96 - STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE "GOOD NOTE, GOOD BALL FROM THE AVAILABILITY OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

CRISTIANE FIALHO FONSECA[1]
GLÁUCIA FIALHO FONSECA[2]
FERNANDA SILVA FRANCO[3]
PAULO LANES LOBATO
1 – Graduada em Educação Física pela UFV
2 – Especializada em Estatística Computacional pela UFJF
3 – Graduada em Nutrição pela UFV

INTRODUCTION:

The idea of creating opportunity and leisure sports for children and adolescents in the city of Viçosa, since the implementation of the project "Good note, good ball," was through a partnership between the Federal Government and the Viçosa City Hall, along with the Sports Department of the same in order to meet the needs of this segment of society. This study aims to analyze the public policies of sport and leisure in the Viçosa city, Minas Gerais, based on the project "Good Note, Good Ball", seeking to understand the mechanisms of functioning, together with possible failures and successes that occur in this process and to suggest new ideas to effect a policy more elaborate and consistent, that actually meets the interests of any population of Viçosa.

To understand the present study, it is necessary that initially there is a specific knowledge of what is to be the term public policy. According to Souza (2006), :"There is no one, no better definition of what is public polícts". Mead (1995) defines it as a field within the polict´s study that analyzes the government in light of major public issues and Lynn (1980), as a set of government actions that will produce specific effects. Peters (1986) follows the same vein, public polict is the sum of the activities of governments, acting directly or through delegation, and influencing the lives of citizens. Dye (1984) summarizes the definition of public policy as "what the government chooses to do or not do." For over 40 years ago, Bachrach and Baratz (1962) showed that not doing anything about a problem is also a form of public policy. The definition remains the best known of Laswell, ie, decisions and analysis on public policy involve answering the following questions: who gets what, why and what difference it makes.

In the case of municipalities that have significant dependence on fiscal transfers, sees a strong link between these and the state governments because the latter still ends up being crucial to compensate for delays and obstacles related to a political legacy of twine. Importantly, so there is no failure in these cases, states have instituted policies active and continuous training of municipal and formal transfer of management duties to their municipalities.

When it comes to politics of sport and leisure in the city of Viçosa, which still stands today, this, not in an individual office structure and, therefore, it´s linked to the Culture, Sport, Recreation and Heritage Department.

METHODOLOGY:

The methodological procedures used in developing this research are of a qualitative and quantitative, besides literature. It was resorted to the literature that deals with public policies for sport and leisure, to substantiate the information related to insertion of Project Good Notes Good Ball as part of the actions of municipal authorities.

SAMPLE

The collection was done with the students of the project of"Good Notes Good Ball through a questionnaire with 43 objective questions and a discursive issue, aiming to obtain information about the project´s impact has on their participants. For the questionnaires, it´s accounted on the cooperation of the project´s trainees, which, during the three weeks of August 2009, were willing to do it. Teachers / trainees applied the questionnaires in children and adolescents who were more often in class and therefore could actually contribute to the objectives of this research.

In applying these questionnaires were considered among other factors the technical aspect, which aims to assess whether teachers are meeting the children´s necessities, the most practiced and the facilities and used materials in according to necessity. Another aspect that was highlighted and analyzed is what children expect from the project and what their claims and demands when it comes to support of the Viçosa City Hall, investment and improvements to be made. The results will provide a basis for proposals to improve the project itself and indirectly in the sport and leisure´s politicts in the city.

INSTRUMENTS AND PROCEDURES

The datas were collected in places where the classes are held in the project "Good Note, Good Ball" and each respondent was informed of the study´s aims and that it could discontinue participation at any time. It was presented the consent form and assured their anonymity, following all the ethical recommendations for this type of study.

The Questionnaire was prepared by the Social Scientist, specializing in Computational Statistics, Gláucia Fialho Fonseca and it was aimed to obtain information about the project´s impact "Good Note, Good Ball" has on its participants, with purpose of improving it.

Students participating in the project "Good Note, Good for Ball," were presented issues related to socioeconomic conditions, to physical space and materials used for the development of procedures, the expertise of teachers / trainees in addition to issues related to satisfaction of children and adolescents in the case of the same.

For data analysis, it was used descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage), applied using the SPSS for Windows (version 15.0).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

It was answered 240 questionnaires and when it comes time to participate in the design of Good Note, Good for Ball, it was found that 73/100 of the respondents belonged to the same less than a year (Figure 1) and 67/100 reported being very Satisfied (Figure 2). Moreover 66/100 said to be very important knowledge gained in the activities offered, this being the main reason for being part of the project. (Figure 3). According to the satisfaction degree with the developed activities by teachers, the 52/100 found very good (Figure 4).

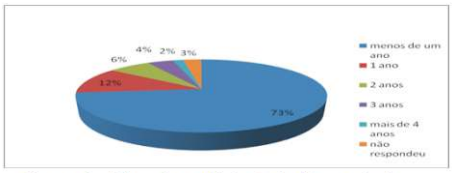


Figure 1 - Time to participate in the project.

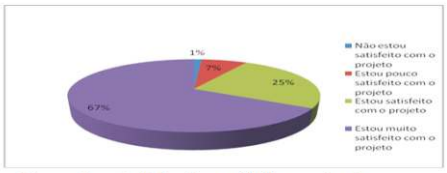


Figure 2 - Satisfaction with the project.

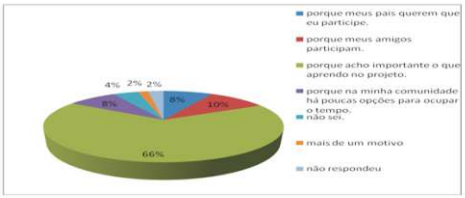


Figure 3 - ; Main reasons for participation

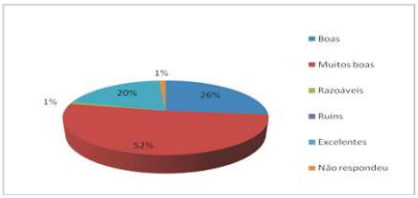


Figure 4 – How do you consider your teacher and the activities that his or her develops?

Looking at the results when it comes time to participate in the project, it was noted that the most respondents are active less than one year, which shows a gap as regards their permanence, since it has approximately nine years of existence and it was hoped a higher percentage of students involved in such activities.

Each mode has a specificity and therefore some peculiarities that deserve to be highlighted, swimming, for example, has the highest number of students and the project has been of great interest by all who seek information about it. However, the fact that the pool do not adequate conditions mainly the issue of seasonality, less than half the students maintain the frequency and can adapt the conditions of the pool and the issue of inefficient cleaning of the pool, another factor that hinders the persistence of many children.

It´s important to detach two overriding issues that determine the entry and exit of many participants in the project: lunch and transportation. Initially when the project has received funds not only from City Hall, the lunch was continuously distributed to students at the end of activities. However, currently, one of the biggest complaints of the children is the lack of it, as each year, one can compute only two or three months of delivery. Turning to the issue of transport, which can be noticed is the abandonment of many students who live in neighborhoods where many from the core work and some how it makes it impossible for them to give continuity to the activities.

As for the main reason for participation in the project, they expressed interest in particular by the knowledge acquired in the offered activities, this may be because of the problems that physical education is coping mainly in public schools. Many participants come to the project without ever having experienced even the initiation of a particular sport, resulting in a huge discovery on the part of those faced with the reality of the project that despite being poor, is undoubtedly much higher than many schools offer when it comes to sports and leisure.

When they are asked about physical activity at other sites and equipment used in such procedures, it was found the following results: 83/100 said they are not members of any sports club (Figure 5), 66/100 reported that the neighborhood where they live there is no sport project (Figure 6), 50/100 do not have equipment for the sport in which they participate (Figure 7). Among the mode in which we got more responses and therefore, that students are more frequent in the project, swimming is the one that has the largest number of children and adolescents, corresponding to 29/100, 17/100 followed by karate and basketball 15 / 100 (Figure 8).

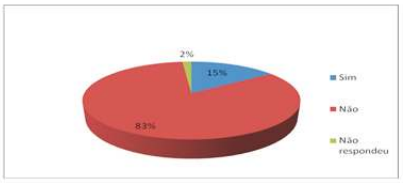


Figure 5 Membership of a clubs in Viçosa

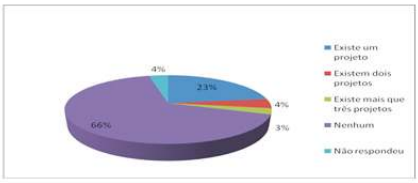


Figure 6 Sports projects in the neighborhood where they live

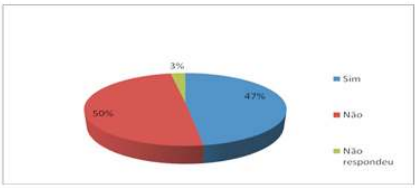


Figure 7
It has material required by practicing sport

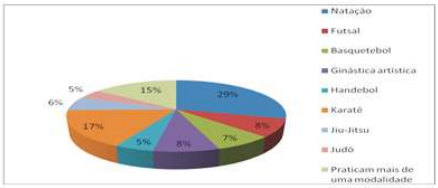


Figure 8
Percentage of students by mode.

The fact that they are severely hampered economic situation makes it impossible for the majority of these children have the funds to join in sports clubs. Thus, it was observed that 83/100 does not have any link with institutions of this size, thus bringing an exclusion when it comes to sport and leisure, as it still has no sport polict, in Viçosa, that it´s enough to meet the demands of society, this undoubtedly become a factor deprivation.

In what regard to socioeconomic class family, Guedes et al.2001 says, one can speculate that boys from lower family socioeconomic status are taken to the labor market earlier, by work activities that involve less physical effort, thereby reducing , time available for activities directed to the active leisure and sports. Rather, the higher proportion of boys in socioeconomic class family insider, as a rule, attend sports clubs and gyms, which allows for greater participation in physical activity more intense.

Among women, those belonging to lower family socioeconomic status are often taken to assume household tasks that sometimes involve manual work of moderate intensity, while women in socioeconomic class higher household excuse you from such activities.

Another factor that comes to confirm the weakness of the sport politicts in Viçosa is the lack of social sports projects in different neighborhoods of the city. Much of respondents said no or even blocks sites that might be appropriate to develop such projects.

Taking into consideration the materials used by children to practice the sport, which can be noted is that half of respondents said that they have the necessary material. The way in which the largest numbers of complaints and requests from teachers and students, are the fights: karate, judo and jiu-jitsu, since most kids can not afford to buy the judogi and so end up abandoning the mode.

Importantly, the project 43/100 learned in school and through friends 41/100 (Figure 9). When asked about what they like in design, 40/100 respondents who are sports activities (Figure 10) and it would not participate in the same 33/100 would be at home watching television in his spare time and would be studying only 25/100 (Figure 11) and 30/100 say they have noticed an improvement in their health and 19/100 in his school performance (Figure 12).

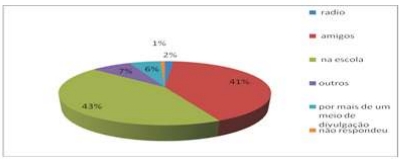


Figure 9 -
How they stayed knowing about the Project?

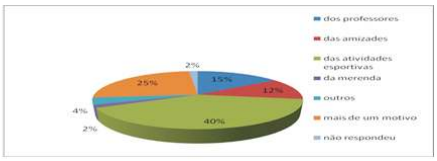


Figure 10 -
What do they more like in the project?

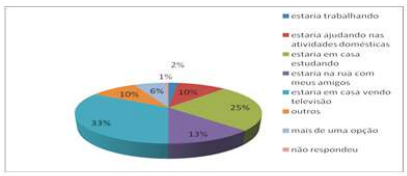


Figure 11 –
What would you be doing if you were not participating in the project?

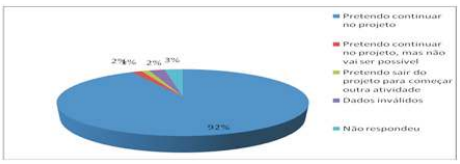


Figure 12
What has improved the lives of the student after entering the project

It was noted that most children learned about the project at school or through friends. The fact that there are resources available to invest in advertising that show expenditures, the disclosure just presenting a gap when it comes to recruitment of children for the project, since there are numerous cases of parents and students who come to the Department of Sports wondering about the same and do not even have the notion of which procedures are offered or how they are developed.

One concern that should be highlighted refers to what the children would be doing if they were not participating in the project. Unfortunately, only 25/100 showed real interest in the study, proving once again that television, internet and media and technology in general has increasingly taken a room in life for children and adolescents, who are often doomed to not take advantage of the beneficial way that these instruments can offer then. One of the complaints or reports of the trainees during the project meetings, which are discussed in the missing points and positive even when questions are raised regarding such subject matter. According to the actual design of the trainees, more and more students miss school to stay on the Internet by accessing social networking sites or even spend hours playing "Internet cafes".

In terms of the aspects of improvement by the students, it is emphasized that the vast majority noted an improvement in his health, which in fact is already somewhat proven by numerous scientific studies.

In proposing a framework of questions with the following responses: agree, disagree, do not know and did not respond, it is obtained a higher percentage of response as a disagreement among all the statements or 59/100 disagreed that the school day is not the best for them, 68.5 / 100 disagreed that sometimes have no desire to go to the project, 89.1 / 100 disagreed that the project did not make friends, 82.7 / 100 colleagues disagreed that the activities and exclude 87 , 1 / 100 disagreed that teachers do not pay attention to them.

As for the disagreement with the desire to sometimes not go to the project is by satisfaction with it, whereas 67/100 were satisfied. One factor that should be highlighted is the question of interaction, especially when it comes to making new friends, with mutual support during activities. Today, with advances in technology, human relations are more distant, and the other aggravating factor for violence that parents try to keep children at home in their free time. Thus, the sport has to overcome this gap, helping to rescue what was once part of everyday life for everyone in general.

Considering the issue of teachers, the majority of respondents showed their satisfaction with it, not complaining about lack of attention or the like. Unlike what happens in some schools when it comes to violence against the teacher, as is discussed by Sposito (2001), "The perception of tension between students or between them and the adult world has affected the climate of schools, especially action of teachers have begun to feel under constant threat, whether real or imaginary. The fear of the teacher leads students to a common demand for safety, particularly police, at schools, affecting the quality of educational interaction. Moreover, the practices of aggression often lie at the threshold of criminal acts, since in Brazil with access to firearms is widespread and, for these reasons, arguments can easily result in juvenile homicides. "Under the project never hears cases of mutual disrespect and if the children participate in the same is by choice, if not satisfied, they can immediately disassociate themselves from it.

CONCLUSION:

According to the results, you can see a great satisfaction on the part of the project participants, which leads us to conclude that the proposed objectives are being achieved by the same, even though the work may still be developed with some difficulty and insufficient incentives in When it comes to financial resources.

It was noted that children show a great appreciation and respect for teachers, especially the teachings dispensed to them. However, what is weak in the project are the facilities, infrastructure and materials offered by the city, especially since the

spaces of the Association Sportive of Viçosa - AEV, the pool and the court does not meet that need. The Sports Department of the Viçosa City Hall minimally should have a space belonging to the same so that such projects could be developed without relying on so many partners and especially the goodwill of others. In fact, before any real change, what should happen, it would be a restructuring policy in sport and leisure in the city of Viçosa, which now presents itself in deficit and with no prospect of improvement.

No doubt the majority of respondents to the project participants, this is very expressive in the life of each one, whether on account of improved family relationships or friendly, or in improving health or school performance, or simply the occupation of their free time what matters is that these children have had the opportunity to experience the sport.

As for what children expect the project, it´s chosen topics in detail some of the claims in most existing questionnaires:

- "The project is already very good, but I have classmates who no longer do because there's no way the father and mother had to take lot of work because transportation may be easier.»
- "jackets, balls, lunch, more classes per semanae juice, etc".
- "Fixing our mats, most kimonos for the other boys who want to participate.»
- 'Place sixth basketball tennis and soccer socks and put on the court gate. «
- "I think I might aver transportation for those who can not afford to pay bus.»
- "I wanted to stay more in class wanted it to have lunch.»
- "Lunch, transportation, support.»
- "More activity, more cleaning on the court.»
- "The transport for us have not seen on foot. Meals because it makes you hungry and too uniform. «
- "We have a few lessons, this time helping me in relation to class, there could be transport because the place is far from my house, where we do is dirty and small class, we have no competition."

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STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE "GOOD NOTE, GOOD BALL FROM THE AVAILABILITY OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

ABSTRACT:

This study aims to analyze the public policies of sport and leisure in the Viçosa city, Minas Gerais, based on the project "Good Note, Good for Ball," whose objective is to meet the needs of a portion of the underprivileged society. It was considered among other factors, the technical aspect, which aims to avaluate if teachers are meeting the children´s necessities, the most practiced and whether the used facilities and materials are in accordance with the requirements thereof. It was necessary to analyze the design basis, as well as the interference of the same, drawing on a methodology that prioritizes the analysis of questionnaires containing objective questions and discourse, and literature review, enabling the evaluation of the extent of it. Considering the longevity of the project and the results achieved so far, the inclusion of that meets the objectives, especially when determining the law number 8069 of July 13, 1990, which leads us to conclude that the goals are being achieved, even that the work still to be developed with some difficulty and insufficient incentives when it comes to financial resources.

KEYWORDS: Sport, Recreation, Public Policy.

ANALYSE STRUCTURALE DE LA NOTE "BON, BONNE BALLE DE LA DISPONIBILITE DE RESSOURCES TECHNIQUES ET FINANCIERES.

RÉSUMÉ:

Cette étude vise à analyser les politiques publiques du sport et de loisirs dans la ville Viçosa, Minas Gerais, basé sur le projet «Note bien, bien pour Ball», dont l'objectif est de répondre aux besoins d'une partie de la société défavorisés. Il a été considéré, entre autres facteurs, l'aspect technique, qui vise à avaluate si les enseignants se réunissent besoins des enfants, la plus pratiquée et si les installations utilisées et les matériaux sont conformes aux exigences de celle-ci. Il était nécessaire d'analyser la conception de base, ainsi que l'ingérence de la même, en s'appuyant sur une méthodologie qui privilégie l'analyse des questionnaires contenant des questions objectives et le discours, et revue de la littérature, permettant l'évaluation de l'étendue de celle-ci. Compte tenu de la longévité du projet et les résultats obtenus à ce jour, l'inclusion de cette rencontre les objectifs, en particulier lorsqu'il s'agit de déterminer le nombre 8069 loi du 13 Juillet 1990, qui nous amène à conclure que les objectifs sont atteints, même que le travail encore être développée avec une certaine difficulté et l'insuffisance des incitations en matière de ressources financières. Mots-clés: sport, des loisirs, de la politique publique et de la pertinence sociale.

MOTS-CLÉS: sport, des loisirs, des politiques publiques

ANÁLISIS ESTRUCTURAL DE LA NOTA "BUENO, BUENO DE BOLA DE LA DISPONIBILIDAD DE RECURSOS TÉCNICOS Y FINANCIEROS.

RESUMEN:

Este estudio tiene como objetivo analizar las políticas públicas de deporte y ocio en la ciudad de Viçosa, Minas Gerais, con base en el proyecto "Buena Nota, bueno para Ball", cuyo objetivo es satisfacer las necesidades de una parte de la sociedad menos favorecidos. Se consideró, entre otros factores, el aspecto técnico, que tiene como objetivo valorar las si los maestros están cumpliendo las necesidades de los niños, los más practicados y si las instalaciones utilizadas y los materiales están en conformidad con las disposiciones de la misma. Es necesario analizar las bases de diseño, así como la interferencia de la misma, basándose en una metodología que prioriza el análisis de los cuestionarios con preguntas objetivas y el discurso, y revisión de la literatura, lo que permite la evaluación de la medida de la misma. Teniendo en cuenta la duración del proyecto y los resultados obtenidos hasta el momento, la inclusión de que cumpla con los objetivos, en particular para determinar la ley número 8069 del 13 de julio de 1990, que nos lleva a concluir que los objetivos se están alcanzando, incluso que el trabajo aún no se desarrolló con cierta dificultad y los incentivos insuficientes cuando se trata de recursos financieros.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Deporte, Recreación, Políticas Públicas.

ANÁLISE ESTRUTURAL DO PROJETO “BOM DE NOTA, BOM DE BOLA" A PARTIR DA DISPONIBILIDADE DE RECURSOS TÉCNICOS E FINANCEIROS.

RESUMO:

O presente estudo tem como finalidade analisar as políticas públicas de esporte e lazer na cidade de Viçosa, Minas Gerais, com base no projeto “Bom de Nota, Bom de Bola”, cujo objetivo é atender as necessidades de uma parcela menos favorecida da sociedade. Foram considerados dentre outros fatores, o aspecto técnico, no qual pretende-se avaliar se os professores estão atendendo as necessidades das crianças, as modalidades mais praticadas e se as instalações e materiais utilizados estão de acordo com as necessidades do mesmo. Fez-se necessário analisar a base do projeto, bem como a interferência do mesmo, valendo-se de uma metodologia que prioriza análise dos questionários que contêm questões objetivas e discursivas, além de revisão bibliográfica, possibilitando avaliar a abrangência do mesmo. Considerando a longevidade do projeto e os resultados até agora alcançados, a inserção do mesmo atende aos objetivos propostos, principalmente ao que determina a lei nº 8.069 de 13 de julho de 1990, o que nos remete a concluir que os objetivos estão sendo alcançados, mesmo que o trabalho ainda seja desenvolvido com certa dificuldade e incentivos insuficientes em se tratando de recursos financeiros.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Esporte, Lazer, Políticas Públicas.