and material instability, coupled with doubts, uncertainties, reactions of everyday rebellions from the age and psychological moment, also leave them vulnerable to interferences of those who wish to take advantage of their difficulties.

Currently, there is infinity of social and sportive projects that have the goals of intervening in the issue of vulnerability. However, few realize assessments to measure changes in indicators or the impact occurred by the action of Physical Education and sport that address their goals in the social area.

The type of research adopted was the literature review by assembling a number of authors who conceptualizes the reality of young people in conflict with the law, in the first topic, and point to the "cause" of their entry into crime, considering the issues of social vulnerability in the context they are inserted. In the second topic, the research promotes a dialogue with the authors in order to seek interventions by the professional of Physical Education, being the Physical Education and sports the instruments to avoid the risk of social vulnerability, or without criteria, keep them in their reality.

THE SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

The inequality allied to values that the media, sport, culture, are spreading among young people has generated in them the need of "to have" and "to be" as those who are always on television, in magazines, with "the most beautiful" women and men, with fashion clothes, to accomplish the dream of being "famous".

These values in turn need to somehow meet the needs, whatever they are, regardless of the precarious economic situation of certain individuals. Many young people entering the informal market, for the crime or even become beggars. This "imposed" marginality generates a concept called social vulnerability, defined by Abramovay (2002):

Social vulnerability is treated here as the negative result from the relation between the availability of material or symbolic resources of the actors, whether individuals or groups, and the access to the structure of social, economic, cultural opportunities stemming from the State, market and society. This result translates into weaknesses or disadvantages for the performance and social mobility of the actors (p. 13).

According to the FIBGE (2001) apud Castro and Abramovay (2002), in Rio de Janeiro in 1998 the total population of young people between 15 and 24 years-old was 2,616,395. While only 1,341,159 were economically active, into the labor market whether formal or informal. These data indicate that almost half (1,275,236) of young people between 15 and 24 years-old in Rio de Janeiro, may be in poverty, misery or even in conflict with the law, which characterizes the condition of social vulnerability.

The media, states De Masi (2000), which from time to time shake itself with indignation because youngsters raped a woman or robbed a bank, do not bother to provide an education to form these same young people to make good use of idleness. Rather, encourage consumer practices and alienated pleasure, criticizing an individual who often helped create for society.

To Bauman (2008), being "famous" means nothing more nor nothing less, than appearing on the front pages of thousands of journals and millions of screens to be seen, noticed, commented and, presumably, desired by many as if they were goods, like shoes, skirts, accessories, luxury, displayed in luxury magazines and on TV, are also noted, commented and desired, still about that states Diógenes (2008), "The sameness of the clothing, the brand clothes seems to create a visual code for "inclusion" of these youngsters in mass culture" (p.23). This alienation produces in boys consumer desires that often only the organized crime can provide. Dowdney (2003) says:

The requirement from children to participate in the growing consumer culture increased with the emergence of more sophisticated advertisement in television and marketing campaigns aimed at a young population. Children and adolescents of the slums are very much aware of the goals of consumer society but, with poor parents and little chance of employment, have few means to achieve these goals. The traffic provides an accessible mean to reach this end (p. 125).

Thus it was created a society of "to have in order to be". This desired "to be" must have status, even if this status be curtailed to a small community. This youngster who enters the criminal underworld to, in many cases, obviate a need that is actually a desire instilled by the consumption industry, which states that if it is not this way they will become "socially invisible", or voyeurs. An invisible being in this situation of exclusion, which is only able to make itself appear when it takes a shock move that almost always, is violence or any other kind of doing it by breaking the law, that is, breaking the social pact.

When one is not seen and can see, the world offers the horizon but steals the presence, that true presence that depends on the interaction, exchange, recognition, human relation. (...) Excluded people, becoming voyeurs. The voyeurs are the one who, looking from the outside, seems to be stealing what is not theirs, meddling in others as an elusive intruder, a fetishist (SOARES, 2005, p.167).

The consequence of this growing exclusion process, to Neto et al (2001), can be generated by the increase of inequalities, the lack of perspective in the labor market and the offer of integration to consumption and drug selling. In agreement

with Bauman (2008), Neto et al (2001) also states that these factors still combine to the intensification of the appeals to consumption of goods. In this respect, the same author gives as an example, the non-durable and immediate goods such as clothes, brand objects and the possibility to enjoy the food in restaurants that are conspicuous by their abundance, waste with women, and justifying their entry into crime by the family sustenance.

These non-durable goods, created by the cultural industry, lead to attitudes of intellectual alienation, weakening the imagination, spontaneity, intellectual activity, fading the critical and choice power, from the individual, which for Adorno (1998), cited by Brauner (2007), the self-critical reflection, would lead to enlightenment, the possibility of change in attitudes in face of this pernicious scenario that is shown.

But it can not be attributed simply to the need for consumption, the liability on the entry of young people in drug traffic. The poor quality of life, mental, physical, social and material instability, coupled with doubts, uncertainties, reactions of everyday rebellions from the age and psychological moment, leaving them more vulnerable to interference of those who wish to take advantage of their difficulties (NETO et al, 2001). The traffic in many situations, is not only a way to enter the world of consumption, but mainly a mean of subsistence for families in situations of vulnerability.

Varied are the proposals to address this problem and what is seen is the lack of effective results, because each day more youngsters are recruited by the traffic, the informal labor market, in a time where they should be under education to assume their role in society.

But this youngster, who despite being rejected by the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA) that intends to assert their rights, seems to be favored only when more affluent. Because the young offenders of the poorer classes - always have to go through tougher measures.

Thus it does not exist in criminal nature, more power game, according to the class to which belong the individuals, will lead them to power or to prison: poor, the rulers of today, without a doubt would populate a seat in court and then distribute justice. (FOUCAULT apud ZACCONE, 2007, p. 69).

THE INTERVENTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

The Physical Education and sport, considering the differences from one to another, has served, or has at least conceived, as far as possible an intervention proposal with the intention to change this situation of social vulnerability. The power of these to maintain the status quo or to change it is a possibility, and has been used in different social projects, despite not escaping from the same degradations suffered by the family, Education and cultural industry.

But this alone and performed without proper knowledge may not translate into effective changes, but has been a great propagator of alienation and manipulation within these projects that did not even conduct assessments of indicators or impacts.

Few are the initiatives that use the actions of Physical Education and sport seriously. The Physical Education teacher does not realize that its own teaching, in fact, is driven by representations that prevent it from realizing the social reality from which they emerge. (BARBOSA, 2001).

In a context in which the beneficiary of the project is located, the contemplation of the activities, materials, methods and goals appropriate to its reality it is very important when a social sportive practice will be conducted, in order to intervene and change a case of social vulnerability. In this regard, Fidelis and Alves (2008) affirm:

(...) A previous survey of the class may favor the choice of strategies and methods best suited to teaching practice, when we consider the history of students, or still when a large portion of our teachers think before in the contents of the activities and then create goals, imposing classes unrelated to the reality of students.

The pre-disposition to make a diagnosis of the group benefited by the action, is extremely important for it to be successful with respect to revocation or reduction of this vulnerability. It is therefore necessary to have at hand tools to enter this world, and with the same social signs to work in a technical and transforming way so that in addition to the few options they have, they can still have others that are of its interest.

This intervention has to be premised to break with a structure that has established itself in a rigid (and pernicious) way. However, little has worked, eventually leading people to the world of crime. And the State and the Brazilian elite seem to relegate to the background the condition of vulnerability of the young Brazilian.

By the historical basis it is perceived that the state was allied to the Brazilian elites to build an ideology of civil support, relegating to second plan in the framework of citizenship the rest of society, this alliance resulted in the situation of abandon of early childhood and adolescence in Brazil (VARGAS, 2002, p. 89).

The reversal of this condition has been fiercely debated by various sectors of society, because increasingly, in Brazil, there is an internal and external demand for changes by requiring more forceful actions to be taken to provide the people, and specifically youngsters in conflict with the law, practices that actually raise their citizenship.

It is extremely important the leisure, education, sport, which according to Melo (2005) "unquestionably the practice of sports has integrative potential, of communion, of belonging, of bringing people around themselves" (p. 68). A potential that has to be expanded, becomes practical to make visible the transformation of the educational process for the sport, though there are other theoretical trends that are totally opposed to this position.

How to develop in these young people a citizenship, if they according to Soares (2005) are increasingly invisible, if they do not perceive themselves as members of this society? How to awaken this feeling of belonging to a society? How to create in them a link to the city of Rio de Janeiro if it very much denies them their basic rights?

Melo (2003) points out that creating opportunity from leisure activities, mediating people's access to various leisure facilities, which in theory were not created for them, would be a solution. This intervention is important if done with responsibility, organization, planning and commitment. Also, it is seen that the Physical Education teachers do not seek within their classes to make a codification of the cultural codes of the reality where it is working with the premise of promoting the inclusion of these young people. These practices unrelated to the interests of the group, often occurs out of sheer ignorance of a hegemonic system, aimed at maintaining the status quo, caused by the poverty of a large amount of the population.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the stratification of our society, the social deficit generated some aspects of social vulnerability that forcefully excluded youngsters from opportunities of access to social, economic and cultural benefits. Perhaps a more serious intervention, from Physical Education and sport, would make them closer and made them exercise their citizenship.

Allied to this lack of opportunities, there is a low quality of life of these young people, alienated by a life programmed to

unbridled consumption instilled in them by the cultural industry, with the principle that "to be" it is necessary "to have."

The Physical Education and sport in this direction can be interesting ways in this transition from social invisibility to social visibility, since to date few were the ways found by them to get noticed. In this sense, it is increasingly necessary the demand for researches dealing with Physical Education and sport as real vectors of social inclusion.

Minimally, the research raised important questions about the youngster in conflict with the law and how Physical Education and sport can interfere in this process of alienation, in an attempt to prevent the subjugation of the youngster by drug traffic. It is therefore necessary a broader and more detailed research on this reality, with focus groups. Besides efficient public policies, addressing the issue of social vulnerability, Physical Education and sport as intervention actions in this process, in serious, technical and professional way.

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ABSTRACT:

Social vulnerability, caused by inequality combined with values disseminated by the media, sport, culture has generated among young people the need "to have" in order "to be". Considering the mental, physical, social and material instability, as well as the media appeal for the consumption of goods like clothes and brand objects, the youngster begins to commit crimes. Few social and sportive projects conduct evaluations to assess changes of indicators or impact that address their goals in the social area. The Physical Education and sport can provide opportunities for intervention in this process of vulnerability, providing the improvement (or not) of the social condition of these young Brazilians.

KEYWORDS: Social vulnerability. Physical Education. Drug Traffic.

ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET LE TRAFIC DE DROGUE: LA QUESTION DE L'INTERVENTION SOCIALE DE LA VULNÉRABILITÉ DES JEUNES EN CONFLIT AVEC LA LOI

RÉSUMÉ:

La vulnérabilité sociale, causé par l'inégalité associée à des valeurs diffusées par les médias, le sport, la culture a généré parmi les jeunes la nécessité de "avoir" pour "être". Considérant l'instabilité mentale, physique, sociale et matérielle, ainsi que l'appel des médias pour la consommation de biens comme les vêtements et objets de marque, le jeunes commence à commettre des crimes. Peu de projets à caractère social et sportif procèdent évaluations des changements dans les indicateurs d'impact qui répondent à leurs objectifs dans le domaine social. L'éducation physique et le sport peuvent offrir des possibilités d'intervention dans ce processus de vulnérabilité, en fournissant de l'amélioration (ou pas) de la condition sociale de ces jeunes Brésiliens.

MOTS-CLÉS: La vulnérabilité sociale. L'éducation physique. Le trafic de drogue.

EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA Y TRÁFICO DE DROGAS: INTERVENCIONES EN LA CUESTIÓN DE LA VULNERABILIDAD SOCIAL DE JÓVENES EN CONFLICTO CON LA LEY

RESUMEN:

La vulnerabilidad social, generada por la desigualdad aliada a valores que mass media, el deporte, la cultura, están diseminando está generando en los jóvenes la necesidad de "tener" para "ser". Considerando la inestabilidad psíquica, física, material y social, además del llamamiento de mass media al consumo de las mercancías, como ropas y objetos de marca, el

joven acaba por entrar para la criminalidad. Pocos proyectos sociodeportivos realizan evaluaciones para contrastar alteraciones de indicadores o de impacto que contemplen sus objetivos en el área social. La Educación Física y lo deporte pueden constituirse en posibilidades de intervención en ese proceso de vulnerabilidad, proporcionando la mejora (o no) de la condición social de esos jóvenes brasileños.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Vulnerabilidad social. Educación Física. Tráfico de drogas.

EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA E TRÁFICO DE DROGAS: INTERVENÇÕES NA QUESTÃO DA VULNERABILIDADE SOCIAL DE JOVENS EM CONFLITO COM A LEI

RESUMO:

A vulnerabilidade social, gerada pela desigualdade aliada a valores que a mídia, o esporte, a cultura, estão disseminando tem gerado nos jovens a necessidade de “ter” para “ser”. Considerando a instabilidade psíquica, física, material e social, além do apelo da mídia ao consumo das mercadorias, como roupas e objetos de marca, o jovem acaba por entrar para a criminalidade. Pocos projetos sócio-esportivos realizam avaliações para aferir alterações de indicadores ou de impacto que contemplam seus objetivos na área social. A Educação Física e o esporte podem se constituir em possibilidades de intervenção nesse processo de vulnerabilidade, proporcionando a melhora (ou não) da condição social desses jovens brasileiros.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Vulnerabilidade social. Educação Física. Tráfico de drogas.

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