38 - THE SUPPORTERS' STATUTE INTERFERENCES ON BRAZILIAN SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP: MATCHES HELD IN CURITIBA

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Introduction

In recent years, soccer has permeated the theme in a significant manner the production of knowledge in the areas of Social Sciences and Humanities. Among the many studies on this theme are the most varied approaches, such as economic, historical, sociological, psychological and anthropological.

Starting from this premise, listed the activities of research, cataloging, tracking, analysis and dissemination of information on the issues listed by the supporters' statute and had the support of Rede CEDES (Center for the Study and Development of Sport and Leisure), funded by the Ministry of Sports and universities comprised the six states that have soccer teams in the Série A of the Campeonato Brasileiro. The research passed in 2006 and 2007, in the stadiums of Curitiba (Couto Pereira, Vila Capanema and the Baixada Arena), belonging respectively to the three main soccer clubs in the state (Coritiba Football Club, Paraná Clube and Clube Atletico Paranaense), with a focus analysis of three issues that were part of a questionnaire developed by the Ministry of Sports. This questionnaire was used among fans during the matches, in order to identify the perception of these in relation to the provisions specified in the supporters statute. The theme proposal, we highlight the following issues: How was the society's incorporation of supporters' statute?

On the procedures of methodological research approach some key points of interviews with fans during the Games of the Campeonato Brasileiro 2006 and 2007 held in Curitiba.

Some state's interferences in the Brazilian soccer

Soccer has become a strong product market in Brazil, mainly from the 1990s, although the government, through self checked seek alternatives for greater dialogue with sectors of society. We note therefore that the dispute of power between the actors inside the sports field increased significantly because both the agents of the State as all the entities of soccer seeking their spaces.

The relations between economic agents and authorities of football, both within the state and private, have become crucial in the current structure of the sport. Bourdieu comments on this situation:

So, everything suggests that the likelihood of the different sports

practice depends, in varying degrees for each sport, the economic capital and, second, the cultural capital and free time, that through the affinity that is established between the provisions ethical and aesthetic associated with a particular position in the social area and the profits that result from these provisions seem promised for the different sports.

As the author notes, each institution has its own sports context, its own history, so there is no single model for the analysis of structures. Focus, then, the macro situation of soccer.

The show and sports of soccer, is a product to be marketed within the society, like any other commodity. In developing this definition, there is a right of ownership class of field sports, namely the structure of soccer is bounded by the field, in which power is exercised today by consumption, the relationship between supply and demand of the product sports.

To Bourdieu, the sport must be understood as a show of mass consumption, structured from the sports field. In the whole field of sports, each sport has its specific space, organized with its own rules and logic specific, built from the relationship between supply and demand for products and sporting goods with the consumption of the closer relationship with the spectacularization.

In arguments made by Bourdieu, subtly realized the emphasis on spectacle and the sports industry. Like any modern industrial process, expertise, productivity, professionalism are basic assumptions for the preservation of capital; and soccer is not a exception of that logic. In the fight for space on the sports field, who has more power supply and largest organization will undoubtedly dominate the market. The dispute for power in the sports field, a day that was dominated by the power of the state, is currently exercised by the soccer industry, broadcast television, the Brazilian soccer confederation, the Club of the Thirteen, entrepreneurs from other agents. The trend in most states is that they only regulate the system of soccer. Even if the confederations, federations and leagues are bound to the laws of the state, are the rules of the consumer market that provide the main points of this structure.

The spectacularization becomes, in this sense, increasingly present in the structure of soccer. The open channels of television hours of its programming designed for sporting events and channels closed (by subscription) have schedules of sports full time. As is the case today with Premiere Football Club (the channel NET, pay TV) which transmits only soccer. To get an idea of the scope of this sport: more than 3 billion people watched the final World Cup 2006, the forecast of the organizers. The integration is so sensitive that even in countries where the practice of football is not part of *habitus* sports audience figures for outperformed expectations.

For years the state has become one of the main institutions of diffusion of power and control of soccer. On that basis, establish the balance between the public and the private sector has become one of the challenges in today. The spectacularization is, then, so you can view, a watershed in the dispute area of the field sports. And with the rise of the structure of the sporting spectacle in the world, it seems that the state is no longer the big centralized activities, leaving it to private initiative the field of sports organization.

In this sense, the moment is to understand the role of the state in relation with the model of spectacularization of soccer. We know that, apparently, in the most developed, the tendency is to let private initiative to organize the show. Thus the state makes little organization in sports, unless in the regulation of the practice. For example, to reinforce this idea of the soccer spectacularization the federal government once again proposed the change in the law of Brazilian sport.

Since the new government proposals of Ministry of Sports in 1997, under the command of the Minister Edson Arantes do Nascimento, the Pele, during the Fernando Henrique Cardoso government, was formed a committee with representatives professionals in the area of Physical Education, from soccer clubs, of private initiative and lawmakers, with the aim of discussing

the best ways to the sport in the country. The project came under the Federal Chamber of urgency, but by the need to be better discussed, was removed from the system of emergency and approved the following year. The Federal Law came to Congress with the aim of ending the passing of players, the clubs represent businesses, create associations of referees, assess the supervision of prosecutors, the voting unit, the limitation of mandates of the leaders, the courts freelance sports, among other goals.

However, the change in legislation was not as deep as originally intended, as they perpetuate some privileges, mainly for soccer clubs, which have much representation among the politicians. Besides the privileges, was retained the essence of the conceptualization of the sport, as was the previous Act. If compared to the two laws, we can see some similarity in the understanding of the sport and some of the articles.

It was defined from the preliminary discussion, the project-based alternatives that sought to sports law. While maintaining the principles of law earlier, the biggest changes were in the context of professional soccer, which foresaw the end of the Law of the Pass, the professionalization of the clubs, the autonomy of enterprises and the supervision of prosecutors.

Meanwhile, the club managed to maintain some privileges with this Law, due to bond with a considerable number of federal deputies in Congress. But the main beneficiaries were the soccer players. The end of the Pass Law of 1976 allowed a new order in the structure of football. The autonomy granted to entities by the Constitution of 1988, came to soccer players, only 10 years later.

These changes were only possible because the soccer was finally entering the logic of the market. Thus the professionalization earned more spaces inside the sports field.

Supporters' statute

To further corroborate with the proposed spectacularization of football, under the administration of President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, the Federal Government approved the Law On 10,671, from May 15, 2003, known as the supporters' statute. In the midst of understanding of the Act, the supporters' statute which aims to establish core standards of protection and defense of the fan. About this direction Prestes and Mezzadri (2007) comment:

In order to ensure rights for fans - who then come to be understood as consumers - sporting spectacle and establish duties for sports clubs, federations and national confederation state and the government. These bodies will now be responsible for ensuring the safety of the fan, the transparency of the event held by the punishment of those responsible and involved in any type of event that denigrate and undermine the show.

With the approval of the Act, the fan finally has become active consumers of a product called soccer. The law guarantees all the rights that a consumer has, through the respective points:

(...) Of transparency in the organization, the rules of the competition; security of fan join the sporting event, the tickets; the transport; food and hygiene; of the relationship with referees, the relationship with the entity of practice sports;'s relationship with the sports justice, penalties, transitional and final provisions.

The law also ends the dispute including the sports field for consumers, because now they have direct representatives in the field.

Thinking of obtaining and providing subsidies for the effective implementation of the supporters' statute throughout the national territory, the Ministry of Sports, through the National Development of Sports and Leisure, promoted in the second half of the years 2006 and 2007 search on the Center's fan, in six states of the federation which had representatives attending the Serie A of the Campeonato Brasileiro.

The Center of Torcedor performed research, cataloging, tracking, analysis and dissemination of information on the issues listed by the supporters' statute and had the support of Rede CEDES (Center for the Study and Development of Sport and Leisure), composed Universities in the six states that have representatives in the Serie A of the Campeonato Brasileiro. The aim of this work was to expose how the search passed main stadiums of Curitiba (Couto Pereira, Vila Capanema Arena and the Baixada), belonging respectively to the three main soccer clubs in the state (Coritiba Football Club, Paraná Clube and Clube Atletico Paranaense), with the focus of analysis three issues that were part of a questionnaire developed by the Ministry of Sports. This questionnaire was used in fans during the matches, in order to identify the perception of these in relation to the provisions specified in the supporters' statute.

The three issues mentioned were: (Question 1) Do you know the supporters' statute? , (Question 2) Do you feel safe to coming to the stadium?, And (Question 3) Do you feel safe inside the stadium? We analyzed the responses of the questionnaires used in six games (three in 2006 and three in 2007).

In each match at least 14 questionnaires were applied, six were answered by men, three by women, three for old people and two by individuals with special needs, in order to obtain information on all kinds of public attending such shows. Below describes the elements and their answers.

2006	
GAME 1- CORITIBA X NÿUTICO	14 INTERVIEWS
GAME 2- ATLÿTICO PARA NAENSE X GRÿMIO	14 INTERVIEWS
GAME 3- PARANÿ CLUBE X PALMEIRAS	14 INTERVIEWS
2007	
GAME 4- CORITIBA X IPATINGA	15 INTERVIEWS
GAME 5- ATLÿTICO PARANAENSE X SÿO PAULO	15 INTERVIEWS
GAME 6- PARANÿ CLUBE X FLUMINENSE	15 INTERVIEWS

Thus, if carried out an analysis of the responses of 87 questionnaires, taking into consideration only the perception of the fans for the points raised by them, no matter their age, sex, or even economical conditions.

Below follows a table with the answers:

ISSUES	YES	NO
Q 1 - Do you know the supporters st atute?	34 FANS 41,37%	53 FANS 60,91 %
Q 2 - Do you feel safe to coming to the stadium?	74FANS 85,05%	13 FANS 14,94%
Q 3- Do you feel safe inside the stadium?	83 FANS 95,40%	4 FANS 4,59%

We can say on the responses to question 1 is that the vast majority of fans do not have thorough knowledge on the supporters' statute, even those who say they know the Law (34 individuals totaling 39.08% of the public interviewed) no longer clear that only know of the existence of it, but do not know its provisions.

This information reflects a characteristic of Brazilian society, which in general does not demand their rights, refusing to exercise their citizenship. For example, most respondents had no knowledge of the existence of the Ombudsman in stadiums, much less knew where to go to make their complaints of fans and consumers. We understand that this is one of the biggest obstacles, combined with the still fragile spread between the Law Society, for the effective implementation of the supporters' statute in Brazilian soccer.

Another important issue in the supporters' statute was without doubt the concern with security. Namely, since its creation 16 deaths were recorded among the twisted organized in the country.

The question 2 deals with the perception of the fans in relation to safety when the displacement of these and of security conditions in the vicinity of where the matches are held. Among the fans interviewed, 74 (totaling 85.05%) stated feel safe moving to the stadiums until the day of games. This enables significant number say that the supporters' statute is on track for its effective implementation in aspects related to security.

The content of the answers in Question 2, can also be analyzed from another perspective, the fact that most fans do not have thorough knowledge on the provisions outlined in the Act, stipulates that they behave in ways inert in relation to possible flaws in the promotion and guarantee security that may be occurring.

Thus, for not having knowledge of the demands that are passed on the organizer of the event and on the bodies of practice involved in sports competitions, the fans do not act as enforcement of the shares of these entities and do not pose as consumers of sports events and demanding in quality services.

Since the security of the fan inside the stadium, the answers to Question 3 presented positive data about the games of Parana teams (83 individuals, which totaled 95.40% of respondents said feel safe inside the stadium). The responses bear witness that the clubs are gradually adapting to the demands envisaged in the supporters' statute, is a result of punishment of violence or because of the modernization of Brazilian football, which since the eighties is gradually being administered in a professional manner following the precepts of soccer business, thus consolidating its space in the sports field.

In fact, during the search that found in stadiums with a capacity of more than 20 thousand spectators (Couto Pereira and the Arena da Baixada) had a monitoring system for image, the existence of one ambulance for each ten hundred fans and mentors were identified in three stadiums where they conducted their search. However, we can observe some shortcomings in relation to security in stadiums, such as the lack of appropriate conditions for access to individuals with special needs (only in the Baixada Arena of individuals with special needs had a special place to attend matches), The lack of effective plans to avoid unrest in the entry and exit the stadium and the lack of adequate police contingent, in some cases, compared to the number of fans in places where the matches were held.

Final Considerations

When verifying the results of the research believe that the participation of state and the law itself does not directly change structure of football in the country. We need a range of other factors to provide a consistent transformation in your organization. Thus, mainly the participation of individuals in this composition is crucial for a new structure of field sports. However, the actions of governments, presented here since the 1940s with the Law 3.199/41, passing through several significant moments of our history, until the supporters' statute become important to understand this phenomenon called soccer.

We understand also that such intervention by the state still occur, simply because it finds the close links between the leaders and movements of soccer and municipal governments, state and federal to the achievement of the World Cup 2014 in Brazil. By the way, a new emerging theme, worthy of further study.

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THE SUPPORTERS' STATUTE INTERFERENCES ON BRAZILIAN SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP: MATCHES HELD IN CURITIBA

Abstract

This article aims to demonstrate the research, cataloging, tracking, analysis and dissemination of information on the issues listed by the supporters' statute in the Brazilian Soccer Championship held in Curitiba. The research passed in 2006 and 2007, in the stadiums of Curitiba (Couto Pereira, Vila Capanema and the Baixada Arena), belonging respectively to the three main football clubs of the State of Parana (Coritiba Football Club, Paraná Clube and Clube Atletico Paranaense), taking as the focus of analysis three issues that were part of a questionnaire developed by the Ministry of Sports. This questionnaire was used among fans during the matches, in order to identify the perception of these in relation to the provisions specified in supporters' statute. It should be noted that the research had the support network of CEDES (Center for the Study and Development of Sport and Leisure), funded by the Ministry of Sports and universities comprised the six states that have representatives in the Series A of the Brazilian Soccer Championship

Key words: State - soccer supporters' statute

L'INSERTION DU STATUT DU SUPPORTEUR DANS LES JEUX DU CHAMPIONNAT BRÉSILIEN QUI S'EST TENUE À CURITIBA

Résumé

Cet article vise à démontrer la recherche, le catalogage, le suivi, l'analyze et la diffusion d'informations sur les questions énumérées par le Statut de la Défense du Supporteur dans les jeux du Championnat brésilien qui s'est tenue à Curitiba. La recherche adoptée en 2006 et 2007, dans les stades de Curitiba (Couto Pereira, Vila Capanema et Arena da Baixada), appartenant respectivement aux trois principaux clubs de football de l'État du Paraná (Coritiba Football Club, Paraná

Clube et Clube Atlético Paranaense), en tenant comme objet d'analyze trois questions qui faisaient partie d'un questionnaire élaboré par le Ministère des Sports. Ce questionnaire a été appliqué entre les supporteurs pendant les matches, pour identifier leur perception en ce qui concerne les dispositions spécifiées dans le Statut de la Défense du Supporteur. Il convient de noter que la recherche avait un réseau de soutien de la Rede CEDES (Centre d'Étude et Développement du Sport et du Loisir), financé par le Ministère des Sports et composé par les universités des six états qui avaient des représentants dans la Série A du Championnat du Brésil.

Mots - clé: État - Football Statut du Supporteur

LO ESTATUTO DE HINCHA EN LO CAMPEONATO BRASILEÑO EN CURITIBA

Resumen

Este artículo pretende demostrar la investigación, catalogación, seguimiento, análisis y difusión de información sobre las cuestiones enumeradas por el estatuto de hincha em los Juegos en el campeonato brasileño, celebrados en Curitiba. La investigación, aprobada en 2006 y 2007, en los estadios de Curitiba (Couto Pereira, Vila Capanema y de la Arena da Baixada), pertenecientes respectivamente a los tres principales clubes de fútbol del Estado de Paraná (Coritiba Football Club, Paraná Clube y Clube Atlético Paranaense), teniendo como el foco de análisis tres cuestiones que formaban parte de un cuestionario elaborado por el Ministerio de Deportes. Este cuestionario se utilizó entre los aficionados durante los partidos, a fin de determinar la percepción de estos en relación con las disposiciones especificadas en el estatuto de hincha. Cabe señalar que la investigación con el apoyo de la red de CEDES (Centro para el Estudio y Desarrollo del Deporte y ocio), financiado por el Ministerio de Deportes y las universidades por los seis estados que tienen representantes en la Serie A del Campeonato Brasileño

Palabras clave: Estado - Fútbol estatuto de hincha

A INSERÇÃO DO ESTATUTO DO TORCEDOR NOS JOGOS DO CAMPEONATO BRASILEIRO REALIZADOS EM CURITIBA

Resumo

Este artigo busca demonstrar a investigação, catalogação, monitoramento, análise e disseminação de informações sobre os aspectos elencados pelo Estatuto de Defesa do Torcedor nos Jogos do Campeonato Brasileiro realizados em Curitiba. A pesquisa transcorreu em 2006 e 2007, nos estádios de Curitiba (Couto Pereira, Vila Capanema e Arena da Baixada), pertencentes respectivamente aos três principais clubes de futebol do Estado do Paraná (Coritiba Football Club, Paraná Clube e Clube Atlético Paranaense); tendo como foco de análise três questões que faziam parte de um questionário desenvolvido pelo Ministério do Esporte. Tal questionário foi aplicado entre os torcedores durante as partidas, a fim identificar a percepção destes em relação às disposições explicitadas no Estatuto de Defesa do Torcedor. Cabe destacar que a pesquisa teve o apoio da Rede CEDES (Centros de Estudo e Desenvolvimento de Esporte e de Lazer), financiada pelo Ministério do Esporte e composta por Universidades dos seis estados que possuíam representantes na Série A do Campeonato Brasileiro.

Palavras Chave: Estado Futebol Estatuto do Torcedor.