

**113 - EQUIPMENT LEISURE AND SPORT IN SQUARES: SUPPORT TO PUBLIC IN POLITCO ARAXÁ**

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**1. INTRODUCTION**

The use of urban space and the construction and animation of leisure facilities are a fundamental part of leisure policy in the field of physical and sporting interests, and any of its cultural content (BARBUY, 1980, MARCELLINO, 2002, and SANTOS, 1982, WILHEIM, 1976, Yurgel, nd).

Therefore, the democratization of leisure and within it, the contents of physical sports, require public policies more consistent and effective, they can not restrict political activities, which most often end up being a one-off events. (MARCELLINO 2002 e).

Taking into account the new urban environment that draws in the country, with the concentration of populations in metropolitan areas and / or central, and in view that leisure was configured historically as an essentially urban problems (REQUIXA, 1977), it is imperative who work in public policy from the perspective of those regions. Thus, Tableland, starts to become a region with problems of urbanization, with the creation of several subdivisions, which somehow influences the use and construction of leisure facilities in the city.

This discussion of the leisure facilities is a central tenet for the establishment of Public Policy Leisure, as is at the interface between the components: space / equipment, promotion and training and staff development, where the professional Physical Education plays a significant role as encouraging cultural.

Regarding the general frame of reference, the study was based on the consideration of leisure "... as culture, understood in its broadest sense - experienced (or practiced fruída), in time available. It is essential to defining trait, the character "disinterested" of that experience. Do not search, at least basically, other reward than the satisfaction caused by the situation. The "time available" means able to opt for practical activity or contemplative "(MARCELLINO, 2003, p.31).

Whereas leisure historically situated, it is clear that, despite the progress achieved in access to the available time and cultural resources, their effective exercise today is still marked by limitations, pointed to a number of things, but being set against substantive economic issues, forming a "whole inhibitor, both in terms of quantity, but mainly the quality of participation (MARCELLINO, and 2002).

The class, educational level, age, gender, among other factors, including cultural, as stereotypes, for example, limit the experience of pleasure, for a creative level, a minority of the population (MARCELLINO, and 2002).

In addition to these barriers leisure, another aspect of limiting access to it is related to urban space - the opportunities it can offer - are more important than the equipment.

Even so, the equipment here were classified by their characteristics linked to the cultural content of leisure, and in the case of this study were analyzed equipment (squares) containing physical and sport activities.

What squares developing content-physical sports? Which squares are used more often? What are the arrangements and activities are developed in these squares?

We assume that the Araxá has different equipment and leisure facilities distributed throughout the city, so this study sought to determine what are the difficulties of access, if it is used and what activities are carried out in the equipment, showing their relevance through this diagnosis when we enable the formulation of subsidies or indicators for the development of public policies for sport and leisure more consistent with the needs of the population.

**2. OBJECTIVES**

- Analyze the relationships established between the public User, equipment for sport and leisure, and professionals working in it.

- Analyze the relations between the professionals working in sports equipment and leisure, with such equipment and the public User.

- Provide subsidies for the formulation of public policies for sport and recreation for the city of Joinville, specifically in the axes of space and equipment.

**3. METHODOLOGY****3.1. Search type:**

The research is characterized by a comprehensive quality was performed by combining literature, documentary and field, with the insertion of the researchers investigated the equipment and interact with users and professionals.

**3.2. Method:**

While extensive procedure of reasoning, also characterized as a mode of observation, we used the "comparative study" (BRUYNE and others, 1977), among the categories of equipment currently used by the Municipal Administration (Sports Squares) and used in their activities cultural content, physical sports (Camargo, 1979), divided into regions defined by the Municipal Administration (5 sectors - North, South, East, West and Central). This comparative study allowed the identification of similarities between the activities, User and other public areas studied, each of the squares, as well as the comparison of convergent and divergent aspects of each.

**3.3 Techniques:**

The literature review was performed at the Library of UNIARAXÁ and other sources, taking advantage of the following techniques:

Initial literature, corresponding to the key themes: (Leisure, Sport, Space, Equipment, Sociocultural development, public policy).

textual analysis.

interpretative analysis.

critical analysis.

The theoretical foundations were based mainly on information retrieval was not performed with the documents of the bodies, ie the Secretaries Hall (Sports, Leisure, Planning, Department of Public Works and Urbanism), because it found no documentation that confirms the objective of creation and animation of the goals of the squares. It was necessary then use the interviews, which were focused on the professionals involved in the Sports Department of Sports and the city from 1988 to 2008.

The field research was conducted through comparative study, comprising:

Centered Interview (THIOLLENT, 1987, 35), to professionals in the equipment.

Note, using a field journal, with "categories" set from the bibliographic and documentary research, on all equipment. Was observed during structured activities with equipment adapted or not, for purposes other than those for which they were designed, with or without the presence of youth.

Implementation of a questionnaire for visitors and spectators of activities, with or without the presence of youth.

Were observed 7 leisure facilities (Places) distributed in the urban sector Araxá:

Sector West: Boa Vista Square, Sector East: Skate Square, Square Gymnastics and Badminton, Sector South: The Sport and Leisure Nadyr Barcelos - Buracanã, Sector North: Joao Amancio Square, Square Sugar Loaf, Sector Center: Square SportsATC.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### 4.1 - Interview with the managers who went head to pulp sport, from 1988 to 2008.

The issues drawn to the secretaries and heads of the sports sector have identified what his policies of sport and leisure, including facilities and the difficulties encountered by them.

In an attempt to identify possible actions, objectives and explanations on the construction of leisure facilities, it became something more serious still, the lack of public policies for sport and leisure in the city. Public managers over the past years are unrelated to electoral interests, the actions are decontextualized from reality and in most cases are summarized in random events. The absence of a Secretariat undermines the autonomy and identity of this sector in the face of actions that can be developed in the municipality. The staff is insufficient and unprepared and partnerships become essential. Equipment exist but are underutilized because they were not retired over time and consequently do not have the minimum conditions of use. There are proposals to implement public policies involving community participation and ultimately the construction of leisure facilities do not comply with consulting, diagnostic evaluations and even the interests and needs of the population.

##### 4.2. Interview with professional equipment:

In view of these considerations validate this study sought information with professionals working in leisure facilities with the objective of verifying the reality experienced by each of them.

But in making the observation equipment (Places) found that only Buracanã had two people who were hired by the city government as an industry leader and the other as a monitor of sport. The chief industry in the observation period were enrolled in higher education (physical education), he was responsible for the soccer schools, soccer, handball and basketball, the other has hired high school graduates, and it was the monitor of the schools that worked on the site. During the observation was not identified any of the small schools running. According to the interviewee "currently does not have any material, including material from small schools."

Here is another problem identified, ie, there are investments in the animation framework (human and material resources). The population is already jettisoned as expressions of pleasure, suffers even more when the public power program leisure activities for her. A diagnosis of the population, the identification of volunteers and the use of community action would be a good way for the implementation of public policies for leisure in the neighborhoods.

##### 4.3. Observation and evaluation of activities carried out in equipment:

According to the spaces observed realized that the regulated activities, for example, football and its variants are the most practiced, perhaps because of all the facilities visited except for the skate, have the court as one of its components.

But what caught my attention were activities skate, bike, etc., Which were observed in equipment, even when these devices were not a specific place for your practice. Therefore, leisure and activities do not require local formal practice, which demonstrates that the activities directed to these features can be very well accepted by the population of the region visited.

Here is one of the first grant proposals for developing a policy for public leisure.

During the observations it was noted that most participants are male, which confirms the studies of Marcelino (2002) where it mentions that one of the barriers of leisure is the issue of gender, ie women have most often journeys double or triple work thereby the lack of access to leisure.

It is extremely important to formulate proposals for animation equipment aimed at all people who live near the equipment, whether rich or poor, men or women, children, youth, adults and elderly. Besides the limitation to male public perceives little access to facilities for the elderly, but many use the squares expressing watch nature, or action to the satisfaction only a matter of observing the activities being carried out. We know it is very important to keep an active life for older people is no different, as the majority are retired, so your day to day is dull and without any physical activity, the activity in the square would be one of the options they would not stay at home with these activities they can lead a healthy lifestyle and without.

##### 4.4. Questionnaires to patrons of equipment:

During the observations of equipment were also interviewed in the form of questionnaires. Application Center were four (104) questionnaires to patrons of equipment.

Importantly, the interviews with regard to the question of age and gender (Table 1) coincide with the observations made, because we realize that the male audience is the vast majority who attend the squares, so we realize that the activities developed in squares benefit the male audience. Here is a great proposal for public policies for leisure, develop activities that benefit the whole population, both male and female and also the adults and the elderly.

All equipment	Age	Percentage	Gender	Percentage
Menor de 7 years	38	36,53%	87 male	83,65%
<b>7 a 14 years</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40,38%</b>	17 female	16,34%
15 a 21 years	16	15,38%		
22 a 30 years	7	6,73%		
31 a 40 years	0	0%		
41 a 50 years	0	0%		
51 a 60 years	1	0,96%		
Over 60 years	0	0%		

It was found that most people who use the squares will walk the easy access to the equipment because the vast majority of respondents living near the equipment (Table 2). The proximity also provides a good frequency of the local people, since the result showed that people attending these facilities at least three times a week. Note the importance of obtaining equipment to sectors, because it can take account of local people without it be moved to away from your home, making access to this site becomes much faster and pleasant, making with using his time with activities, rather than spend on traveling to the equipment.

Locomotion	Quant.	Percentage	Frequency	Quant.	Percentage
Walking	75	72,11%	Daily	7	6,73%
Bus	5	4,80%	3 times or more	43	41,34%
Car	0	0%	Weekly	17	16,34%
Cycling	19	18,26%	Rarely	6	5,76%
Other	9	8,65%	First time	2	1,92%
			Once a week	7	6,73%

Regarding the frequency of other equipment (Table 3), it was observed that most participants do not attend other equipment, they prefer those who are located closer to their homes, but also realized that many are coming to attend equipment other sectors. It was found that the gyms are well attended by the population, perhaps because they have such coverage, which protects the participants from the sun or rain. Although there are few who move to other equipment, can be seen that the person's interest may be decisive participation in leisure activities, because the distance is not an obstacle for the participants, they move easily for equipment to practice their activities.

Equipment attended	Quant.	Percentage
<b>1- Do not attend other equipment</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56,73</b>
2- João Amâncio	8	7,69%
3- Buracanã	8	7,69%
4- Ginásio São Pedro	8	7,69%
5- Ginásio Urciano	9	8,65%
6-Ginásio Santa Luzia	3	2,88%
7-Bela Vista	1	0,96%
8-Ginásio Santo Antônio	3	2,88%
9-Pista de Skate	5	4,80%
10-Boa Vista	1	0,96%
11- Pão de Açúcar	2	1,92%

With regard to improvements of equipment (Table 4), we can see that most respondents want improvements are made on the premises, that is, they want the equipment has a good retirement and also aim for each square has a qualified professional to develop activities to meet the needs of local people.

Improvements equipment	Quant.	Percentage
1- Human resources	7	6,73%
2- Physical resources	2	1,92
3- Reform of the facility	11	10,57%
4-Human and materials	13	12,5%
<b>5- Human and facilities</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46,15%</b>
6- Materials and equipment	6	5,76%
7- All items	17	16,34%

Here is another proposal of public policies, for carrying out projects in these Squares the population will learn about the sports and can be created small schools, the development of competitions, which encourage the sport of the local population.

##### 5. REMARKS.

The whole process of observation and interviews can be seen that Araxá not present public policies leisure. The squares do not meet all the needs of local people. The audience is the male who attends most of all equipment, lack of public policies to meet the needs of women.

Children and elderly are forgotten when it comes to the policies of leisure. Children still play ball on a playground structure, but there is no animation to serve them. Older people most often use the squares to ride, but there are no activities for them.

It was noticed that there are spaces, but there is a policy of animation. Perhaps activities like gymnastics, stretching for adults and older small schools and sports for children are the solutions, since this is a way to take these children off the streets and offer them a moment of leisure for the elderly and it takes them entertainment and offer them some kind of activity that gives you moments of fun, relaxation or personal and collective development.

The hiring of professional and / or training may occur through partnerships of the City with the University location, such as an internship may count as hours for physical education, or even with compensation, as scholarship (discount on students' tuition).

The activities were due to be compiled in accordance with the needs of each population and together with the technical staff of the City.

We conclude that the city of Araxá not have consistent policies to serve the population.

Besides the diagnosis made, this study will allow the development of a public policy for sport and leisure that will be supported in 4 axes (Marcellino, 2001):

1. from the cultural content: integrated work requires intersecretarias or bodies called the cultural (arts, culture, sports, environment, tourism, heritage, etc.).
2. from the values associated with leisure: requires integrated work intersecretarias or organs that go beyond the cultural issues (education, health);
3. from barriers to its practice: it requires integrated work intersecretarias or organs that also go beyond the question of culture (social promotion, transportation, parks and gardens);
4. from the circumstances that surround it: political reordering of urban land, the time (need for relationship with the Legislature).

According to the results of this study allowed us to gather information for policy-making sport and recreation for the city. Thus, a new report, with photos, about the real situation and allowed the equipment to support public policies of recreation for the city, because the results were presented to the municipal government will have the responsibility to manage the city in the next quadrennium.

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## EQUIPMENT LEISURE AND SPORT IN SQUARES: SUPPORT TO PUBLIC IN POLITCO ARAXÁ

The use of urban space and the construction and animation of leisure facilities are a fundamental part of leisure policy. The objective of this research is to contribute to the formulation of public policy for sport and leisure for the city of Joinville, specifically the axes of space and equipment in parks. The research encompassed the entire universe of products connected to physical recreation and sports, maintained by the municipal government. The squares were divided by sectors (west, east, south, north and center). The research presents a qualitative was performed using a combination of research literature, documentary and field. Field research was conducted through questionnaires to managers of sport and leisure in the last ten years, professionals responsible for activities in the equipment and patrons of the equipment. In addition to the questionnaires were used to observe the equipment during the period of July two thousand and nine, in morning, afternoon and night in order to evaluate which activities are most developed, what age range and gender of the participants. This research provided an opportunity to survey the conditions of the squares, the degree of their use, as well as who and how the activities are developed in places. It is evident that the squares of Araxá not have public policies consistent leisure to meet the local population. We note also that the managers who were responsible for the directory of sport and leisure in the city, showed a total lack of preparation and especially the lack of support for project development and leisure activities. Finally this study and analyzing the problems of equipment squares, allowed to support public policies of recreation for the city, because the results were presented to the municipal government will have the responsibility to manage the city in the next quadrennium.

**KEYWORDS:** Public Policy, Sports and Leisure

## EQUIPEMENTS DE LOISIRS ET DES SPORTS EN CARRÉS: SOUTIEN AU PUBLIC EN POLITCO ARAXA

L'utilisation de l'espace urbain et la construction et l'animation d'équipements de loisirs sont un élément fondamental de la politique de loisirs. L'objectif de cette recherche est de contribuer à la formulation des politiques publiques pour le sport et les loisirs pour la ville de Joinville, en particulier les axes de l'espace et des équipements dans les parcs. La recherche englobe l'univers entier des produits reliés à des activités physiques et sportives, mis à jour par le gouvernement municipal. Les carrés ont été divisés par secteurs (ouest, est, sud, nord et centre). L'étude présente une analyse qualitative a été réalisée en utilisant une

combinaison de la littérature scientifique, documentaire et de terrain. Domaine de recherche a été effectuée au moyen de questionnaires aux gestionnaires du sport et de loisirs dans les dix dernières années, les professionnels chargés d'activités dans les équipements et les mécènes de l'équipement. En plus des questionnaires ont été utilisés pour observer les équipements pendant la période de Juillet deux mille neuf, le matin, après-midi et la nuit afin d'évaluer quelles sont les activités les plus développées, dans quelle fourchette d'âge et le sexe des participants. Cette recherche a été l'occasion d'étudier les conditions des carrés, le degré de leur utilisation, ainsi que l'OMS et la façon dont les activités sont développées dans les lieux. Il est évident que les carrés de Araxá n'ont pas de politiques publiques cohérentes de loisirs pour rencontrer la population locale. Nous notons également que les gestionnaires qui sont responsables de l'annuaire du sport et de loisirs de la ville, a montré un manque total de préparation et surtout le manque de soutien au développement de projets et activités de loisirs. Enfin, l'étude et l'analyse des problèmes de places d'équipement, permis de soutenir les politiques publiques des loisirs de la ville, parce que les résultats ont été présentés à l'administration municipale aura la responsabilité de gérer la ville dans la prochaine période quadriennale.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** politiques publiques, des Sports et Loisirs

#### **EQUIPAMIENTOS DE OCIO Y EL DEPORTE EN PLAZAS: APOYO AL PÚBLICO EM POLITCO ARAXA**

El uso del espacio urbano y la construcción y la animación de actividades de ocio son una parte fundamental de la política de ocio. El objetivo de esta investigación es contribuir a la formulación de políticas públicas para el deporte y el ocio de la ciudad de Joinville, específicamente de los ejes de espacio y equipo en los parques. La investigación abarcó todo el universo de productos vinculados a la recreación física y el deporte, mantenido por el gobierno municipal. Las plazas se dividen por sectores (oeste, este, sur, norte y centro). La investigación presenta un análisis cualitativo se realizó mediante una combinación de la literatura de investigación, documental y de campo. La investigación de campo se llevó a cabo a través de cuestionarios a los directores de deporte y el ocio en los últimos diez años, los profesionales responsables de las actividades en los equipos y los patrocinadores del equipo. Además de los cuestionarios fueron utilizados para observar el equipo durante el período de julio de dos mil nueve, en la mañana, tarde y noche a fin de evaluar cuáles son las actividades más desarrolladas, qué rango de edad y sexo de los participantes. Esta investigación proporcionó una oportunidad para estudiar las condiciones de las plazas, el grado de su uso, así como quién y cómo las actividades se desarrollan en algunos lugares. Es evidente que las plazas de Araxá no cuentan con políticas públicas coherentes para que respondan de ocio de la población local. Observamos también que los gerentes que eran responsables de la guía de deporte y ocio en la ciudad, mostró una total falta de preparación y sobre todo la falta de apoyo para el desarrollo de proyectos y actividades de ocio. Por último, este estudio y el análisis de los problemas de las plazas de equipos, permite apoyar las políticas públicas de recreación para la ciudad, porque los resultados se presentaron al gobierno municipal tienen la responsabilidad de gestionar la ciudad en el próximo cuatrienio.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Políticas Públicas, Deportes y Ocio

#### **EQUIPAMENTOS DE LAZER E ESPORTE EM PRAÇAS: SUBSÍDIOS PARA POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS EM ARAXÁ**

O uso do espaço urbano e a construção e animação dos equipamentos de lazer constituem eixo fundamental de uma política de lazer. O objetivo desta pesquisa foi fornecer subsídios para formulação de política pública de esporte e lazer para o município de Araxá, especificamente nos eixos de espaço e equipamentos em praças. A pesquisa abarcou todo universo dos equipamentos ligados ao lazer físico e esportivo, mantidos pelo poder público municipal. As praças foram divididas por setores (oeste, leste, sul, norte e centro). A pesquisa que apresenta característica qualitativa foi realizada através de combinações de pesquisas bibliográfica, documental e de campo. A pesquisa de campo foi realizada através de questionários aplicados aos gestores de esporte e lazer dos últimos dez anos, profissionais responsáveis pelas atividades nos equipamentos e frequentadores dos equipamentos. Além dos questionários foram realizadas observações nos equipamentos, no período de julho de dois mil e nove, nos turnos da manhã, tarde e noite, permitindo avaliar quais as atividades mais desenvolvidas, quais as faixas etárias e gênero dos participantes. Esta pesquisa permitiu fazer um levantamento das condições das praças, qual o grau de utilização destas, bem como quem e como são desenvolvidas as atividades nos locais. Pode-se constatar que as praças de Araxá não possuem políticas públicas de lazer condizentes para atender a população local. Constatamos ainda que os gestores que foram responsáveis pela pasta de esporte e lazer do município, apresentaram um total despreparo e principalmente a falta de apoio para desenvolvimento de projetos e ações de lazer. Finalmente este estudo além de diagnosticar os problemas do equipamento praças, permitiu subsidiar as políticas públicas de lazer para o município, pois os resultados foram apresentados ao poder público municipal que terá a responsabilidade de gerir o município no próximo quadriênio.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Políticas públicas, Lazer e Esporte

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