139 - LEISURE AND PUBLIC POLICY: AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT CITY OF ALTAMIRA / PA

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INTRODUCTION

The municipality of Altamira pole is in the region and Transamazônica and Xingu, located in southwestern Pará State, bears the title of largest municipality in area in the world, concentrates a huge population coming from the different regions of Brazil, has 105.030 (one hundred and five thousand and thirty) people, of whom 90.068 (ninety thousand and sixty-eight) reside in the urban area (IBGE, 2010), which is divided into 19 (nineteen) neighborhoods (Altamira, 2009). The city is undergoing a drastic reorganization of the social, economic, population and urbanization, given the imminence of large enterprises in the region. Faced with this reality, the problem of leisure is materialized as a concern of public policy, in which the deficit in available spaces and leisure facilities to the population is recurrent. Nevertheless, the arrival of migrants generates a disorderly chaos in other sectors of society by making leisure a secondary option.

The main objective of this study was to identify potential public and private leisure in the city of Altamira / Para, check the condition and use of the community, and discuss public policies for this sector. The methodology used was a quantitative, descriptive and exploratory. It was initially used a literature search, secondary sources, the theoretical principles that deal with the theme, followed by insertion of the researchers on the spot by recording space and equipment that meet the cultural content of leisure. The data obtained were summarized in field notebooks, statistically treated by the application software Microsoft Office Excel 2007 and presented in graphs.

LEISURE: A CRITICAL REFLECTION

For Camargo (1986, p.09) and Marcellino (1996a, p.08), leisure can have different meanings for those who practice it, since a walk, watch a movie, chat with friends, going to the beach, or simply reading a book constitutes a form of recreation. On the meaning of leisure, Dumazedier (1976, p.34) defines it as an action that is only possible after a person get rid of its obligations, whether professional, domestic, social, among others, should be characterized as a practice completely voluntary. Thus, Gomes (2005, p.17) confirms that "while working implies effort, leisure is associated with 'off', thus allowing the experience of activities that are conspicuous by their spontaneity and provide relaxation, distraction or entertainment."

Trying to explain the origin of leisure, Melo and Alves Junior (2003, p.02) state that forms of entertainment have always existed, however, which is now known as leisure is a social construction that is linked to modern circumstances and specific social contexts. When referring to this subject, Oliveira (2004, p.29) explains that leisure, while modern construction is the culminating factor of capitalist production and that it configures itself to the extent that individual can claim as a basic social right, as important as eating and dressing.

When dealing with changes in leisure, Angelo (2007, p.03) shows that these changes began with the advent of the Industrial Revolution. It is when man ceases to be subordinate to the natural laws and shall submit to an emerging bourgeoisie. This socio-political circumstance arises leisure. Now is extended "to all people the way of life present in the forms of entertainment, fun and relaxation bourgeois leisure triumphs over evil" (Mascarenhas, 2001 p.03-04). By explaining the role that leisure plays Dumazedier (1976, p.32-33) points to the freedom and pleasure as intrinsic to their practice and cites the rest, fun and leisure development as functions of.

The set of cultural leisure is presented by Camargo (1986) as the leisure physical activity, performed by the desire for the pleasure of exercising the body, practiced individually or in groups (p.21); manuals leisure activities practiced in the pursuit of pleasure to handle something, anything to manipulate and transform it as "washing the car on weekends, the pleasure in the manipulation of water playfully involves parents, children and neighbor, [...] crochet, knitting, "created by the hands (p.21-22); artistic activities of leisure," when it comes to artistic interests, it emphasizes the pursuit of the imaginary, the dream of enchantment, the beautiful, the make-believe "(p.23); intellectual leisure activities manifest themselves in the pursuit of knowledge, by knowing something else, be informed, know ever more (p.24); association of leisure activities are manifested by personal contact, whether with family, with friends, community. Become effective on tours, talks, meetings, etc.. (P.26); tourist leisure activities are often expressed by the travel or trips to places not usually frequented (p.26-27).

The content, values / functions of leisure are manifested in various activities with the character of liberty and the pursuit of personal satisfaction.

PUBLIC POLICIES FOR LEISURE

Marcellino (2001, p.02) supports the view of leisure managers, training, promotion of professional and intersectoral actions constitute three aspects intrinsic to public policies that have the quality of leisure.

The physical spaces are also part of discussions in the field of leisure, are still a fairly recent concern in the field of public leisure and sport, and therefore often misunderstood, which leads, in most cases, the construction of spaces idle and inappropriate use of the wishes of the population.

Ensuring public access to sports and bodily practices, as well as other socio-cultural interests of leisure, also means ensuring access to space and equipment, allowing its use only to democratic and not a minority. "In other considerations, it may be said to democratize the means to democratize leisure space" (MARCELLINO, 1996a p.25).

This way, spaces and leisure facilities are concepts that are often entangled. In the first meaning Santini (1993), posing as a synonym in another meaning spells the difference between them being the space as a place that houses the equipment, and equipment as objects that make up the space and is useful for the practice of a specific activity of leisure. The author also discusses the possibility that the practice of leisure without the equipment is possible, but without the space it is almost impossible. Besides the existence of spaces and leisure facilities, it is necessary that the time is connected to this space. The space for leisure is becoming the city, so "the cities are great spaces and leisure facilities", it is possible to have of various forms of leisure (MARCELLINO et al, 2007 p.15-16).

Leisure equipments are divided into specific and nonspecific. The specific ones are built with the specific purpose of serving certain leisure activities, as non-specific equipment, are classified as equipment built for other purposes, and furthermore have changed, and for the practices of leisure activities, such as home environment, schools, bars, etc.. The urban spaces should be better used to meet the most varied leisure activities (REQUIXA, 1980).

Access to leisure presents itself as a social right to every human being, this right, sometimes undervalued, is related to other basic rights such as education, safety, health, housing, among others, which are linked to social rights political rights, collective, individual, national, and constitute the fundamental rights of the individual. These fundamental rights are intended to ensure equality between men through the principles of equality, liberty and fraternity (expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948). The State has to ensure these rights once they improve the living conditions, especially the most needy, avoiding the distinction between classes (PEREIRA, 2009 p. 08-10).

The lack of leisure leads to a confinement of individuals, who often use the time available at home. Marcellino et al, (2007, p.25) justify this enclosure is often due not only to lack of public spaces, but also the growing violence in cities. So that the public being present in the leisure, it is necessary that citizens are aware of their basic social rights and duties. Besides the efforts from public authorities in this sector, it is necessary that society also plays its role concerning its responsibility (MULLER, 2002 p. 25-26).

For, in fact, public policies for leisure become effective joint action is needed between state and society, so that it expresses your character to humanize cities, becoming a real possibility in the communities, which means giving life to spaces so that the population is active in the construction of their culture (Marcellino, 1996b).

Therefore, the democratization of leisure will be possible once everyone has access to leisure, ie, all age groups, children, youth, elderly and those with special educational needs (MARCELLINO et al, 2007 p. 26).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was noted that the greater possibilities of space / recreational facilities are concentrated in the central regions of the city as Premem neighborhoods (14%) and Centro (9%). Across the suburbs, as Liberdade (2%) and Ibiza (5%), mostly concentrated in lowland fields and “hit the ground” built on empty lots in the majority by popular initiative. This action by the population shows a lack of operability by the Public power that prioritizes actions to manage this issue. Figure 01 shows the overall percentage of spaces and leisure facilities in each district of the city.

Even with the prevalence of leisure in the central areas of Altamira, the government's initiative is still timid concerning, by the conservation and optimization of these spaces. Thus, it is understood that beside construction of spaces and equipment for the practice of leisure activities, it is necessary to prioritize the activities to be developed regarding cultural activities. In the data collected, there was a small number of squares in the city, some are good for the people, but others are in urgent need of revitalization.

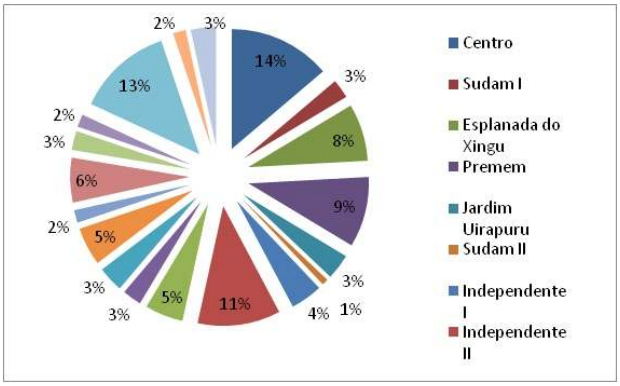
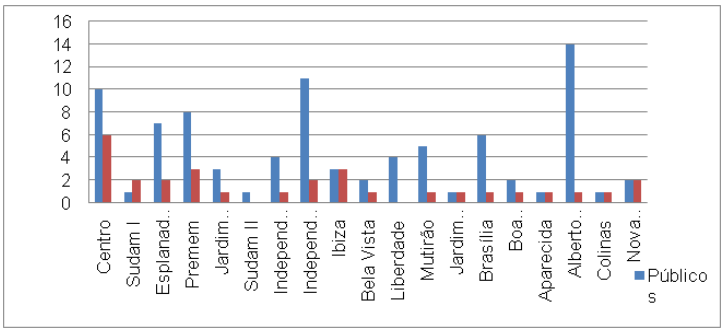


Chart 01 - Percentage of all spaces and equipment for the existing practice of leisure in the city of Altamira / PA. Source: fieldwork 2011.

There is a predominance of spaces and equipment have the specific contents of the physical pleasure, such as fields, courts and gyms, while the vast majority of these audiences, but the spaces and private equipment two practices leisure in the city include all content of leisure. There was a small number of squares, some of them good for the people, but others are in urgent need of revitalization. In graph 02 there is a clear prevalence of public spaces and equipment over the private.



Graph 02 - Number of spaces and public and private facilities available for the practice of leisure in the city of Altamira / PA. Source: fieldwork 2011.

Thus, it is clear that some areas need to be better used, the edge of the pier is an example. The focuses a significant number of specific leisure equipment, such as courts, a bandshell, a playground, among others, it is evident this lack of support from public officials, especially with regard to the socio-cultural, so that they will serve a greater number of users.

Thus, actions of the public are urgently needed, since the demand in the city population is growing so exorbitant, which requires investment in all sectors to provide better living conditions to the population. A constant dialogue must exist

between the public and public officials to democratize leisure, providing conditions for the population to understand that this is essential for human development in its entirety. In this sense, the population must be conscious and aware of their responsibility in relation to these sites in order to ensure and preserve the spaces and facilities built by the government.

FINAL CONSIDERATION

For leisure to be practiced in its various forms, policies are needed that will enable its democracy, so the spaces and leisure facilities can be crucial to be a redefinition of urban space, as this is one of the spaces that allow a greater variety of pleasure manifestations.

Thus, public policies must be idealized taking into account the concerns and questions of the population, so these will be efficient and able to transform cities into a quality space in which everyone has access to the actual practices of leisure. It is hoped that this work will raise awareness among policy makers and the general population in order to view leisure as a factor able to promote a better living, the personal and social development. For this to happen, it is necessary a better distribution of spaces and leisure facilities in the city, democratizing this so important practice to social welfare. Urgent actions are needed by the government concerning the democratization of leisure, as this is a basic social right guaranteed by law, as important as education, housing, health and safety. Thinking about policies for leisure is to think of its democratization.

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LEISURE AND PUBLIC POLICY: AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT CITY OF ALTAMIRA / PA

ABSTRACT

Leisure presents itself increasingly as an essential component to the life of the contemporary individual. Among the benefits that practice provides, are the personal and social development, fun and rest. This study aimed to identify potential public and private leisure in the city of Altamira / Para, checking the status of conservation and the use of these, and discuss public policies for this sector. The methodology used was a quantitative research, exploratory and descriptive, presenting the results graphically. We used a literature search of secondary sources of the main theorists who deal with the theme, followed by insertion of the researchers on the spot by recording space and equipment that sill the cultural content of leisure. This research was based on authors such as Bruhns, (1993), Dumazedier, (1976), Marcellino (1996a, 1996b, 2001, 2007) Camargo (1986), Angelo (2007) Gomes (2005), Melo and Alves Junior (2003), Mascarenhas (2001) and Requixa (1980), among others. There was a poor distribution of these spaces, because the vast majority concentrated in the central regions of the city as Premem neighborhoods (14%) and Centro (9%), while the prevalence in the peripheral regions were observed fields and floodplains unpaved, primarily used for soccer practice, as the neighborhoods Liberdade (2%) and Ibiza (5%). It was noticed that the vast majority of areas and equipment are vandalized, which shows an inefficiency of public policies for this sector. It is noteworthy that the population plays a key role in order to provide spaces for the practice of leisure in the various neighborhoods. The main avenues present themselves as places where demonstrations of leisure activities are evident. Thus, the areas and equipment should be better distributed to democratize the practice provided by law, because leisure is an important factor to promote quality of life.

KEY-WORDS: Leisure. Public policies. Spaces and equipment. Democratization.

LOISIRS ET POLITIQUE PUBLIQUE: UN APERÇU DE LA VILLE ACTUELLE DE ALTAMIRA / PA
SOMMAIRE

Loisirs se présente plus comme une composante essentielle à la vie de l'individu contemporain. Parmi les avantages que votre pratique fournit, sont le développement personnel et social, de plaisir et de repos. Cette étude visait à identifier les potentiels de loisirs publics et privés dans la ville d'Altamira / Para, vérifier l'état de conservation et l'utilisation des, et de discuter les politiques publiques pour ce secteur. La méthodologie utilisée a été une recherche quantitative, exploratoire et descriptive, présentant les résultats sous forme graphique. Nous avons employé une recherche documentaire de sources secondaires des théoriciens principaux qui traitent avec le thème, suivi par l'insertion des chercheurs sur le terrain par l'espace d'enregistrement et des équipements qui répondent le contenu culturel de loisirs. Cette recherche a été basée sur des auteurs tels que Bruhns, (1993), Dumazedier, (1976), Marcellino (1996a, 1996b, 2001, 2007) Camargo (1986), Angelo (2007) Gomes (2005), Melo et Alves Junior (2003), Mascarenhas (2001) et Requixa (1980), entre autres. Il y avait une mauvaise répartition de ces espaces, parce que la grande majorité concentrées dans les régions centrales de la ville comme des quartiers Premem (14%) et Centro (9%), tandis que la prévalence dans les régions périphériques ont été observées des champs et des plaines inondables pavées, principalement utilisé pour la pratique du football, comme la Liberdade des quartiers (2%) et Ibiza (5%). On a remarqué que la grande majorité des zones et des équipements sont vandalisés, ce qui montre une inefficacité des politiques publiques pour ce secteur. Il est à noter que la population joue un rôle clé en vue de fournir des espaces pour la pratique de loisirs dans les différents quartiers. Les principales avenues se présentent comme des endroits où des démonstrations d'activités de loisirs sont évidents. Ainsi, les zones et les équipements devraient être mieux répartis à démocratiser la pratique prévue par la loi, parce que les loisirs est un facteur important pour promouvoir la qualité de vie.

MOTS-CLÉS: loisirs. Les politiques publiques. Les espaces et les équipements. Démocratisation.

OCIO Y POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS: UNA VISIÓN GLOBAL DE LA CIUDAD ACTUAL DE ALTAMIRA / PA
RESUMEN

Ocio y tiempo libre se presenta cada vez más como un componente esencial para la vida del individuo contemporáneo. Entre los beneficios que proporciona su práctica, son el desarrollo personal y social, la diversión y el descanso. Este estudio tuvo como objetivo identificar el potencial de ocio públicos y privados en la ciudad de Altamira / Para, verificar el estado de conservación y el uso de estos, y discutir las políticas públicas para este sector. La metodología utilizada fue una investigación cuantitativa, exploratorio y descriptivo, de presentar los resultados gráficamente. Se utilizó una búsqueda bibliográfica de fuentes secundarias de los principales teóricos que abordan el tema, seguida por la inserción de los investigadores sobre el terreno por espacio de grabación y equipos que cumplan con el contenido cultural de ocio. Esta investigación se basa en autores como Bruhns, (1993), Dumazedier, (1976), Marcelino (1996a, 1996b, 2001, 2007) Camargo (1986), Angelo (2007) Gomes (2005), Melo y Alves Junior (2003), Mascarenhas (2001) y Requixa (1980), entre otros. Hubo una mala distribución de estos espacios, porque la gran mayoría concentrados en las regiones del centro de la ciudad como los barrios Premem (14%) y Centro (9%), mientras que la prevalencia en las regiones periféricas se observaron los campos y llanuras de inundación sin pavimentar, utilizado principalmente para la práctica de fútbol, como la Liberdade de los barrios (2%) e Ibiza (5%). Se observó que la gran mayoría de las áreas y los equipos son objeto de vandalismo, lo que demuestra la ineficiencia de las políticas públicas para este sector. Es notable que la población juega un papel clave en el fin de proporcionar espacios para la práctica del ocio en los diferentes barrios. Las avenidas principales se presentan como los lugares donde las manifestaciones de actividades de ocio son evidentes. Así, las áreas y el equipo deben ser mejor distribuidos para democratizar la práctica con la ley, porque el ocio es un factor importante para promover la calidad de vida.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Ocio y tiempo libre. Las políticas públicas. Espacios y equipamientos. Democratización.

LAZER E POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS: UM PANORAMA ATUAL DA CIDADE DE ALTAMIRA/PA
RESUMO

O lazer apresenta-se cada dia mais como um componente essencial à vida do indivíduo contemporâneo. Dentre os benefícios que sua prática proporciona, estão o desenvolvimento pessoal e social, o divertimento e o descanso. Este trabalho teve como objetivo identificar as possibilidades de lazer públicos e privados na cidade de Altamira/Pará, verificar o estado de conservação e a utilização destes, e discutir políticas públicas para este setor. A metodologia adotada foi uma pesquisa quantitativa, descritiva e exploratória, apresentando os resultados através de gráficos. Foi utilizada uma pesquisa bibliográfica em fontes secundárias dos principais teóricos que versam sobre a temática, seguido da inserção dos pesquisadores in loco, através do registro de espaços e equipamentos que atendam aos conteúdos culturais do lazer. Esta pesquisa pautou-se em autores como Bruhns, (1993), Dumazedier, (1976), Marcellino, (1996a, 1996b, 2001, 2007) Camargo (1986), Ângelo (2007) Gomes (2005), Melo e Alves Junior (2003), Mascarenhas (2001) e Requixa (1980), entre outros. Constatou-se uma má distribuição destes espaços, pois a grande maioria concentram-se nas regiões centrais da cidade, como os bairros Premem (14%) e Centro (9%), já nas regiões periféricas a predominância observada foram campos de várzea e de chão batido, utilizados principalmente para a prática do futebol, como os bairros Liberdade (2%) e Ibiza (5%). Percebeu-se que a grande maioria dos espaços e equipamentos encontram-se depredados, o que demonstra uma inoperância das políticas públicas para este setor. Ressalta-se que a população desempenha um papel fundamental no sentido de prover espaços para a prática do lazer nos diversos bairros da cidade. As principais avenidas da cidade apresentam-se como locais onde as manifestações das atividades de lazer ficam evidentes. Assim, os espaços e equipamentos devem ser melhor distribuídos no sentido de democratizar esta prática assegurada em lei, pois o lazer é um fator capaz de promover a qualidade de vida.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Lazer. Políticas públicas. Espaços e equipamentos. Democratização.