117 - ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE PUBLIC POLITICS OF SPORTS AND LEISURE IN PETRÓPOLIS: IN SEARCH OF CITIZENSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION.

MS. RENATO FARJALLA
UTAD-PORTUGAL Ph.D CANDIDATE/ UNESA PETRÓPOLIS, RIO DE JANEIRO BRASIL
DR MANOEL TUBINO.PROFESSOR UTAD/ Ph.D
renatofarjalla@globo.com

I-Introduction: The context of the city of Petrópolis:

Among the years of 2000 and 2006, the city of Petrópolis, located to the south of the Rio de Janeiro state, with about 290.000 inhabitants (IBGE 2004), it lived an expressive modification for the first time as for the development of the first gestures of the public administration in the direction, elaboration and implantation of the municipal politics of Sports and Leisure.

With objective of beginning a process of access enlargement to the Leisure, Sports and activities in the schools, in school free time, they grew several projects and sporting programs returned to the service of the less favored population. Like this, it was drawn the beginning of a new time of expressive modifications of the picture until then predominant.

The clear inexistence of politics places to the year of 2001 it could probably lead to a scenery that presupposes the non recognition of the right to the Physical Education, to the Leisure and the Sport - the one that, in personal opinion, presupposes the exclusion and supposedly, when related to the infantile population, the escape and the fall in the school income.

Besides, a possible decreases of the interest of the population for the cultural education activities, of leisure and of promotion of the health, mainly the proportionate ones for the school activities and Physical Education no formal.

These initiatives, until then not being registered, so much in the public spheres or in the deprived sphere, they contradict manifestos as the International Letter of Physical Education and Sport, that it consecrated the right of all to the Sport and the Physical Education (Unesco 1978).

According to Tubino (2003), after this document the sport as right of all, started to have as forms of exercise of this right: the linked education perspective to the sport education; the perspective of the leisure related at the time free with participation; and still the competitive sport that it passed to a profitable business to be considered and that presupposes own regulation. These forms express values, development and social responsibilities.

It is admitted then, that starting from the resolutions of Unesco (1976), that celebrate the Physical Education as integral part of a continuous education process, leaving of being considered as a process just harnessed to an initial phase of the life of people, guidelines were pointed for the development of actions in the sense of the development of a more positive scenery. The physical and sporting activities, understood by the Sport and Leisure in their several possibilities of cultural events are fundamental for a process that is developed during a lifetime of the individuals, consequently, consecrating a lifestyle activates.

With this affirmative it is possible to assume, not only the preventive character to the health and well to be social related to the physical activities, Sports and of the Leisure, but an understanding of the same ones inserted in a local cultural context, important for the maintenance and development of the infantile population.

In the context of the studied city, becomes similar the enlargement possibility of the access base to the programs of Sports and Leisure evidenced by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (2003), that evidence the quantitative growth of sporting and cultural facilities.

In an analysis on the current structure, we would observe that the city won a structure that would assure the development of municipal politics of Sports and Leisure, confirming the politics of State indicated by international organisms signaling actions of government's politics in this area.

Although can lift distrust as for the functional and ideological subjects of these government programs, still yes, it is presupposed a potential capable to provide improvements in the social indicators of the local infantile population.

Besides the citizenship, inclusion, accessibility, education, until then the unknown prevention, mentioned through the Leisure and of the Sport, it could be factor of great contribution for the reduction of the inequalities, reduction and prevention of social injustices. To justify the importance of programs to have in the development of the sporting education politics and of Leisure the base for the reference of actions of institutions, public or private, that are made possible by the changes in the access patterns to the Health, Leisure and Culture of the youths' populations and children, it is relevant to establish social indicators.

A contribution for the analysis of programs that observe factors that interfere in the development of the promotion of the health and quality of life of the population, is in Nahas (2005:p.12):

How to evaluate these programs, because, besides trying to identify the most effective way, not just effective and efficient, today we are seeking for effective programs. With a program well structured, with appropriate resources and enough time, it doesn't remain to smallest doubt than her will get to help the people, be at the school, in the company, in the community, to change of behavior. But we don't have nor the time, nor the money and nor those ideal conditions to do those programs in general. Like this, we have to have programs of low cost, that can be replied and disseminated in a much simpler way.

Breaking of these considerations can be indicated the need of an adaptation and appropriation of the Politics of Physical Education, Sports and Leisure in function of a need generated by the tensions of the social groups the one that these public programs are offered. Breaking of an investigation of these social groups and marginal segments, the need of a proposition was evidenced appropriate front culturally to the values and existent traditions in the regional peculiarities.

The current municipal scenery seems to be quite positive, and since 2004, the development of actions in the area of the Sports and Leisure, provided the appearance of a General office of Sports and Municipal Leisure with more autonomy, substituting the old coordination, harnessed to the Municipal General office of Education, at this time, the performance of this new General office counted with resources and own projects.

There was quantitative increase in the offer of programs of Sports and Leisure, in what refers to isolated performances in schools and community clubs, of projects with 400 children, the 22 thousand children's level was reached from the close municipal schools to the communities, in a population of more than 60 thousand students (Municipal City hall of Petrópolis 2005).

For the first time in this municipal district answered her to the census of the sporting facilities and community nuclei that would be appropriate mainly for the development and implantation of the projects to be developed, according to information IBGE (2003), the city counted with public blocks, swimming pools and several schools with sporting and cultural equipments, quite weakened, among several other facilities.

Some programs began in 2002, they were projects of enlargement of public actions that included initiation sports with several modalities, enlargement and recovery of spaces and attempt of development of actions through law of tax incentives, only signed in the year of 2007 by the local city hall.

After the implantation period and development of the activities and information given by the current administration, it is noticed that those actions just turn about the amount of children visitors of the Programs of sporting Initiation that are assisted by the

projects, being evident the need of a deeper qualitative and cultural evaluation of the current pictures.

The verification of absence of evaluations of the programs of Sports and Leisure developed in the municipal district of Petrópolis, it indicates the need and the development of methodologies that offer as resource the evaluation of the efficiency, of the effectiveness and of the effectiveness of the politics, as for the possibilities of verification of cultural modifications (as for the form of enjoying of the material goods, leisure equipments, facilities and entertainments), as for the perceptions of having involved in the improvement of the quality of life and access conditions and health.

Leaving of the verifications grows studies with objective of analyzing the proportionate impact for the development of programs returned to children in school age, promoted by the Municipal City hall of Petrópolis.

In the attempt of to offer inside of the complexity of the scenery of this municipal district indicative of efficiency, effectiveness and effectiveness for possible modifications in these projects and to evaluate them in the youths' community and children in the schools of the city of Petrópolis.

The initiate research in 2005 intends to verify the hypothesis of these projects generated modifications that can verify the assertiveness of the investment in programs of Leisure and Sport.

Through investigations driven through questionnaires and rising of information declared by the municipal administration we produced an analysis picture capable to refer on the future interventions.

The practical limitation of the study is linked to the great number of students that participate in the developed programs according to the information of the Municipal city hall. They are more than 24 thousand students between the first series and the last of the fundamental teaching. For treating of a descriptive study, in that the whole universe of students should be investigated, inside of a second four years mandate (2005-2009), they grow up limitations and circumstances related to the time, besides human resources and materials that impede the enlargement of this project, the investigation still today, was located in close communities to the sporting centers / cultural where they grow the government programs.

As justification, is believed that this study can make possible innovative procedures of analysis and development of the politics, making possible appropriate methodologies for the evaluation of public and private projects, that involve high sums of resources, bringing effectiveness in the action for future interventions and providing economy in the resources, with the reliability increase in the accomplishment of futures social programs, solidifying the implantation of the public politics in this section.

A relevant aspect would serialize the fact that, in this city they didn't take place studies in this sense, not being very common also in Brazil this investigation type in public programs of Sports and Leisure. Another relevant aspect will be the search of concrete indicators of efficiency, effectiveness and effectiveness as appropriate indicators of municipal public politics. Besides to investigate which are the needs and the children's aspirations and young, trying to detect what really involved need them. Where should we intensify the actions?

II - The Sports and the Leisure in the Constitution of 1988:

Starting from the Constitution of 1988 (art.217) the Brazilian sport is conceived as activity of every citizen's right, the Leisure as one of the social laws, motivated as form of social promotion, where the sport starts to incorporate in a plural way this exercise, leaning on in the international Letter of Physical education and Sport (Unesco 1978).

The sport is considered then under new right forms, according to Tubino (2006) divided in: Sport Education, School Sport, Sport leisure and Sport yield.

According to Veronez (2003), after the constitution of 1988 the acting of the public politics of state was very on this side of the expected in the area of the Sport. This author characterizes their observations in relative aspects to the right and sustainability, the first point of view would be on the social law, staying in open, evidencing that it still is not treated of a society where all enjoy the right to the sporting and cultural practices, besides access to the equipments and programs returned to the layers more.

As reference to the paper of the State: How were the Sports and the Leisure if turning white of public politics in Brazil? Contradictions are noticed in one moment in that through documents as the Federal Constitution of 1988, that it looks for to legitimate social laws, it is noticed a disarticulation the notion of these.

With the decrease of the apparel of the State, still didn't diminish the financial dependence, but there was a change as for the access and permanence to the social laws, so much sport as cultural, the social projects appear, with speeches that in these the poor children's population would have conditions of developing, I access to the practices and increase of the educational possibilities, they would be an attempt of reduction of the social costs caused by the impoverishment of the population and deterioration of the school conditions.

Still the papers of several sections are not solidified, among them the main would be it of the State inside of the picture of the sporting politics and of leisure, evident that we noticed a removal of the papers of the institutions before the difficult incidental pictures, dissolving the possibility of the correct execution of the politics through incorrect exercise. The paper of the State, (Union), it would be it of considering the Sport, the leisure and their cultural events in all social inclusion, strengthening the sense of promotion of the health, education and quality of life of the populations, developing a politics of long reach. The paper of States of the Federation would be to implement politics and plans breaking of politics diagnosed in agreement with the local realities.

Already the municipal districts would have a paper of addition importance, promoting community sport practices, with direct responsibility in the municipal schools and in programs of direct contact with communities.

An efficient state plan inexists for the sports, leisure and their cultural demands in Brazil, although already several documents have been developed, that didn't get to gather the several actors around a professional model of administration, being usually obstructed by the own interest diversified inside of the section (Dacosta 2005).

In this field is suggests, for beginning, to guide for the documents, to differentiate the sport education, the sport science and the sport leisure of the competitive sporting practice.

Already the social practices should be incorporate to a national exclusive model, thought about consonance with the scenery of the sporting practices, in way to have practical sense inside of a larger system. The fact of isolating - if the sections inside of the sport / leisure makes the impediment that makes unfeasible the operation of all of the potentialities of this area to appear. We have a study then centered in the Public Politics, where (Carvalho 2002) he/she conceives public Politics as:

“Class action line that renders declared social law and guaranteed in law. It is by the public politics that you/they are distributed or redistributed goods and social services, in response to the demands of the society. Therefore, the right that it bases is them a collective right and no individual."

It is noticed that the Brazilian sport should be a subject of State, it was always left to the margin by the History of Brazil.

The moment is opportune, because before the tensions exercised by the sections of the society, is justified the need of perfecting and understanding of the papers of the institutions, being added the need of gauging of the acting of the programs.

As Feat and Marine (2001, p:36): the discussion of evaluation problems in social programs, is due to the fact that the social programs can be recognized as complex organizations, before their multiple objectives, the administrative decentralization and of execution and the coordination problems that are there involved.

The area in that we are developing our investigation: up to where the developed programs they can modify these conditions of the children's life efficiently and to what extent these modifications can be beneficial to the economy of system resources

Municipal public in long period.

Using concepts of efficiency effectiveness of Tubino (1977), we have the efficiency considered as: "criteria of internal acting of an organization measured through the productivity of the same, that is, in terms of reach of objectives, resources and execution time" (p.19).

With this understanding we could leave for a more detailed analysis of the circumstances, increasing the concept of effectiveness: "Criterion of external acting of an organization indicated through the relationship among the largest productivity of the organization and external order factors that it conditions the reach of objectives, indicated also by the interaction between the organization and the environment."(p.19).

To the efficiency concepts and of effectiveness, the one of effectiveness is increased, that can be explained by the prolongation of proportionate time by the effectiveness.

III - methodology:

The methodology follows the perspective qualitative, descriptive, where they were lifted up the history of the public politics, the paper of the State, the public interventions in the municipal district and the applied a questionnaire with subjects open to a hundred children of the schools the where they took place the programs, the data were treated being based Tubino (2000), (2006). The first results appear for efficient and effective modifications, providing the appearance of a new education sporting culture.

IV - Analysis of found results:

After the rising of all of the available information offered by the Municipal City hall of Petrópolis, we supposed that the current situation of the picture of politics developed by the current administration in the period, 2001 until the present are superior to the previous picture, in an universe of a hundred children, in 60 thousand students in the 67 municipal schools. Real improvements, (qualitative), for instance, in the school acting of 60% of the students, in the conditions and quality of life, expressive results were not detected in aspects as the citizenship and access to the leisure equipments and cultural

V - Final Considerations: We have a long road to travel.

We noticed that these programs are also to create social stability and to minimize the social situation of the destitute ones. They serve, then, to the organized sections, or to the civil association, neutralizing social inequality focuses that would take the situation of urban violence, political instability and capital flight. We know that to correct bad income distribution through social programs returned mainly to the child and the very poor, offering net of basic safety, the politics of Sports and Leisure is not enough, but they are the attempt of qualifying the education, through politics returned to the less favored segments, then larger possibilities of redistribution of income, as well as if they were returned to the health and precaution.

The universal politics can bring linked advantages to the decrease of the poverty, they can be fairer and also not to implicate in subjects of great administrative structures, they generate not any selection cost absolutely and of complex administration, but they can also bring disadvantages, still inside of linked aspects to the income distribution, they be placed besides the capacity of the State or Municipal district of financing the programs, or still to generate dependence of the own system instead of stimulating the own and autonomous initiative.

In spite of all of the negative and positive points that weigh on these programs, we believed that the development of these politics should have determinations still more focused and lenses, more egg whites, and with transparent and systematic evaluations, that you/they swallow explanations on the income distribution potential, effectiveness and efficiency of the actions. Finally, these actions should be really solidary to those that didn't have real social opportunities.

Even if exist behind all of the actions objectives addressed to the interventions and the service of the dominant ideologies, and not to assist to the real needs of the specific groups, still yes, we verified the materialization of government's politics that you/they can contribute significantly to the progress of the citizenship in the city of Petrópolis.

V - Consulted Bibliography:

Buss. P. M. (1998): Promoção da Saúde e Saúde Pública. ENSP. Rio de Janeiro 178pp.mímeo.
Carta Européia do Desporto (1975): Conferência Européia do Desporto.
Carta de Jacarta (1997): IV Conferência Internacional sobre Promoção da Saúde.
Carvalho, S. (2002): Análise das Políticas públicas brasileiras nº1 Ed. Cortês.Rio de Janeiro
Conselho Federal de Educação Física.(2000): Carta brasileira de Educação Física. Acesso em 10-10-06.
Façanha e Marinho (2001): Programas Sociais: Efetividade, eficiência e eficácia como dimensões operacionais de avaliação. (IPEA) Ministério do Planejamento Orçamento e Gestão.Rio de Janeiro.
Dacosta (2004): Atlas do Esporte brasileiro.Shape. Rio de Janeiro.
Daymore L.M. (2002): Facilatators of Leisure. Journal of Leisure Research v. 34 p.p. 37-51.
Dumazedier, J. (2001): Lazer e Cultura Popular.Perspectiva. São Paulo.
Hobsbawn, E. (1999) A Era dos extremos. Companhia das Letras. São Paulo.
Unesco.(1978) Carta Internacional de Educação Física e do Esporte.
Organização das nações Unidas.(1948): Declaração Universal dos Direitos Humanos.
Hallal, P. C. Victor C.G.Azevedo, M.R, Jonathan, C.K. (2006): Adolescent physical Activity and Helth. Sport Med. 36 (12) 1019-1030.
Hallal. P.C, Bertoldi A. D, Gonçalves H. (2006) Prevalência de sedentarismo e fatores associados em adolescentes de 10 a 12 anos de idade. Rev. Saúde pública Rio de Janeiro 22 (61): 1277-1287.
IBGE (2005): Pesquisa e informações básicas Municipais.Suplemento Esporte. Acesso em 19-11-06.
Lovisolo, H. (2005): Conferência para promoção da Saúde SESC. Acesso em 10-10-06
Miragaya.A.M (2004): Promoção da Saúde. Atlas do Esporte no Brasil. Lamartine Pereira Dacosta (org.) Shape. Rio de Janeiro.
Nahas F (2005): Conferência para a promoção da saúde SESC. Acesso me 10-10-06.
Novaes E. (1995): Esporte Saúde e Cultura, nº1 UGF. Rio de Janeiro.
OPAS (1996): Declaração de Santa Fé de Bogotá. In Ministério da Saúde / Fiocruz: Promoção da Saúde, Cartas de Ottawa, Adelaide, Sundswall e Santa Fé de Bogotá. Ministério da Saúde, pp 41-47/IEC Brasília.
Observatório da cidadania (2007): Monitoramento das políticas públicas em âmbito global. Aguiar.S. (org).Ciência e informação v.28nº2.
Peres, F, Bodstein R, Raios C.L. Marcondes W. (2006): Lazer Esporte e Cultura na agenda local: a experiência de promoção da saúde em Manguinhos. Ciência e Saúde Coletiva v.10 nº3
Prefeitura Municipal de Petrópolis (2005): PID Programa de Iniciação Desportiva Municipal.
Souza C. (2003): Estado de Campo da Pesquisa em Políticas Públicas no Brasil. Ver. Brasileira de Ciências Sociais v.18 pp51-55.
Tubino M.J.G.(1977): Os conceitos de Eficiência e Eficácia como orientadores administrativos de cursos de graduação

em Educação Física, Ministério da Educação e Cultura, departamento de desportos e educação.
Tubino M.J. G.(1981): Eficiência e Eficácia nas Universidades. Ibrasa. Rio de Janeiro
Tubino M.J. G.(2000). Política Nacional do Esporte.Acesso em 10-07-06.
Tubino, M.J. G.(2006).Direito a Educação Física e Esporte, acesso em 15-10-06.
Veronez, L.F.C (2005): Quando o Estado joga a favor do privado: As políticas de esporte Após a Constituição de 1988. Campinas. SP.

Av Barão do Rio Branco,1556 Petrópolis RJ
Tel.:24 -98248912.
renatofarjalla@globo.com

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE PUBLIC POLITICS OF SPORTS AND LEISURE IN PETRÓPOLIS: IN SEARCH OF CITIZENSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION.

ABSTRACT

The subject of study is Public Politics of carried through Sports and Leisure in the city of Petrópolis -Rio de Janeiro, With objective of beginning a process of access enlargement to the Leisure, Sports and activities in the schools, and free time, they grew several projects and sporting programs returned to the service of the less favored population. Like this, it was drawn the beginning of a new time of expressive modifications of the picture until then predominant. The verification of absence of evaluations of the programs of Sports and Leisure developed in the municipal district of Petrópolis, it indicates the need and the development of methodologies that offer as resource the evaluation of the efficiency, of the effectiveness and of the effectiveness of the politics, as for the possibilities of verification of cultural modifications (as for the form of enjoying of the material goods, leisure equipments, facilities and entertainments), as for the perceptions of having involved in the improvement of the quality of life and access conditions and health. The initiate research in 2005 intends to verify the hypothesis of these projects generated modifications that can verify the assertiveness of the investment in programs of Leisure and Sport. Through investigations driven through questionnaires and rising of information declared by the municipal administration we produced an analysis picture capable to refer on the future interventions. The qualitative and descriptive methodology, was used of instrument applied in one hundred children, as indications of Tubino (2006) The results: we supposed that the current situation of the picture of politics developed by the current administration in the period, 2001 until the present are superior to the previous picture, in an universe of a hundred children, in 60 thousand students in the 67 municipal schools. Real improvements, (qualitative), for instance, in the school acting of 60% of the students.

KEY WORDS: Public Politics, Leisure, Citizenship.

ANALYSE DE l'IMPACT DES POLITIQUES PÚBLIQUES DE SPORTS ET LOISIR DANS PETRÓPOLIS : À LA RECHERCHE DE CITOYENNETÉ ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA POPULATION.

RÉSUMÉ

Cette étude de Politiques Publiques de Sports et de Loisir réalisé dans la ville de Petrópolis-RJ, dans les derniers six années, comme objectives: évaluer les Politiques Publiques de Sportifs et le Loisir, vérifier l'existence d'un processus d'élargissement d'accès au Loisir, Sports et activitée esportives réalisées dans horaire hors du temp scolaire méthodologies appropriées qui constatent l'efficiance, l` efficacitté des actions gouvernementales, outre deanalyser l'impact produit par le développement de ces programmes. l'hypothèse à être vérifiée est si ces projets et programmes de Sports et Loisir produisent des modifications qui puissent constater positivement l'investissement réalisées. La méthodologie qualitative et descriptive, s'est utilisée d'instrument appliqué dans cent enfants, comme indications de Tubino (2006). Les résultats indiquent que le tableau actuel est supérieur au tableau trouvé dans 2000, étant que des améliorations réelles qualitatives et quantitatives se sont produites dans 60% des cent entrevues, par exemple, dans la performance scolaire de 60% des élèves, dans les conditions de qualité de vie n'ont pas été détectés de résultats expressifs dans des aspects comme la citoyenneté et l'accès aux équipements de loisir et culturels, montrant qu'encore davantage efforts sont nécessaires dans la recherche de l'efficacité des actions et politiques.

MOTS CLES: Politiques Publiques, Loisir, Citoyenneté.

ANÁLISIS DE IMPACTO DE LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE DEPORTES Y OCIO EN PETRÓPOLIS: EN BUSCA DE CIUDADANÍA Y DESARROLLO DE LA POBLACIÓN.

RESUMEN

Este estudio de Políticas Públicas de Deportes y Ocio realizado en la ciudad de Petrópolis-RJ, en los últimos seis años, ha tenido como objetivos: avaliar las Políticas Públicas de Deportes y el Ocio, verificar la existencia de un proceso de ampliación de acceso al ócio, deportes y actividades deportivas realizadas en “contraturno” escolar, desarrollar metodologías adecuadas que constatan la eficiencia, la eficacia y la efectividade de las acciones gubernamentales, además de analizar el impacto generado por el desarrollo de estos programas. La hipótesis a ser verificada es si estos proyectos y programas de Deportes y Ocio producen modificaciones que puedan constatar positivamente el inversión realizado. La metodología cualitativa y descriptiva, se utilizó de instrumento aplicado en ciento niños, como indicaciones de Tubino (2006). Los resultados indican que el cuadro actual es superior al cuadro encontrado en 2000, siendo que mejoras reales cualitativas y cuantitativas se produjeron en un 60% de las ciento entrevistas, por ejemplo, en el resultado escolar del 60% de los alumnos, en las condiciones de calidad de vida no fueron detectados resultados expresivos en aspectos como la ciudadanía y acceso a los equipamientos de ocio y culturales, mostrando que aún más esfuerzos sano necesarios en la búsqueda de la efectividade de las acciones y políticas.

PALABRAS LLAVE: Políticas Públicas, Ocio, Ciudadanía.

ANÁLISE DO IMPACTO DAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE ESPORTES E LAZER EM PETRÓPOLIS: EM BUSCA DE CIDADANIA E DESENVOLVIMENTO DA POPULAÇÃO.

RESUMO

Este estudo de Políticas Públicas de Esportes e Lazer realizadas no município de Petrópolis-RJ, nos últimos seis anos, teve como objetivos:avaliar as Políticas Públicas de Esportes e Lazer, verificar a existência de um processo de ampliação de acesso ao Lazer, Esportes e atividades esportivas realizadas em contraturno escolar,desenvolver metodologias adequadas que constatem a eficiência, eficácia e efetividade das ações governamentais, além de analisar o impacto gerado pelo desenvolvimento destes programas.A hipótese a ser verificada é se estes projetos e programas de Esportes e Lazer geram modificações que possam constatar positivamente o investimento realizados. A metodologia qualitativa e descritiva,utilizou-se de instrumento aplicado em cem crianças, conforme indicações de Tubino (2006). Os resultados apontam que o quadro atual é superior ao quadro encontrado em 2000, sendo que melhorias reais qualitativas e quantitativas ocorreram em 60% das cem entrevistas, por exemplo, no desempenho escolar de 60% dos alunos, nas condições de qualidade de vida não foram detectados resultados expressivos em aspectos como a cidadania e acesso aos equipamentos de lazer e culturais, mostrando que ainda mais esforços são necessários na busca da efetividade das ações e políticas. PALAVRAS CHAVE: Políticas Públicas, Lazer, Cidadania.