125 - PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE LEISURE FIELD

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INTRODUCTION

The scenario of leisure activities is considered quite large and appears itself as a multidisciplinary field, acting professionals from different areas such as: Physical Education, Tourism, Education, Communication, Hospitality, Arts, Theater, Administration, Sociology, Psychology, among others.

There is a historical tradition (MELO; ALVES JUNIO 2003) rooted in professional training in the leisure field at that its training is guided in providing a range of activities, with courses and books that present a repertoire of jokes, without a most consistent theoretical discussion .

When thinking about professional training to work in the leisure field is notable the necessity of exceed the mere development of content and techniques, enabling a professional action with the diversity of groups, expanding the exchange of cultural experiences, aiming at an effective participation of the subjects (ISAYAMA, 2010).

There is a necessity of studies that might to break with common sense rooted in society on the reductionist view of leisure and studies which contribute to difficulties in professional training within leisure field.

Thus, this study shows how problematic the question: what has been discussed on professional training in leisure and what factors hinder the professional training in this field?

The objective this study was to investigate how the authors of the leisure to discuss professional training and the factors that hinder the performance in this scenario.

This qualitative study was conducted through a bibliographic research and aimed to survey the literature in the form of books and scientific articles on the subject under investigation (GIL, 2010).

Six articles were selected of coherent form with the theme studied for analysis. The reading of the articles selected for analysis enabled us to eliminate more 02 studies that did not cover the subject under investigation.

Therefore, 04 articles of greater scientific evidence on the issue in question were selected for analysis in this study. They are present in scientific journals: Motrivivência, Motriz and Licere.

For the interpretation of the data was used as a tool to analyze the content, it assigns a methodology theoretical perspective that we applies at the systematic and quantitative technique to investigate the contents of books, journals, newspapers, texts, speeches more accurately (MARCONI; LAKATOS, 1991).

Presentation and analysis

The analysis of data was based on the factors that hinder the professional training within the leisure, which had prominent fragments of the texts selected for analysis in the following categories: a) historical tradition; b) misunderstanding of activity in the area c) multi-faceted features of market activity; d) a non-disciplinary character of thematic e) devaluation of the profession; f) the professional profile required (MELO; ALVES JUNIOR, 2003).

In relation to the categories surveyed in this study the authors Melo and Alves Junior (2003) suggest that the historical tradition refers to professional activities in the leisure field that are confused as a simple repertoire of activities with courses and books aimed at a series of games without theoretical foundation.

The misunderstanding of activity in the area refers to the idea that acting in leisure is easy and anyone can act, just he to be fun, charismatic and to know a lot of jokes.

The multifaceted features of the market performance indicate the need for professionals who can act in different spaces such as hotels, clubs, hospitals and professionals who may be involved in different functions such as organizing, cultural animator, manager, among other functions.

O caráter não disciplinar da temática salienta a inserção de profissionais de diversas áreas (Turismo, Educação Física, Pedagogia, dentre outras) para atuarem no âmbito do lazer.

The non-disciplinary of the theme emphasizes the inclusion of professionals from various areas (Tourism, Physical Education, Pedagogy, and others) to act in leisure field.

The devaluation of the professional refers to working hours, salary, terms of performances and so on.

The required profile of the professionals highlights the necessary actions to meet the demands of the leisure field.

Table 1 refers to the articles selected for analysis on professional training and leisure. It displays the list of texts found on the theme, authors, year of publication and journals.

TEXTS	AUTHORS	YEAR	JOURNALS
Leisure: discussions about the formation of physical education professionals.	Fabiana Fernandes de Freitas Yara Maria de Carvalho	2005	Motrivivência
Academic training and professional intervention of Physical Education in leisure field.	Evandro Antonio Corrêa	2009	Motriz
Leisure in Brazilian actually: Perspectives in Training / Professional Actuation.	Nelson Carvalho Marcellino	2000	Licere
Professional training at leisure in our modern society: rethinking the boundaries, the horizons and challenges for the area	Christianne Luce Gomes Werneck	1998	Licere

TABLE 1 - SELECTED ARTICLES FOR ANALYSIS ABOUT PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE LEISURE.

In four (04) journals analyzed in the above table has been identified that production occurred from 1998 to 2009. The journal Licere produced at Center for the Study of Sport and Recreation (CELAR), of Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), the publication where took place more emphasis on the issues.

Table 2 presents fragments of the factors that hinder professional training in leisure presents in the text 1 - Leisure: discussions about the formation of physical education professional, which has as authors Fabiana Fernandes de Freitas and Yara Maria de Carvalho, published in Motrivivência journal in 2005.

CATEGORIES	TEXT 1
Historical tradition	"In the media, the contents of leisure are associated with the sport phenomenon, with its values and meanings perceived in play or watch football on the weekend, in the arts, cinema, concerts and theater" (p. 159). "[...] the professional training [...]focused on the practical elements in recreation, poor vision of leisure and training for leisure" (p. 159).
Misunderstanding of activity in the area	"[...] the university seems to have failed to prepare itself for training professionals that meet these changes" (p. 155).
Features multi-faceted of market performance	"[...] increase of the actuation field and therefore "create opportunities" for people, they show a relationship with populations of more affluent and activities offered by the private sector, such as attending fitness centers, themed clubs and buy travel packages that include the practice of physical oriented, for example. It follows that other potential leisure, not related to consumption, are not valued" (p. 155-156). "[...] the condition or the deterioration state of the spaces, as well as the occupation of areas of the city with new leisure spaces, such as the Mall. These are elements that demonstrate the consequences of urbanization and industrialization process and of the changing on the work world in the spaces and times in leisure" (p. 158).
Non-disciplinary nature of the subject	"[...] lately he has established itself as an area of expertise of many professionals, including in Physical Education professionals" (p. 152).
Devaluation of the professional	"[...] insertion of the professional [...]they often are not recognized by the professional" (p. 159). "[...] need of a bigger human, technical and financial investment in sector" (p. 159).
The professional profile required	"[...] preparation of professional for work in the field requires a review regarding market policy directed only to the consumption and reductionist understanding of leisure" (p. 157). "[...] professionals who contribute to creating opportunities for leisure and its various contents, to direct them to different groups and to give more attention to individuals who will experience the leisure and not just consume it" (p. 157).

QUADRO 2 – TEXTO 1 - DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE FORMATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROFESSIONAL

On this basis, the factors that hinder the professional training for these authors concerning historical tradition refers to related issues to media that reduces the leisure contents to activity practices realized during free time in the practice of recreational activities, what refers to a reduced vision of leisure and training for the actuation in leisure.

In this paper, the misunderstanding of activity in the area points to the precarious situations in universities that do not have a solid education to professionals in this field.

The multifaceted features of the performance market occur due to increase actuation field of leisure, appearing new spaces leisure as shopping.

The non-disciplinary nature, to Freitas and Carvalho (2005), refers to the demand for professionals with an interdisciplinary team, which increasingly has established itself the role of professionals in various areas in the context of leisure.

Regarding professional devaluation, the authors claim that professionals are not valued by other professionals of own area, there is a need for better financial and investment professionals.

As for the professional profile required it is necessary to place a review of the relationship of this area of training and practice with the market, which is linked to the consumption and reductionist view of leisure, by professionals who break with the vision of the area as product, creating opportunity for leisure experiences with different contents such as: organizing events; managing resources such as space; equipments; security; cultural animator; among others, restricting not only fun and games.

O quadro 3 apresenta fragmentos sobre os fatores que dificultam a formação profissional no âmbito do lazer presentes no texto 2 - Formação acadêmica e intervenção profissional de Educação Física no âmbito lazer, que possui Evandro Antonio Corrêa como autor, publicado na revista Motriz no ano de 2009.

Table 3 presents fragments of the factors that hinder professional training presents in the text 2 – Academic formation and professional intervention of Physical Education in leisure, which has Evandro Antonio Corrêa as author, published in journal Motriz in 2009.

CATEGORIAS	TEXTO 2
Historical tradition	"[...] have restricted the prospect of easy profits, with sales of ephemeral 'packages of pleasure', intended to entertain, to 'divert attention' for some time - a holiday, a special night, a sunny Sunday - the reality nonsense with which we live in everyday" (p. 134). "[...] professional training, most opportunities of training in the leisure are tradable, further reinforcing the alienated view of leisure, with more a consumer product" (p. 134).
Misunderstanding of activity in the area	"suggest nice girls and guys, applied and attentive, always ready to do some 'animated' [...] a party or a show [...] guiding us and telling us, always helpful on what to do with our free time . "Also known as "professional leisure, which helps to reinforce that first impression - a caricature, of course - of excessive cheerfulness and unfailing optimism (GARCIA, 1995, p. 24)" (p. 138). "[...] people see its actuation field as "easy" and fun to be performed in comparison to other works " (p. 139).
Features multi-faceted market performance	"The challenge would be to train professionals on one side can cope with the new market demands. [...] for the development of critical and creative individuals through social-cultural-economic limits possible currently present" (p. 134). "The 'professional' of leisure is currently faced with a wide work field, "[...] this way, we can find professionals working from different fields in various public institution s (universities, halls, offices) and private (hotels, clubs, camps, fitness centers, travel companies) (ISAYAMA; STOPPA, 1997, p. 661)" (p. 139).
Non-disciplinary nature of the subject	"[...]various fields have to contribute to the understanding and perfo rmance in leisure, with a multidisciplinary team working together. Thus, with an interdisciplinary approach would probably best able to achieve an effective work" (p. 133). "[...] Search the formation of a "new" expert, or a professional who works in grou ps, looking for an exchange between various areas of knowledge, an interdisciplinary" (p. 134).
Devaluation of the professional	"[...] many professionals are attracted by the lucrative possibilities that this area can provide and that, too, cannot "deny that the demand for training in leisure is influenced for this situation" (p. 133).

Historical tradition	"professional should be prepared to plan, manage, design, thinking, mediate, instigate and encourage leisure activities, a transforming agent seeking to meet the demands required by society, as well as provide a breakdown of possible alienation paradigms" (p. 140). "[...]professional in the leisure field, it is necessary to seek a broad training and both specific, since among its functions is to research, learn, master, understand, analyze critically and creatively, produce and evaluate the social reality and the application of different techniques, tools, equipment" (p. 140).

QUADRO 3 – TEXTO 2 - ACADEMIC FORMATION AND PROFESSIONAL INTERVENTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN LEISURE

According to the data in this table, the factors that hinder the professional training, the author refers to the historical tradition as a restricted view of the fun, turning to the prospect of easy money, the "bundles of joy" forcing an idea of leisure as a mere commodity.

How mistaken understanding of the activities in the area, the author presents the idea that acting in this scenario is easy and pleasurable and that enough to be lively, friendly and optimistic.

On the characteristics of the multi-faceted characteristics of actuation market informs the need to train professionals able to meet the demands of the market because there are a wide range of possibilities to work with diverse spaces, ranging from public to private institutions.

In relation to non-disciplinary nature of the subject the author points out that the actuation in the leisure should start from an interdisciplinary approach with a multidisciplinary team, providing an exchange between the professionals from the different areas of knowledge.

About the devaluation of professional he highlights that professionals in most cases act due at the lucrative possibilities that the leisure field offers.

Within the category of the professional profile required he understands that is need to train professionals with extensive and specific knowledge, prepared to plan, understand and analyze the demands of society, and act critically and creatively in this field, breaking the paradigms present in this scenario.

Table 4 shows fragments of the factors that hinder professional training presents in the text 3 - Leisure in Brazilian actual: Perspectives in Training/ Professional Actuation, which has Marcellino Nelson Carvalho as author, published in Licere in the year 2000.

CATEGORIES	TEXT 3
Historical tradition	"Fun, with a view to "divert attention", is increasingly embodied the "entertainment industry" (p. 126).
Misunderstanding of activity in the area	"[...] have restricted the prospect of easy money [...]" (p. 125).
Features multi-faceted market performance	"It must be aware of market expectations, forming professionals who can handle new challenges [...]" (p. 125). "[...] professionals' actuation of leisure, in general, in different areas of activity, such a s hotels, SPAS, municipal governments, water parks, etc." (p. 126).
Non-disciplinary nature of the subject	"[...]its action as' ... generating new skills, stimulating participation and citizenship [...] engaged in multilateral and multidisciplinary teams, seeking an interdisciplinary work' (idem, p.20)" (p. 126). "[...]Give conditions of the "grounding" a solid general knowledge needed for interdisciplinary work in all areas, and specifically in the leisure, combined with the constant exercise of reflecti on (MARCELLINO, 1995, p. 21) [...]" (p. 130).
Devaluation of the professional	"The 'bulk' of activities are performed by cheap labor, disposable, a skill, or for general services " (p. 128). "[...] they cease to rely on the work often gracious and caring professionals underpaid and poorly trained, repeating activity packs of doubtful taste, and still quite sporadic, one time or another in the city's neighborhoods. Or to form teams, whose main feature is the smile on her lips, promoting activities that are no more packets to "pat" to spend time or entertain the people [...]" (p. 128).
The professional profile required	"The professional of leisure needs to be respected, to claim his professional dignity, being called to speak out on planning teams, in equipment design, activities [...]" (p. 128). "Students and professionals should join the scientific societies, seeking to update, exchange experiences, political discussion on the job, trying to rescue this space often for a variety of reasons, not possible in their work environments" (p. 130).

QUADRO 4 – TEXTO 3 - LEISURE IN BRAZILIAN ACTUAL: PERSPECTIVES IN TRAINING/ PROFESSIONAL ACTUATION

From the data presented in the table above, this author highlights factors that hinder the professional training, referring to the historical tradition, the association of the area of leisure with the idea of "entertainment industry", which turns to the fun, restricting in diverting people's attention.

How misunderstanding of actuation in the area points out that this is limited to its practice as an opportunity for easy profits.

In relation to the multifaceted features of the market performance underscores the lack of professionals trained to meet the new challenges of the market, limiting the professional's performance in this scenario.

The non-disciplinary nature of the theme refers to the pursuit of interdisciplinary work with multi-disciplinary and reflective teams generating new skills to professionals in this field.

The devaluation of the professional, according to this author, is due to cheap labor, low pay and poor quality professional, providing an unskilled work and referring the idea of being an entertainment practice and to "spend people's time".

The professional qualifications required to be valued, by the presence of professional teams in planning, management, organization, share experiences and explore the various areas of activity during leisure time.

As to the five table the professional training during leisure time in our modern society: Rethinking the boundaries, the horizons and challenges for the area, which has Christianne Luce Gomes Werneck as author, published in Licere in 1998. Features fragments about factors that hinder professional training in leisure presents in the text 4.

GATEGORIES	TEXT 4
Historical tradition	"[...] leisure is now widely publicized by the media as a way to find fulfillment , pleasure, fun and happiness" (p. 2). "[...] leisure becomes a more profitable product of consumer society , whose primary goals entertainment and distraction, something to kill time and to escape the boredom ... without concern for a more consistent analysis of the socio-cultural and political meaning in people's lives, as well as the contradictions that pervade in our context" (p. 3).
Misunderstanding of activity in the area	"[...] through the consumption of a purely technical role of "recreational practices," the emphasis on knowledge of a certain number of games and plays, as well as the purchase of goods sold / leisure services [...]" (p. 5). "[...] topics frequently developed to summarize the experience of playing traditional games and recreation and leisure" (p. 3).
Features multi-faceted market performance	"[...] be developed in schools, clubs, condominiums, and public sector bodies of sport and l eisure, private businesses, parks, churches, nursing homes, community associations, hotels and other institutions [...]" (p. 4).
Non-disciplinary nature of the subject	"Interdisciplinary concerns the interrelationship of the fundamentals of different disc iplines, broadening the reading of the multiplicity of situational aspects in light of all that is concrete. Seeks to overcome the disconnection between the disciplines and the fragmentation of knowledge, focusing on some aspect of expertise, without losing sight of the whole in which it falls (Pinto et al, 1997)" (p. 4).
Devaluation of the professional	"[...] demand for professional training in leisure is influenced by this situation, because many are attracted by the lucrative possibilities that this are a which is undergoing expansion in today's society, can provide" (p. 3).
The professional profile required	"[...] professional training at leisure to involve a link between the university and other social spaces that make up our reality and culture, so t hat access to the theoretical -practical and scientific knowledge, technological and / or legal built by humanity to achieve its purpose, which is our ability to develop guidance in relation to different objectives and interdisciplinary problems, complex and varied" (p. 7).

TABLE 5 - TEXT 4 - PROFESSIONAL TRAINING DURING LEISURE TIME IN OUR MODERN SOCIETY: RETHINKING THE BOUNDARIES, THE HORIZONS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE AREA

For the data contained in this framework, the author presents as factors that hinder the training, aspects of historical tradition in which leisure is seen as a consumer product of society and is intended for fun, pleasure, entertainment, losing its character socio-political-cultural, making it something to pass the time, to escape boredom and distraction.

The misunderstanding in the area of action related to the knowledge of games and plays, making it an alienated practice of services and leisure goods.

Regarding the characteristics of the multifaceted features of the market performance, the author highlights many possibilities of space for professional intervention in the leisure field ranging from schools to private companies.

As a non-disciplinary of theme, emphasizes the interdisciplinarity as a mechanism to overcome the fragmentation of knowledge across disciplines, providing an inter-relationship of knowledge.

About professional devaluation, the author points out the lucrative possibilities that this scenario offers, generating a demand for professional training in leisure break with the paradigms of that leisure restricts only at the repertoire of fun and games.

For the professional profile required, he states that there must be a link between the university and society, providing a practical and theoretical reflection, using scientific knowledge to enable better performance in the leisure.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The study concludes that the professional actuation in the leisure scenario must break with the prevailing view in the current market, which has a reductionist idea of leisure, seeking to implement initiatives to seek new job opportunities. Thus it is possible to meet the needs of society, which requires a professional trained, with more theoretical fundamentally.

In the evaluated texts perceives the large approximation of authors' ideas, being the historical tradition of the society consumer product; misunderstanding of actuation in the area the easy profits and repertoire of activities; multifaceted characteristics of the actuation market the professional that does not meet the spaces for leisure activities; non-disciplinary nature demand for professionals form different fields of study; professional devaluation of cheap labor; and the professional profile required the lack of qualified professionals for this scenario. Werneck (1998) present different perspectives in relation to the professional profile required, to propose other ways of training and working space for leisure, highlighting the demand for a link between the university and society.

Based on this work, we emphasize that it is extremely important the further of studies on professional training in the leisure field and dialogue between different areas of knowledge, seeking an interdisciplinary work, which allows to break paradigms in this context and break with the vision of leisure as a product.

It is suggested that new scientific studies on professional training within the leisure, with productions held in different areas of knowledge, collaborating in the process of understanding and overcoming the factors that hinder the professional training in this scenario.

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PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE LEISURE FIELD

This qualitative study aimed to investigate how the authors of the leisure area discuss the professional training and the factors that hinder the performance in this scenario. It is a literature search that investigated four articles of more scientific evidence on the subject in question. Most publications were found in Liecre magazine, from 1998 to 2009, being great part of authors from physical education field. The analysis of data was based on the factors that hinder the professional training within the leisure from fragments found in the texts selected for analysis. It highlighted the following categories: a) historical tradition; b) misunderstanding of activity in the area c) multi-faceted features of market activity; d) a non-disciplinary character of thematic e) devaluation of the profession; f) the professional profile required. Other initiatives of studies on professional training in the leisure are suggested generating a paradigm shift in this area.

KEY WORDS: Leisure; professional training; difficulties.

FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DANS LE DOMAINE DE LOISIRS

Cette étude qualitative visait à étudier comment les auteurs de la formation de loisirs et de discuter des facteurs qui entravent la performance dans ce scénario. Il s'agit d'une recherche documentaire qui a enquêté sur quatre d'articles de plus de preuves scientifiques sur le sujet en question. La plupart des publications a été trouvé dans le magazine Liecre, de 1998 à 2009, faisant grands partie des auteurs dans le domaine de l'éducation physique. L'analyse des données a été basée sur les facteurs qui entravent la formation au sein des loisirs à partir de fragments trouvés dans les textes sélectionnés pour l'analyse. Avait mis en évidence les catégories suivantes: a) tradition historique; b) méconnaissance de l'activité dans le champ c) caractéristiques de multiples facettes de la performance du marché; d) un courrier non disciplinaire thématiques ; e) dévalorisation de la profession; f) le profil professionnel requis. D'autres initiatives sont proposées pour les études liées à la formation professionnelle dans les loisirs générant un changement de paradigme dans ce domaine.

MOTS-CLÉS: loisirs ; formation professionnelle ; les difficultés.

LA FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL EN EL ÁMBITO DE RECREACIÓN

Este estudio cualitativo tuvo como objetivo investigar cómo los autores del campo de recreación discuten la formación profesional y los factores que obstaculizan la actuación en este caso. Se trata de una búsqueda bibliográfica que investigó 4 artículos de más evidencia científica sobre el tema en cuestión. La mayoría de las publicaciones fue encontrada en la revista Liecre, entre 1998 y 2009, siendo grande parte de los autores del campo de la educación física. El análisis de los datos se basa en los factores que dificultan la formación en recreación desde los fragmentos encontrados en los textos seleccionados para el análisis. Había puesto de relieve los siguientes elementos: a) tradición histórica, b) la falta de comprensión de la actividad en el campo c) características de múltiples facetas del mercado de actuación; d) el no disciplinario naturaleza del tema; e) la devaluación de la profesión; f) el perfil profesional requerido. Otras iniciativas se proponen para los estudios relacionados con la formación profesional en recreación generando un cambio de paradigma en este campo.

PALABRAS CLAVES: recreación; formación profesional; las dificultades.

FORMAÇÃO PROFISSIONAL NO CAMPO DO LAZER

Este estudo de caráter qualitativo teve por objetivo investigar como os autores da área do lazer discutem a formação profissional e os fatores que dificultam a atuação neste cenário. Trata-se de uma pesquisa bibliográfica que investigou 4 artigos de maior evidência científica sobre a temática em questão. A maioria das publicações foi encontrada na revista Liecre, no período de 1998 a 2009, sendo a grande parte dos autores da área da educação física. A análise dos dados baseou-se nos fatores que dificultam a formação profissional no âmbito do lazer a partir de fragmentos presentes nos textos selecionados para a análise. Teve destacado as seguintes categorias: a) tradição histórica; b) compreensão equivoca de atuação na área; c) características multifacetadas do mercado de atuação; d) caráter não disciplinar da temática; e) desvalorização do profissional; f) perfil exigido do profissional. Sugerem-se outras iniciativas de estudos referentes à formação profissional no campo do lazer gerando uma mudança de paradigma neste âmbito.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Lazer; formação profissional; dificuldades.