31 - THE ACCESSIBILTY OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN ADAPTED SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES

LEANDRO VARGAS, KARYNE SOBREIRO
LUCIANO SANTAROSA FERNANDES
Centro Universitário Metodista, do IPA – Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil
leandro.vargas@metodistadosul.edu.br

INTRODUCTION

During our careers as educators in the area of Physical Education, we have observed that social issues have acquired specific nuances within the context of adapted sports, which generated a motto for a challenging research that enables linking theory and practice in search of subsidies that point for a possible social transformation related to disabled people, especially with regard to the access group. Accordingly, we have developed this article that refers to a process analysis of accessibility for people with disabilities in adapted sports and a possible "social inclusion" through this sport.

Therefore, it is important to note that in several societies, throughout history, there was a kind of "natural selection" with respect to disabled people. Madmen, lepers, cripples, blind etc., Were stigmatized and away from society.

At the beginning of mankind, the selection process was based on physical ability generally. The process by Darwin called natural selection, as argued Glat (1998), points out that the question of when humans first emerged, only stronger and better able to deal effectively with the environment survived. However, from the moment he begins to occur the development of civilization, with the scientific and technological advances, especially those related to medicine and health, society has become more prone to seek solutions to those considered "not normal ".

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

PUBLIC SPHERE

Analyzing the history of the relationship between the public and private spheres, believes that many of the pressing issues in Latin America have roots in the colonial period, it is marked, on the one hand, the cultural continuity and, second, by the policy discontinuity.

Today a factor that feeds the growing dependence of politics with culture is the media, since this is a vehicle almost homogeneous with respect to exposure of popular culture. Paradoxically, it has been through their elements, one of the few ways in which the public sphere is evident. And this led to failure, since these spaces recognize it as unnecessary and that the solutions to the needs must be performed by public recognition and appreciation of privacy.

The twentieth century's populism is the result of this process. The control shall be managed by one person (personalism), identified by the nations as a parent, which, in turn, sees the population as their children - unable to govern themselves. There's this dynamic institutional mediation.

The meaning of the public sphere and the way she assumes has concrete implications for the formation of psychosocial phenomena. To Jovchelovitch (2000), public life is not an external structure influencing private, but one of its constituent elements. The influence, however, the positivist ideology meant that the social variables were only seen as the construction of representations of individuals.

To elucidate the object of analysis, Jovchelovitch (2000) brings to the bulge of his interpretations understanding of the public sphere in the Greek polis. For this purpose, is based again on Hanna Arendt.

For this author, the Greek polis is the origin of the senses public / private. This social organization, not a living human condition. However, it is well, when guided by Action and Policy. The rest was assigned the label of biological needs, and therefore facilities. The policy in this context was based on human plurality, without considering that she would not have the possibility of dialogue. But considering the totally different also could not be slaves of these spaces.

Finally, Jovchelovitch (2000) expressed their considerations about what you think about the public sphere. Initiates proclaiming their appreciation appreciation of it as a space of intersubjectivity par excellence, grounded in plurality, interpellating psychosocial interpretation to the theme. It is important, she said, breaking the generalized representation of the other as "faceless" or "anything".

From this reflection on the public sphere, is the questioning that she is not also occupied by all social subjects (including "different"), which, in action and speech, could produce forward differences without exclusions.

The stigmatization generated by disability alone characterizes this subject as 'different', but that does not necessarily refer to this subject is not included, which is not owned in any social group. Thus the adapted sports emerge as a solution to the ambiance of these subjects.

Therefore, it is necessary to better understand the issue of disability. According to Elias, Monteiro and Chaves (2008), disability needs an approach on four different levels: clinical, rehabilitation, social and political. The authors also claim that poverty and disability "are closely related" (2008, p.1041). They add that "stigma, discrimination and disability and limited financial access to education and health" and that "although the Constitution grants rights to disabled, access to health and education, they are not obtained or respected."

For Matos and Luz (2009 p.498), the "ethical and social changes in the working world capitalist" indicated that the main consequences of the "destruction of social ties and the loss of meaning at work", thus generating an "emotional instability, social isolation and helplessness." For authors:

> The competition (seen as the law of social life), success (seen as a personal victory, with consequent exclusion or domination of another), individualism (seen as a condition of success), earnings (category that encroached on all values), the advantage over the other and consumerism have become major social values today. This has caused the loss of 'being together'. People are encouraged to individualism and isolation to conquer ever new positions. (MATOS AND LUZ, 2009, p. 498-499)

For the authors, this still leads to the loss of social ties and also the cultural meanings and feelings and still "activities related to membership in a social group, the "we." However, this loss not only causes little effect on society, rather it means there is increased "social malaise" and "misery", causing people to become "more fragile and vulnerable." (MATOS AND LUZ, 2009, p.499)

It's from a physical activity or exercise collective tissues that are "alternative patterns of social relations, gestating new forms of sociability and creating social micro relationships based on affection and friendliness."

METHODOLOGY

To account for aspects of accessibility for disabled people within and outside the area of sports, we employ an approach of participant observation, combined with opened interviews and questionnaires.

Therefore, we used the system of qualitative research, to interpret the situation within the existing social groups. From this perspective, argues Minayo et al. (1999, p.22), "The set of quantitative and qualitative data, but not opposed. On the contrary, complement each other, since they fall within the reality interact dynamically, excluding any dichotomy. "

Becker (1999) states that the participant observer in the process of data collection, as they chose to be a participant in full character puts himself in community life and can see, over a period of time, which normally people do while performing their activities. The participant observer records his observations so soon after doing them. Notes kinds of people interacting with each other, content and consequences of the interaction and how it is discussed and evaluated by participants and others at the end of each event. It seeks to record this material as completely as possible, through detailed accounts of actions and location maps individuals, while acting with verbatim transcripts of the conversations.

At different times of the day, we made observations, looking for different groups of institutions as field work, and then try cases antagonistic to the assumptions provided.

In this ethnographic study, I believe, as Humphreys (1974, p.156), "[...] that ethnographic methods are the only truly empirical to the social scientist." We carried out participant observations, with daily reports in the months of March, April and May 2009. We follow the sports activities of the focus group, once a week, at the end of each daily activity, we report in detail all situations occurring in our field journal.

The interview focused or open, according to Becker (1999), does not meet a predetermined script, and the interviewer focuses on deepening the conversation topic (s), and thus the respondent has the freedom to speak freely about it (s). The (s) subject (s) (s) can be mentioned (s) directly or subtly lead the respondent toward him (s) or (s) can be evoked (s) with the use of visual techniques, as pictures, paintings or photos. Interviews were conducted with all major segments with operations in selected groups - practitioners and teachers. These interviews were recorded and later transcribed for analysis.

ACCESSIBILITY AND DISPLACEMENT (PUBLIC POLICY)

This theme focuses on the description of the conditions of access and movement of participants to the building of the pool, the locker rooms, as well as the tank pool for the development of IPA Project activities parasports.

The greatest difficulty of access and movement is the group that participates in the activities on the premises of IPA in particular developing their activities in the sport of swimming.

The description of the observation aims to inform the reader the premises of the building where the project IPA occurs:

The building is located where the aquatic complex also features other study rooms, a computer lab, a fitness room group and a weight room.

> The building has two floors, with stairs and an elevator to access suitable for use by persons with disabilities who, at the time of observation, was not working. (Note # 1)

By the year 2005, the IPA had the entrance to the parking and pedestrian right in front of the building G (pool). For reasons of traffic engineering, eventually vetoed the entry for this place because it caused an enormous slowness, which did not allow the flow of traffic in times of congestion, in fact very well reported speech of participant Rafaela:

> It's all very well, the only problem I see is that could open the door that is in front of the access to the building G, for ease our path. (Interview # 1)

The request of the participant Rafaela makes sense, because the entrance to which it refers is exactly in front of the building of the pool, and the bus stop is 10 meters this entry. Considering the current entry, you need to walk around 60 meters hill, steep and tortuous paths that make it difficult for a blind person. To minimize the problem of those who possess drive, the institution asked the company responsible for parking, E1, which were placed two spots for the disabled right in front of the pool entrance to the building to reduce the dislocation.

There was a change in this approach because, at first, there is only access by stairs (two flights). In 2008, following a request to the direction he was transferred a lift that already existed in the institution for building G, which led people with disabilities from 1st to 2nd floor (pool and locker rooms). The lift was in operation for 10 months, until the moment when a project participant was locked inside him, feeling ill and phobia manifesting the situation. After this incident, unfortunately the lift was closed. Following extensive repair attempts, the crew found that it was a lift for exclusive use of fillers, different equipment to lift the human cargo. So it was not installed the appropriate model to use for people with disabilities.

Upon arrival at the 2nd floor, by elevator or by stairs, practitioners are directed to the locker room to change clothes. Early in the project, showed some difficulties on arrival and departure of the locker room, especially the wheelchair wheels locked because the "holes" on the floor of the doors, as well as the narrow walls of the locker room.

The pool access is difficult, because the edge of the pool because the only way of entering the pool is practicing the steps of the stairs and / or sitting on the edge and "throwing herself" into the water, since it prevents the ladder entry wheelchair. In 2008, the project coordination with the institution tried to purchase a "lift" manual exactly for that specific audience get into the pool in a more quiet, since this equipment has a fixed structure, which sits on the edge of the pool with a balance in network format, in which the person is placed seated and is rotated into the pool and lowered into the water.

Also in relation to accessibility to the tank (inlet and outlet of the pool), we observed that are performed primarily by two stairways, four steps vertically. The ladder prepared this way is not specific to people with disabilities. Some participants receive assistance from teachers and interns for this time of school / training, since it is difficult both for the paralyzed lower limbs and for the visually impaired. The remarks illustrate this fact:

> For entry into the water people can use simple two stairs, arranged one on each side of the pool (number Note 6).

It is interesting that, even with these difficulties, it became possible to see the positive side of the project with regard to access to IPA. The account that I can highlight the participant is Luciana reported so excited, about the autonomy achieved, it needs to take two buses to address the IPA:

Go to the IPA alone is an accomplishment. (Interview # 3)

The following observation reinforces this statement:

> Julio and Carolina arrived around 16:30. He, accompanied by his father and Carolina alone, because she has autonomy and self-confidence to do many activities without assistance. (Note number 9)

All Mondays responsible for the design parasports swimming IPA make periodic meetings at which address certain issues in the search for improvements in various aspects for the project (accessibility, seeking partnerships and sponsorships, search for competitions outside of Porto Alegre), considering that other states are most advanced in their sports projects with people with disabilities (making uniforms for the team competitive, best materials to use in training, among others). In the meeting on May 6, 2008 - in which we participate as observers - has emerged an interesting proposal of Professor Cristina relative improvement of accessibility, since we could no longer rely on the elevator, as the following observation:

> Professor Cristina suggested the construction of an access ramp to the floor of the pool (tank), in view of the previously reported problem of the elevator, which is exclusively used for loading and not to carry passengers, which hinders and prevents the continued participation of some wheelchair athletes, it has two flights of stairs (Note number 10).

Immediately, there was telephone contact with the coordinator of physical education course, which was evaluated for the possibility of the construction of that ramp. The coordinator said he would talk with the design department of the institution to verify the possibility of the work, which would be a major leap in quality for the Project parasports IPA.

I found that the project has a great potential for expansion and attendance, being limited mainly by access to the pool and weight room, which reduces the number of participants. Completed the first category of analysis, we can start thinking about content of the participation of members of the IPA Project parasports in training activities and events.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Given the presented scenario, we observed that the participation of disabled people in this activity is quite compromised, despite the problems of urban accessibility, there are more difficulties than facilities that process. The testimonies of the participants indicate that the city as a whole, is lacking with regard to adjustments or compliance-focused individual with a disability, which prevents their autonomy.

I also emphasize the difficulty faced by the interviewees to check the due fulfillment of the pertinent legislation. For example, the adequacy of public roads in items relegation curb or bus stops near the destination.

The act of practicing sport or pleasure is not in itself the main factor that prevents disabled people to integrate or they fall within the few existing projects in the centers investigated, but the inability to access and scroll to centers sports. Access to activities is directly connected, according to the study subjects, the availability of "paths" and spaces with sufficient adjustments to come and go autonomous and independent.

When you think of what comes to be "accessibility exist," it is important to have another look, the disabled guy. Sometimes you cannot understand what is having difficulty in locomotion or perception of something. The simple act of moving, a small barrier to overcome, such as climbing a curb, than individuals without disabilities and some kind is so simple and plain, a wheelchair, for example, can be decisive in their participation in activities sport or leisure. When it expands the vision for the various movements and / or barriers, some natural practices of sport and leisure, it is possible to have a vague idea of the difficulties faced by this population.

REFERENCES

BECKER, Howard S. Observação Social e Estudos de Caso Sociais. In: Métodos de Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais. 4. ed. Traduzido por Marco Estevão; Renato Aguiar. São Paulo: Hucitec, 1999

ELIAS, Margareth; MONTEIRO, Lúcia; e Chaves, Célia. Acessibilidade a benefícios legais disponíveis no Rio de Janeiro para portadores de deficiência física. Ciência & Saúde Coletiva, 13(3):1041-1050, 2008. Diponível em: www.integrando.org.br/article.php3?id_article=654Acesso em: 4 janeiro de 2011, as 21:03

GOHN, Maria da Glória. Movimentos Sociais e redes de mobilizações civis no Brasil contemporâneo. Petrópolis, RJ: Vozes, 2010.

GLAT, Rosana. A integração social dos portadores de deficiências: uma reflexão. 2. ed. Rio de Janeiro: Sette Letras, 1998.

HUMPHREYS, Laud. A transação da Sala de Chá: Sexo Impessoal em Lugares Públicos. In: A Observação Sociológica. Matilda White Riley e EdwardE. Nelson, orgs. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar 1974.

JOVCHELOVITCH, S. Representações sociais e esfera pública: a construção simbólica dos espaços públicos no Brasil. Petrópolis: Vozes, 2000.

MATOS, Rafael da Silva; e LUZ, Madel Therezinha. Sobrevivendo ao estigma da gordura: um estudo socioantropológico sobre obesidade. Physis Revista de Saúde Coletiva, Rio de Janeiro, 19 [2]: 489-507, 2009. disponível em: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-73312009000200014. acesso em: 4 de janeiro de 2011, as 21:28.

MINAYO, Maria Cecília de Souza. Et al. (Org.). Pesquisa Social. Petrópolis: Vozes, 1999

THE ACCESSIBILTY OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN ADAPTED SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES

ABSTRACT

This article takes part from a survey conducted with a group on a regular practitioner of sport adapter, from an ethnographic perspective, discussing public policies on access for disabled people in sports and activities. We evaluated the type of sports activity offered, what are the benefits, how they happen and how to access those people in that institution. This research sought to identify the different modes of perception of the work of the group that offers adapted sports activities. The research also addresses the issue of accessibility in public policy perspective and also from the perspective of internal institutions.

KEYWORDS: adapted sports; accessibility; policy.

ACCESSIBILITÉ DES PERSONNES HANDICAPÉES DANS LES ACTIVITES SPORTIVES ADAPTÉES

RÉSUMÉ

Cet article part d'une recherche menée avec un groupe pratiquant régulier du sport adaptateur, à partir d'une perspective ethnographique. Il discute les politiques publiques sur l'accès des personnes handicapées aux activités sportives. Nous avons évalué le type d'activité sportive offerte, ses avantages, comment ils se produisent et comment est l'accès de ces personnes dans cette institution. Cette recherche a visé à identifier les différents modes de perception du travail développé par le groupe qui propose des activités sportives adaptées. La recherche aborde également la question de l'accessibilité dans la perspective de la politique publique et aussi du point de vue des institutions.

MOTS-CLÉS: sport adapté; accessibilité; politiques publiques.

LA ACCESIBILIDAD DE LAS PERSONAS CON DESABILIDADES EN LAS ACTIVIDADES DEPORTIVAS
RESUMEN

Este artículo es parte de una encuesta realizada con un grupo en un practicante regular de lo deporte adaptado, desde una perspectiva etnográfica, discutiendo las políticas públicas sobre el acceso de las personas con discapacidad en las actividades deportivas. Se evaluó el tipo de actividad deportiva que se lo ofrece, cuáles son sus beneficios, cómo suceden y cómo acceder a esa gente en esa institución. Esta investigación buscó identificar los diferentes modos de percepción de la labor del grupo que ofrece la actividad deportiva adaptada. La investigación también aborda la cuestión de la accesibilidad en lo punto de vista de la política pública y también desde la perspectiva de las instituciones internas.

PALABRAS CLAVE: deporte adaptado, accesibilidad, las políticas públicas.

A ACESSIBILIDADE DAS PESSOAS COM DEFICIÊNCIA NAS ATIVIDADES ESPORTIVAS ADAPTADAS
RESUMO

Este artigo parte de uma pesquisa realizada com um grupo praticante de forma regular de esporte adaptador; a partir de uma perspectiva etnográfica, se discute as políticas públicas sobre o acesso das pessoas com deficiência nas atividades esportivas. Avaliou-se o tipo de atividade esportiva oferecida, quais os seus benefícios, como elas acontecem e como é o acesso dessas pessoas nessa instituição. Esta investigação buscou identificar os diferentes modos de percepção do trabalho desenvolvido pelo grupo que oferece a atividade esportiva adaptada. A pesquisa também aborda a questão da acessibilidade na perspectiva das políticas públicas e também na perspectiva interna das instituições.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: esporte adaptado; acessibilidade; políticas públicas.