106 - THE SOCIAL CONTROL IN SPORTS AND LEISURE: A EXPLORATORY STUDY ABOUT CONTROL INDICATORS.

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1. Introduction

From the accomplishment of the municipal conferences, state and the two of national character, with the approval of the resolutions, it is presumed that it has a conceptual understanding of the diverse sources exhaustingly argued, as well as the necessities for the construction of the desired sportive system in the plans municipal, state and national.

We leave of the estimated one that we obtain to compose a sportive system, constituted of diverse involved actors with the sportive movement and of leisure. From now, two aspects appear of real relevance to reach the traced lines of direction, goals and objectives: the public politics and to break of these the social control, therefore without the public politics have not felt the control social.

Therefore, we understand to be of real importance to abort particularly on public politics, thus with social control.

Public politics

The Brazilian Constitution of 1988 with the Constitutional Emendation nº 19/98 is considered a Letter Politics and reflects, in certain way, the interests of the diverse social classes. A fast analysis of the content in the sample is indicative fort of social matrix. In a certain way, this is easily understandable regarding the implantation of the Democratic State of Rights, reacquired with the restitution of the Full Democracy to the Brazilian people after more than twenty years of military dictatorship. The rapidity with that they modify the social politicial scenes and had also demanded the dimensioning on the Public Politics and the social control of the same ones.

It is important to discuss Public Politics and its social control. The range and the agreement of each segment must approach discussions marked for differences accented how much to its meaning.

Initially the definition is: politics means to live in society. Therefore one can say that the politics can be interpreted in two ways: a) of the practical point of view it is an activity for human being; b) of the theoretical point of view constitutes a science.

Due to best clarify the present study, we will present some definitions of some recognized authors in the Brazilian Administrative law, on Public Politics, a time that still is recent the concern with the implantation of public politics, as a product of the process of the establishment of a new organization politics of the State, based on the administrative decentralization, with the Legal endorsement of the Federal Constitution, of the State Constitution and Organic Law of the City (Saule Júnior, 2004), As Comparato (1997), "public politics are programs of governmental action". The author thinks that public politics assigns that species of behavior standard that designates a goal to reach, as social improvement of the economic conditions, politics or of the community, still that certain goals are negative, for implying in the protection of definitive characteristic of the community against a hostile change. For Bucci (2002), public politics are "programs of governmental action aiming at to co-ordinate the ways to the disposal to State and the private activities, for the accomplishment of excellent objectives socially and politically determined". The author understands that public politics must be the directed set of plans and programs of governmental action to the intervention in the social domain, by means of which the lines of direction and goals are traced to be fomented for the State, over all in the implementation of the objectives and made use basic rights in the Constitution.

We will adopt the agreement of Politics as being an activity form for the human being, while Public Politics is a set of objectives that give form to a program of governmental action and that it conditions its execution.

It is necessary to distinguish the difference between Public Politics and Politics of Government exists. While that Public Politics is generated in the Legislative approving the laws, the plans and the budgets or in the Executive (Public Administration) with the functions to plan, to organize, to execute/direct and to evaluate the financial resources it can last some years (or to some elective mandates), the Politics of Government keeps an immense relation with an elective mandate, with one determined Government. In Brazil, unhappily the confusion is common between these two categories of politics. To each election, mainly when alternation of political parties occurs in the power, great part of the created public politics and implemented for the management that leaves the power is abandoned by the management that assumes it. The Politics (Public or of Governments) will only be efficient, when they assure the basic rights of freedom of each one guaranteeing the effectiveness of its social rights. However, one knows that nor always the State makes use of controls that allow the constitutional basic principle of the positive laws of each one.

As it is a recent concept in Brazil, the practice of construction of Public Politics still remains indefinite. Still we find mistakes not only in the construction but also in social control.

Social control

It can only exist Social Control if there are the Public Politics, duly conceived so that the population is fully contemplated, mainly that characterized population as excluded.

With the promulgation of the Federal Constitution in 1988, a perspective of representative and participative democracy was adopted in Brazil, incorporating the participation of the community in the management of the public politics. Diverse mechanisms of this new practical is been implemented in Brazil. Participative budget, plebiscite and legislative initiative by a non member parliament are some of the mechanisms found for the practical effective of this constitutional spirit. However, the participation of the society in the functions of planning, accompaniment and evaluation of results of the public politics has required the institutionalization of deliberative, representative collegiate agencies of the society, permanent character. The Advice starts, then, to configure in public spaces of joint between government and society.

As in the topic on public politics, we go validating them some concepts for one better understanding of Social Control.

For Social Control it is understood "participation of the society in the accompaniment and verification of the actions of the public administration in the execution of the public politics, evaluating objective, processes and results. Research and studies carried through in Brazil come pointing with respect to the increasing organizational density of the civil society as resulted of the

exaggeration between the State and the society, and of the implementation of public politics that have as objective the decentralization of the power of decision and resources in the social rendering of services, mainly for the sectors of the education and the health "(Sari, 2001).

The social control can be defined, as "the capacity that has the organized society to intervine in the public politics, interacting with the State in the definition of priorities and the elaboration of the plans of action of the city, state or of the federal government". Extending with the balances brought for the TVE Brazil in its site, the society also controls "evaluating the objectives, processes and results" of the public activities. This in sends them to the inevitable existence of two estimated basic ones: the development of the citizenship and the construction of a democratic environment. The social control, as a conquest of the civil society, must be understood as an instrument and an expression of the democracy (Conceptualization of the Brazilian Net of Information and Documentation on Infancy and Adolescence, cited by Cunha, 2003).

Therefore, the present study has as disciplinary area the sportive management, having as objective a exploratory and descriptive study, where we initially look for to understand the social control, from the happened proposals of the indicating states and after that the identification which the accompaniment of the pertinent public politics to the sport and the leisure for the city of Manaus.

2, Material and Methods

This concern to the used methodology, we understand the set coherent of rational procedures or practical rationale that the thought for the proposal of one guides determined to know. Therefore, the present study, of exploratory and descriptive character, limits is to demarcate characteristics or to delineate the profile of definitive group or population (Gaya, 1994).

For collection of data the Documentary Research was used, from the set of proposals proceeding from the states, which had subsidized in the scope of AXLE 3 - Management and Social Control II the National Conference of Esporte/2006. "The characteristic of the documentary research is that the source of collection of data is restricted the written documents or not, constituting what it is called of primary sources" (Marconi; Lakatos, 2002.62).

The used sampling was in the form of intentional sample, which if characterizes for the previously definite criteria and for a deliberated space to get representative samples, capable to supply the necessary information to the inquiry (Gaya, 1994).

In this type of sample the researcher is interested in knowing the concept of sportive system from the perception of the participants of the diverse municipal and state conferences, which had subsidized II the National Conference of Esporte/2006, in the scope of 3 AXLE - Management and Social Control.

For such, the proposals of the states had been used for the study which pointed with respect to the possibility to appraise or to indicate some reference with respect to the understanding on social control. The proposals used in the study proceed from the following states: Acre, Alagoas, Amazon, Bahia, Ceará, Federal District, Espirito Santo, Goiás, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso of the South, Mato Grosso, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Paraná, Rio De Janeiro, Great River of the North, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sergipe, São Paulo, Tocantins.

3. Description of the Results

In picture 1, we present the proposals proceeding from 23 states and the Federal District that in some way had approached on social control. To take care of the norms of the event, we group the proposals of the 23 States in 15 topics, without losing the central idea.

Picture 1 - Proposals of the States on social control

1, Implementation of annual audiences for rendering the accounts of public resources, managed by the entities.

2. To guarantee the constitution and/or annual maintenance of Forum and biennial Federal, State and Municipal conferences, for the construction, control and evaluation of the development of the social public politics of sport and leisure.

3, Creation of an information system and documentation, with accompaniment of the actions from the projects of municipal sport and leisure.

4, Creation of the National Agency of Sport and Leisure - ANEL, with fiscal function of the public and private services of sport and leisure.

5, Institution, for the City councils, State and Federal of Sport and Leisure, instruments of popular participation in the identification of the sportive, formal and not formal demands social.

6. To decentralize the public resources, creating mechanisms to make possible the tip of the process - identified as projects, clubs, organized actions here that involve the sport - receives such resources without intermediations, guaranteeing bigger agility and allowing one better social control, stimulating the formation of enabled managers to catch resources, to construct strategical plans, having in the planning an essential characteristic of the craft.

7, Creation of efficient control, fiscal, accompaniment and rendering of accounts, in the public politics of sport and leisure as attributions of the National Advice, State and Municipal mechanisms of Sport and Leisure.

8. To create the public prosecutor's office of the sport and leisure.

9. To create instruments (sites, auditor office specifically to sport, disc denounces) and mechanism of promotion and efectiveness of absolute transparency of definition of the demand, elaboration, execution and accompaniment of the public resources.

10. Creation of responsible communitarian nuclei for the preservation of the cultural good in the use and the zeal of the common wealth.

11. To create inside of the structures of the advice, commissions of research and evaluation of projects and social programs of the sport and leisure.

12. Creation of proper official spaces of communication for spreading of reports and rendering of accounts (municipal/states/federal) -(site/newspapers/short notices, etc.).

13. the members of the councils are elect in its respective bases;

14, Creation and maintenance of the Federal, state Council, and municipal theatres of sport and leisure and federal regulation of the sport advice and leisure, as democratic mechanism of popular participation of deliberated, advisory and fiscal scope of the elaboration and implementation of the public politics of sport and leisure in the scopes municipal, state and federal respecting the local realities and guaranteeing to the council sustentability and continued formation of the council members.

15. To establish criteria for proposal and evaluation of the development of programs of the sport and leisure from the City councils, State, and Federal.

As it can be observed in the picture above are presented the relative pointers to the social control for the accompaniment of the possible public politics, it is important to stand out that the social control was the segment that received more proposals from the States, with a total of 63 (sixty and three) proposals, not being possible insert them total for question of

norms. Still on the proposals, the Advice is the form of adjusted organizational structure more for conduction of the proposals of public politics, as of implementation of mechanisms of social control.

Beyond the traditional forms of control, the computerization of the information available in the Internet is an almost unanimous desire of the participants of II the National Conference of Esporte/2006, which would become more democratic and transparent.

4. Final Considerations

In the study on "the construction of a municipal system of sport: a study of case for the city of Manaus" that we also present in this Congress, we place in discussion a proposal of construction from the conjugation of: Legal people of Public law (Foundation Olympic Village, City departments, State Secretariats, City council of Sport, State Advice of Sport, City council of Education, State Advice of Education, Ministry Public and Armed Forces), Legal People of Private law (Municipal Sportive Federacy, Sportive Clubs, Leagues Sportive, Associations of Quarters, Sportive Justice), Legal People who Develop Practical Non-Formal, Promote the Culture and the science of the sport and Form and Improve Specialists (Institutions of Superior Education, SESI, SESC, the Press Sportive and ONGs). As referred in the present the proposal, we would have a City council of Sport and consisting Leisure of 19 (nineteen) members, having as criterion a representative of each segment. It would have full autonomy and functioning as an agency of democratic, decentralizing, advisory, deliberative, normative, controlling, orienting and formulator character, of public politics of sport and leisure.

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THE PUBLIC POLITICS OF SPORTS AND LEISURE AND THE INDEX-FINGER OF SOCIAL CONTROL

ABSTRACT

We used intentional sample and Documentary Research for data collection, regarding the set of proposals proceeding from the states, which had subsidized in the scope of 3 AXLE - Management and Social Control the II National Conference of Sports/2006. We presented the results of the State Conferences, as well as of the Resolution of II the National Conference of the Sport, approved in the final plenary of the respective Conference. Finally is presented a set of pointers to subsidize the social control.

KEYWORDS: Sportive Management; Public Politics; Social Control

LES POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES DE SPORT ET LOISIR ET LES INDICATEURS DE CONTROLE SOCIAL

RÉSUMÉ

Le type de exposition utilisé c'est de manière intentionnelle et pour obtenir les résultats donnés c'est la Recherche Documental qui a été utilisée, a partir d'un ensemble des propositions provenus des États, lesquelles ont subsidié au dommaine du EIXO 3-Gestion et Contrôle Social à II Conférence National de Sport des États, ainsi que la Résolution de la II Conférence National du Sport/2006. Ils sont présentés les résultatats dês Conférences dês États, ainsi que de la Resolution dans la II Conférence National du Sport, approuvé à la respective Conférence. Presente aussi des indicateurs por subsidier lê controle social.

MOTS-CLES: Gestion Sportive; Politiques Publiques; Controle Social

LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE DEPORTES Y RECREACIÓN, Y LOS INDICADORES DE CONTROL SOCIAL

RESUMEN

El formato utilizado para la muestra fue el de muestra intencional, y para la recolecta de datos se utilizó la Investigación Documental, a partir del conjunto de propuestas provinientes de los estados, las cuales subsidiaron en el ámbito del EJE 3 - Gestión y Control Social de la II Conferencia Nacional de Deporte/2006. Se presentan los resultados de las Conferencias Estatales así como los de la Resolución de la II Conferencia Nacional de Deporte, aprobada en la plenaria final de la respectiva conferencia. Y, finalmente, se presenta un conjunto de indicadores para subsidiar el control social.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Gestión Deportiva: Políticas Públicas; Control Social

AS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE ESPORTE E LAZER E OS INDICADORES DE CONTROLE SOCIAL

RESUMO

A amostragem utilizada foi na forma de amostra intencional e para coleta de dados foi utilizada a *Pesquisa Documental*, a partir do conjunto de propostas provenientes dos estados, as quais subsidiaram no âmbito do EIXO 3 - *Gestão e Controle Social* a II Conferência Nacional de Esporte/2006. São apresentados os resultados das Conferências Estaduais, bem como da Resolução da II Conferência Nacional do Esporte, aprovada na plenária final da respectiva Conferência. E, finalmente é apresentado um conjunto de indicadores para subsidiar o controle social.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Gestão Esportiva; Políticas Públicas e Controle Social.