32 - THE VISION OF THE PARENTS ON THE "PROGRAMA SEGUNDO TEMPO": ANALYSIS OF TWO COMMUNITIES OF THE CITY OF PELOTAS/RS

VALDELAINE DA ROSA MENDES ; JULIANE ALMEIDA MOTTA;
LUCIANA P. CARDOZO; NATáLIA SILVEIRA ANTUNES
Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas/RS, Brasil
val @ufpel.tche. br

Introduction:

The "Segundo Tempo" is a program of the Ministry of the Sport, in partnership with Ministry of Education promoted by the "Secretaria Nacional de Esporte Educacional" (SNEE), destined to make possible the access to the sporting practice to the enrolled students in the fundamental and medium teaching of the public establishments of education of Brazil, mainly in areas of social vulnerability. The objective of the program are: to propitiate contact with the sporting practice; to develop capacity and motive abilities; to qualify the involved professional human resources; to contribute for the decrease of the exhibition to situations of social risk, acting together with other areas of the Federal Government; to implement attendance indicators and evaluation of the education sport in the country. In the Manual of Guidelines and Orientations of the "Programa Segundo Tempo" the central objective is presented:

To democratize the access to the sporting practice through activities to be accomplished in the school against-shift, of complemental character, with the purpose of collaborating for the social inclusion, physical well-being, promotion of the health and children's development and adolescents, mainly in situation of social vulnerability, bearers of special and young needs that out of the school, in the sense of making possible inclusion in the formal teaching (BRAZIL, 2006).

In that way, the "Programa Segundo Tempo" comes as a proposal that intends to articulate public politics of the federal government's different organs, in other words, to coordinate actions of the area of the education with actions of the area of the sport and leisure. In the documents of the program it still consists the pretension of articulating actions with other sections as health, culture and safety.

The formation of the groups of the Program happens through agreements with public organs, system "S" and other organizations of the civil society that fill out the defined prerequisites for the government. The agreements are annual and they can or not to suffer renewal.

In the year of 2004 the city hall of Pelotas agreement with the Ministry of the Sport to implement the "Programa Segundo Tempo" in several areas of the city. Like this, of May to December of 2004 the activities of the Program were developed, that it counted on the technicians' of the city hall participation, monitors and community agents. The Superior School of physical education of the "Universidade Federal de Pelotas" it was partner of the city hall and it participated of that project with a coordinating teacher and with students (trainees).

In the different communities of Pelotas where the program was implemented, the adhesion of significant number of users was observed, having several with wait lists to participate. In the studied places it was noticed that the execution of the actions was, fundamentally, under the trainees' responsibility and of the community agents. A professional of the city hall visited the places of development of the program to accompany the course of the actions.

In this article some are presented data of the study regarding the parents' perception about the children's participation in the "Programa Segundo Tempo" in the two investigated communities: Piracema and Botucatu. That cutting was necessary due to the width of subjects approached in the final report of the research that aimed at to investigate who were the participant subjects of the program (users, monitors, community agents and managers) and as those they were noticed in that process.

The adopted methodology was based in the qualitative approach (TRIVIÑOS, 1982; STAKE, 1983a, 1983b), through which the steps of the work were built the participant subjects of the study close to as the data were lifted up and new subjects and inquiries went appearing.

They were adopted as research techniques the individual interview and in group, leaning for the field diary and for the documental analysis. The methodology opted for the use of interviews of the type semi-structured by guaranteeing to the researcher an itinerary of subjects elaborated previously and to allow the increment or retreat of subjects during the application of the instrument, in agreement with the identified demands in the study. In agreement with Triviños (1992, p. 146), in that way "the informer, following the line of it thought spontaneously and of their experiences inside of the main focus put by the investigator, it begins to participate in the elaboration of the content of the research ".

The parents' approach happened directly at the places of the participants' of the program residence. That procedure was possible after the established contact with the coordinator of the Program, in each one of the studied communities, that it helped the research team to locate the participants and their families. It is worth to remind, that the research was accomplished when the actions of the "Programa Segundo Tempo", promoted by the city hall, they had already been contained in the city of Pelotas.

Besides the interviews, visits were accomplished to the places researched for collection of documents and information. Following the orientations of the literature for the qualitative studies, it was collected the data until the exhaustion of the information, in other words, when new information no longer they were more detected for the ends intended with the study, closed up the process of application of interviews and visits the communities Piracema and Botucatu. The field work happened of October from 2005 to April of 2006.

The interest in accomplishing this research is arrested to the importance of evaluation of public politics that serve as reference for new projects, given the limited actions in the section of sports and of leisure. The relevance of that analysis type is arrested their possibility to serve as subsidy for the definition of actions of public politics for the section.

The public politics: the sport and the leisure

To the State it fits to guarantee the social rights, assured constitutionally, of every citizen to the education, to the health, to the leisure, to the work, among others. However, the public politics implemented by the governments historically they have not been capable to get better in a significant way the conditions of life of the population and to change the inequality, poverty and social exclusion present in the Brazilian society.

The exercise of the citizenship presupposes that the citizen is assisted by a group of rights -social, political, economical and civil-, what demands the formulation and implementation of public politics that guarantee attainment. Being like

this, it is done necessary an articulation among different sectorial politics implemented by a government, because, for instance, it doesn't advance a group of actions be defined in the sporting section and of leisure without the respective support of the economical sphere to assure the necessary ways accomplishment. In that case, any action that doesn't count with that support won't cross a mere declaration of intentions.

With the intention of allowing the access to activities as dance, theater, sport, among other, many projects is developed in the public spaces (schools, squares, parks), so much for deprived institutions as public and organizations of the civil society in the inverse schedules to the of the formal education. The character of those projects is quite varied, as well as their unfoldings and results reached in the community.

In relation to the government actions of that nature the interruption of programs is observed, that to each administration are abandoned. They can be mentioned as examples the "Program Esporte Solidário" and the "Programa Parceiros do Futuro", among others. That situation leaves the communities' users at the mercy of the rulers' will and of his largest or smaller attention to the relevance of those activities. In that sense, that that should be of universal access comfortable politics of managers it is conditioned and of budget definitions. Like this, once again a constitutional right of the citizen, in that case of the access to the sporting activities and of leisure, it is committed.

As affirmed previously, the right to the sport activities and of leisure it has not been sufficiently insured for the State. Like this, the analysis of a "Programa Segundo Tempo" (that intends to develop actions in the school against-shift), it can supply significant information on the impact of that project type in their users' formation and, still, to indicate which the citizen's perception on that action type and in that measured she assists their interests and needs.

An aspect that is worth to retake is the intention of the program to articulate actions among the government's different areas, especially of the education and of the leisure. For treating from a public politics to be executed in partnership with schools, it is presupposed a dialogue and a necessary articulation of the established discussions in the education and sporting extent. Protected the speciality of each one of those debates, it is believed that such proximity can contribute substantially in the formation of subjects that frequent the public school, given the access opportunity the other knowledge types and of establishment in other relationship ways between school and community.

The parents' vision about the children's participation in the "Programa Segundo Tempo"

In the two studied communities took place interviews with the children's parents that participated in the program. The perception of those subjects is important because they are them who influence the participation significantly or not of the children in sporting actions and of leisure. They are also those people that can contribute significantly in the improvement of that type of public politics so much for they accompany the children's participation, as for the relevance that they attribute to that action type.

To Paro (2000), certain values need to be developed in the breast of the family, because they will have like this much more force when they be seen in others adapt. In that way, a family that sees in the sporting actions and of leisure important elements of the children's social and cultural development, it will probably influence positively the participation of those in activities of that nature. For the mentioned author, that happens due to the process of primary social, that feels in the first years of the child's life, when the family is the main link of the child's connection with the world. In that way, that that to accumulate in that period can be decisive for children's personality along the life.

As mentioned previously, the collection of data was accomplished in the residents' residences. The approach was made initially with the presentation of the research team, that talked about the study that she were accomplishing. On that moment, the parents already manifested some appreciation type on the program. Especially, they revealed great dissatisfaction with the end of the activities, that constituted an access opportunity to sporting activities and of leisure to the children.

The interviews happened majority with the mothers. That happened in the evaluation of the research team for three reasons. First, because the mothers accompany the activities that the children accomplish so much at the school as out of her. Second, because the mothers stay more time home and, for that reason, it was easier to locate them to accomplish this study. And, third, because it was noticed that a lot of studied families are not constituted by parents and mothers, but just has a responsible person for the home, that in that case: the mother.

It is still worth to remind, the significant number of unemployed mothers or that accomplish sporadic activities as cleaning found along the process of collection of data. In those families the middle of subsistence is concentrated in the assistance that receive from the government and in the resources that obtain with the informal services rendered. The low level of those mothers' education an aspect that stood out in the study was also.

In the mothers' opinion the offer of sporting activities and of leisure in the inverse shift of the school is fundamental. When they specifically spoke about the program here studied, they demonstrated great enthusiasm with the opportunity created the children. However, they revealed concern with the fact of the program was contained.

The main argument used by the mothers to justify the importance of the program was it of being a form of occupying the children and of removing them of the street. That idea was present in almost all the speeches. The mothers' concern with the children's future and with the dangers of the "street", it justifies the practice of sports and it constitutes an important mechanism of removal of those of the drugs and of the small crimes. The passages of some mothers' speeches confirm that verification:

"(...) it was a good one, because you didn't see more children for the street, it was an occupation." (Sabrina); "(...) you were sure from where they were, not for the street and it was pertinho also." (Josiane); "I liked the project and I motivated the children, then they were not more in the street." (Marlene); "(...) the more thing he does for leaving the street for me is better." (Heloisa)

To participate in the "Segundo Tempo", the children had to be registered at the school. Some coordinators collected good school acting as prerequisite for the permanence in the program. That was an important aspect, in the mothers' opinion, since the participation carted a better acting in the school, so much in relation to the notes as in relation to the relations. For the mothers Andréia and Marlene, respectively: they "(...) got better plenty the notes and the behavior "; "(...) got better a lot, in the friendships and in the study".

When questioned on the attendance of the activities, the mothers told that there were not meetings with the parents. Some just remembered a meeting happened in the beginning of the actions and they informed that the attendance felt through the children's report. The relevance of the parents' participation in meetings in programs as the "Segundo Tempo", the possibility is arrested of those they could say about the children's participation and to contemplate on the meaning of the public actions in the extent of the sport and of the leisure. In that way, those spaces start to constitute important moments of formation for the parents.

" (...)to assure the involvement and the people's presence that had less access to the accumulation of cultural goods and that have, usually, lower levels of education, it is necessary to be the careful of creating strategies for those people to understand and they can say on the themes and subjects in debate. Their understanding limitations cannot serve as justification to exclude them of the debates or to promote solemnity-exclusion ". (Mendes, 2005, p. 211)

Another point that deserves prominence is the almost total ignorance of the families about the responsibility for the execution of the program. Few mothers mentioned the city hall of Pelotas as responsible for the execution, because for most the reference was always the community leader that it published the beginning of the activities.

The infrastructure lack for the development of the actions in the communities identified along the process of collection of data in the two studied communities was not mentioned by any interviewed mother. In the community Botucatu the actions were developed at a square and the snacks were served at a small improvised patio of a samba school. That era the place that it sheltered the students in the days of rain. The dependencies of the samba school, kindly given in for such end, they were used practically to distribute the snacks to the students, because the infrastructure didn't allow the accomplishment of activities not to go lady games or chess.

Already in the community Piracema, the activities were accomplished in a covered block belonging to the city hall. The structure of the place was adapted to the accomplishment of the sporting activities, however it was treated of a space built by the city hall that didn't have any maintenance type and surveillance on the part of the public power. The responsibility for the maintenance of the place was taken by Tales, the community's resident, that "adopted" the space taking the responsibility for the surveillance and cleaning of the place.

To end, it can be inferred about central point of the interviewed mothers' deposition the expectation in relation to the program for being an opportunity of sporting practice for the children. In that aspect, two points need to be stood out. The first concerns the access opportunity the an activity in the schedules in that the children are not at the school. Like this, the group of actions developed in the "Segundo Tempo" would represent a possibility of occupation of that time free from the participants. For some interviewees the importance of the activities is due exactly to the possibility of, through the occupation of that idle time, to impede the children of they accomplished improper "actions", how to be in the street or to commit small violence actions. The second point concerns the possibility of social ascension through the accomplishment of a sporting activity, in other words, it appears the expectation that the participation in a sporting activity reveals a participant's talent, that it allows to him to stand out in that modality and consequently to improve the own condition and life and of the family.

The fact of a snack to be been for the participants in the days in that the actions of the program were accomplished, it was also an outstanding aspect in some interviewees' speeches. In the case of the two communities studied inhabited for residents of low income, it seems quite normal that the people check relevance to the snack. In the community Botucatu, that didn't have an appropriate place for the development of the activities in the days of rain, was observed that on those days the participants just attended to receive the feeding.

The accusation of the character "assistance" of the politics implemented in the social area has been denounced already thoroughly. In the case here studied is not different, since they were actions developed in a short period of time, that doesn't get any in way to represent any significant change in the people's life. In agreement with Faleiros (1991, p. 78), "to assist that population in crisis, it is necessary a solid intervention of the State through mechanisms assistance that are not limited to the distribution of powdered milk to the population without money".

Even with that character, for the population those actions are, most of the time, very positive, because they represent the access possibility to activities and services that are not to the citizens' disposition. A public politics, while an action of the State, should have as goal creates conditions to improve the quality of life of the population, especially, of those less favored communities economical and socially. They are actions implemented by organs municipal, state and federal that include home, leisure, health, education, culture, finally, essential elements to the life and the development of any individual.

This study demonstrated that for the parents the "Programa Segundo Tempo" was a quite significant action for the children, since it constituted access possibility at the same time to sport activities and leisure and removal of the "street". Away with this meaning for the participants of the program, it can be inferred that actions of that nature cannot be dependent of the rulers' political will, that check larger or smaller space in their government programs the those activities. On the other hand, the people's little understanding on their rights and duties also impedes that have larger possibilities to demand the offer of actions in those sections. In the case here investigated, it was detected that the parents' participation in the activities of the "Segundo Tempo" was practically inexistent and the attendance just happened starting from the children's reports.

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Rua General Argolo, 337 apto 208
Telefone: 53 32722886 53 99887585
Pelotas/RS CEP: 96015 160
val@ufpel.tche.br; valrosamendes@uol.com.br

THE VISION OF THE PARENTS ON THE "PROGRAMA SEGUNDO TEMPO": ANALYSIS OF TWO COMMUNITIES OF THE CITY OF PELOTAS/RS

ABSTRACT

This research has as objective analyzes a public politics of the federal government, proposal and implemented by the Ministry of the Sport, to be developed at the schools and in the communities in the inverse shift of the students' regular study, entitled "Programa Segundo Tempo". In this article some are presented data of the study regarding the parents' perception about the children's participation in the "Programa Segundo Tempo" in the two investigated communities: Piracema and Botucatu. The

adopted methodology was based in the qualitative approach. The interest in accomplishing this research is arrested to the importance of the evaluation of public politics that serve as reference for new projects, given the limited actions in the section of sports and of leisure. The relevance of that analysis type is in its possibility of serving as subsidy for the definition of actions of public politics for the section. This study demonstrated that for the parents the "Programa Segundo Tempo" was a quite significant action, since it constituted access possibility at the same time to sport activities and leisure and the children's of the "street" removal. Away with this meaning for the participants of the program, it can be inferred that actions of that nature cannot be dependent of the rulers' political will, that check larger or smaller space in their government programs the those activities.

Word-key: public politics, parents, sport

IL VISION DES PARENTS SUR LE «Programa Segundo Tempo »: ANALYSE DE DEUX COMMUNAUTÉS DE LA VILLE DE PELOTAS/RS

RÉSUMÉ

Cette recherche a comme objectif analyse une politique publique du gouvernement fédéral, proposition et a rendu effectif par le Ministère du Sport, être développé aux écoles et dans les communautés dans le journée inverse de l'étude de l'habitué des étudiants, Programme intitulé «Segundo Tempo». Dans cet article quelques-uns sont présentés données de l'étude concernant la perception des parents au sujet de la participation des enfants dans le «Programa Segundo Tempo» dans les deux communautés enquêtées sur, voisinages Piracema et Botucatu. La méthodologie adoptée a été basée dans l'approche qualitative. L'intérêt dans accomplir cette recherche est arrêté à l'importance de l'évaluation de politique publiques que les servent comme référence pour les nouveaux projets, donné les actions limitées dans la section de sports et de loisir. La pertinence de ce type de l'analyse est dans possibilité de servir comme prime pour la définition d'actions de politique publiques pour la section. Cette étude a démontré que pour les parents le «Programa Segundo Tempo » était une action tout à fait considérable, depuis qu'il a constitué la possibilité de l'accès pour porter des activités et loisir en même temps et les enfants du "sortir de rue". Loin avec cette signification pour les participants du programme, il peut être inféré que les actions de cette nature ne peuvent pas être dépendantes de la volonté politique des souverains, ces vérifient le plus grand ou plus petit espace dans leur gouvernement programme le cet activités.

La mot clef : politique publique, parents, sport

LA VISIÓN DE LOS PADRES EN EL "PROGRAMA SEGUNDO TEMPO": EL ANÁLISIS DE DOS COMUNIDADES DE LA CIUDAD DE PELOTAS/RS

RESUMEN

Esta investigación tiene como el objetivo analiza una política pública del gobierno federal, propuesta y llevó a cabo por el Ministerio del Deporte, para ser desarrollado en las escuelas y en las comunidades en el turno inverso del estudio regular de los estudiantes, el Programa titulado "Segundo Tempo". En este articolo se presentan datos del estudio con respecto a la percepción de los padres sobre la participación de los niños en el "Programa Segundo Tempo" en las dos comunidades investigadas:Piracema y Botucatu. La metodología adoptada era basado en el acercamiento cualitativo. Se arresta el interés logrando esta investigación a la importancia de la evaluación de política pública que los sirven como la referencia para los nuevos proyectos, dado las acciones limitadas en la sección de deportes y de ocio. La relevancia de ese tipo del análisis está en la posibilidad del servir como el subsidio para la definición de acciones y de política pública para la sección. Este estudio demostró que para los padres el "Programa Segundo Tempo" era una acción bastante significante, desde que constituyó la posibilidad de acceso al mismo tiempo para lucir actividades y ocio y los niños del "callejero". Lejos con este significado para los participantes del programa, puede inferirse que las acciones de esa naturaleza no pueden ser dependientes del deseo político de los gobernantes, ese verifican el espacio más grande o más pequeño en sus programas gubernamentales el aquéllos las actividades.

Palabra-importante: la política pública, los padres, el deporte,

A VISÃO DOS PAIS SOBRE O PROGRAMA SEGUNDO TEMPO: ANÁLISE DE DUAS COMUNIDADES DA CIDADE DE PELOTAS/RS

RESUMO

Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo analisar uma política pública do governo federal, proposta e implementada pelo Ministério do Esporte, para ser desenvolvida nas escolas e nas comunidades no turno inverso de estudo regular dos alunos, intitulada Programa Segundo Tempo. Neste artigo são apresentados alguns dados do estudo referentes à percepção dos pais sobre a participação dos filhos no Programa Segundo Tempo nas duas comunidades investigadas, bairros Piracema e Botucatu. A metodologia adotada fundamentou-se na abordagem qualitativa. O interesse em realizar esta pesquisa prende-se à importância da avaliação de políticas públicas que sirvam de referência para novos projetos, dada as limitadas ações no setor de esportes e de lazer. A relevância desse tipo de análise está na sua possibilidade de servir de subsídio para a definição de ações e de (re)elaboração de políticas públicas para o setor. Este estudo demonstrou que para os pais o Programa Segundo Tempo foi uma ação bastante significativa, já que constituía ao mesmo tempo possibilidade de acesso a atividades de esporte e lazer e afastamento dos filhos da "rua". Embora com este significado para os participantes do programa, pode-se inferir que ações dessa natureza não podem ficar dependentes da vontade política dos governantes, que conferem maior ou menor espaço nos seus programas de governo a essas atividades.

Palavras-chave: política pública, pais, esporte.