70 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE SPORT LEISURE IN BRAZIL

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INTRODUCTION

Public administration in the sport leisure is an ample subject that makes possible some boardings. We can analyze it under a sociological, historical look, politician, administrative, legal, among others. We also believe that for if dealing with a sufficiently ample subject, at this moment it will need a clipping. For these reasons we would like to point out that the quarrels on the subject are not depleted here. We initiate a quarrel that will have to be extended and to be part of day-by-day of the professionals and the intellectuals of the area of the sport leisure.

Our text will be directed in the following way: first we will argue some sources that argue the promotional State while of social politics, amongst them the sport leisure; at as a moment we will say on the intervention of the Brazilian State in the sport leisure through a brief historical story; later we will bring the vision of some important Brazilian authors in the area of the sport leisure in what the public administration says respect; e finally we will weave the considerações final.

THE PROMOTIONAL STATE WHILE OF SOCIAL POLITICS

The raised factors as determinative of the intervention of the State in the field of the sport are several leisure. Comumente we observe politicians and managers, beyond some authors, speaking on the importance of the sport leisure for the society, justifying the performance of the public power in this sector.

However, these justifications for times if show maken a mistake. The sport and the leisure acquire an utilitarian contour normally: sport leisure to move away young from the crime and the drugs; sport leisure to fight the violence; sport leisure to finish with prostitution. In other chances the sport leisure acquires a assistencialista character, through the donation of uniforms, awarding and other goods related to the sport leisure on the part of the politicians and managers.

Still it lacks to one better interpretation of the sensible Real of the sport leisure for great part of the people. We agree to Linhales (2001), when the author criticizes the utilitarian and assistencialistas contours of the sport leisure, in detriment of the coherent direction amplest and of the sport leisure: a right of all. In Brazil, this right is guaranteed in the Federal Constitution of 1988 and consists in the mission of the Ministry of the Sport: "… guaranteeing to the Brazilian population the gratuitous access to the practical esportiva, quality of life and human development".

In the text "Games of the Politics, Games of the sport: subsidies to the reflection on politics for the esportivo sector", Linhales (2001), beyond characterizing the sport leisure as right of all, develops in this work a referencial theoretician-metodológico who can mark out with buoys some studies on the subject. The text basically presents the theoretical formularization of the public administration and its possible joints between the formation of the State and the sport. The theoretical referencial is constructed in 4 sources of public administration defended (ALBERT apud LINHALES, 2001) and described to follow:

1 - Funcionalista Pluralista

"The pluralistas of the funcionalista source argue that the processes of urbanization and industrialization generate ruptures in the communal bonds of solidarity, and justify, from then on, the necessity of the social politics. The action of the State is conceived as a social guardianship to the individuals and must possess a preventive and sistêmico character, of form that guarantees the good functioning of the society". (LINHALES, 2001, p. 44)

2 - Conflitualista Pluralista

"The performance of the public sector in the social area has for objective the equalização of the imperfections of the market. Social politics appear as necessary strategies to the establishment of the citizenship, understood here as inevitable product of the development of the modern society." (LINHALES, 2001, p. 45)

3 - Funcionalista marxist

"The especificidade of the marxist source funcionalista this in the argument of that the state intervention by means of social politics has for goal to guarantee the fortalecimento of the market and the reprodução of the work force, using, for isoo, public systems of transparency." (LINHALES, 2001, p. 46-47)

4 - Conflitualista marxist

"In another direction, the source of conflitualista marxist matrix (or neomarxista) will argue that the understanding of the action of the state in the social sector cannot directly be deduced of the socioeconômica structure. Without losing of sight the structural aspects that command the capitalist societies, this source privileges the relations of stopped conflitivas forces between the different social segments. In this direction, the institutionalization of one determined sector of social politics always is understood as resultant of problems and social demands, that gain legitimacy from pressures and organization of the diligent classroom, or from initiatives of the dominant elites in defense of its proper one to be able." (LINHALES, 2001, p. 48)

This theoretical referencial constructed to understand the sources of the public administration, establishes possibilities of analysis between relation the formation of the State and the sport leisure. These and other boardings finish marking out with buoys the quarrel on the intervention it Been in the scope it sport leisure. We will not take part in none of them, therefore we agree to Elias, when the author places that the theories must be only the starting point to the quarrel in set with the empirical data and social a form not to try to explain the process in all its complexity.

THE INTERVENTION OF THE STATE IN THE SPORT LEISURE IN BRAZIL

The history of the participation more effective of the State in the organization of the sport in Brazil had beginning in

1 "Art. 2º the sport, as right individual, has as base the principles of: [...] V - of the social right, characterized for the duty of the State in fomenting the practical esportivas and not-deeds of division formal".
2 BRAZIL. Decree N. 3,199 of April of 1941. It all establishes the bases of organization of the sports in the country.
3 MEZZADRI, 2000, p. 77.
4 VALENTE, Edison. *Perspectivas históricas do movimento Esporte Para Todos no Brasil.*
5 CAVICHIOLLI, 2004.

1937, when, by intermediary of Law n º 378, of 13 of March of 1937, was created the Division of Physical Education of the Ministry of the Education and Culture.

The great change, however, happened at the beginning of the decade of 1940, when nº 3,199/41 was approved the Law, in a period of Dictatorship of president Getúlio known Vargas as Been New. This law intervened directly with the estruturação of the sport in Brazil, contributing in three basic points of the esportiva structure: the regulation of the esportivas entities; the definition of the function of the Brazilian State front to the sport; e the indication of as to manage the practical esportivas. We speak here only in sport, therefore the quarrel on leisure not yet occurred at this time. This quarrel on the leisure alone if initiated effectively in the end of the decade of 1960 and beginning of the decade of 1970 in Brazil.

The transference of the liberal model of administration, consisting until the end of the decade of 1920, for the model centraliser intervened directly with the life of the individuals. The State became an active agent in the organization politics, social and economic of the society.

The sport that until then was organized and developed without a more direct interference of the public power, passes to be centered, with the government managing and regulating of bureaucratic form the actions of the individuals.

In the decades that had followed the sport continued if to develop under the guardianship of the State and supported by the 1941 legislation. In elapsing of the decade of 1970 the proposals for the sport had been if becoming each time more including and the State each more present time in the life of the individuals. In the end of the decade of 1970, the proposal governmental well was delineated, enclosing great part of the segments of the society, either in the pertaining to school scope, of the free time or high competition.

A determinative point for the consolidation of the State while great organizador of the national sport occurred when, in middle of the decade of 1970, during the government of the Military dictatorship, under presidency of General Ernesto Geisel, a new referring legislation to them was created practises esportivas, through the promulgation of the Federal Law nº and the 6,251/75 Decree nº 80,228/77, that they had instituted the National Politics of Development of the Physical Education and Sport. The esportiva structure, one more time, was articulated of authoritarian form, having as base the centralization of the actions in the practical esportivas, reaffirming the legislation of the decade of 1940.

According to Valente, the Physical Education and the sports, until the decade of 1970 in Brazil, had as main practical space of its school, and these were developed in the molds of the competition and normally based in the election of most skillful. With the end of the "economic miracle" and the establishment of more flexible structures of being able, the decade of 1970 in Brazil if characterized for one politics of distensão, if compared with the previous decade. The popular participation in communitarian organizations if becomes active more, appearing alternative attempts of popular organization.

In this context, the speech involving the sport and the leisure presented other concerns. The increase of the popular participation and the isolated initiatives constructed by the communities make possible differentiated speeches, that if they had reflected in the formation of the professional of Fisical Education. At this moment the quarrel on the leisure starts to appear next to quarrel of the sport, already with a ampler perspective.

The next step in the direction to the biggest autonomy of the individuals front to the actions of the State with regard to the sport occurred with the Federal Constitution of 1988, that it deeply modified the agreement on the sport and the relation between the esportiva structure and the development of the society and the individuals. In contrast of the esportiva legislation of the decade of 1970, that the 1941 legislation was conceptually very next, the Constitution of 1988 opened way for the autonomy of the half esportivo front to the State.

It was in the beginning of the decade of 1990, more specifically in 1993, that a new regulation for the sport entered in validity. The Federal Law nº 8,672, of 06 of July of 1993, known as Law Zico, consolidated some of the changes gifts in the Federal Constitution of 1988.

Already the Federal Law nº 9,615, of 24 of March of 1998, known as Law Pelé, has very great a conceptual proximity the Law Zico. In the truth it was plus a step in the direction of the biggest autonomy of individuals and Institutions before the State, and in the professional treatment given to the sport of high income.

The Law Pelé reaffirms a basic characteristic of the present sport in the Federal Constitution of 1988, that it is the characterization of the sport while a right of individuo and to have of the State: "Art. 2º the sport, as right individual, has as base the principles of: [...] V - of the social right, characterized for the duty of the State in fomenting the practical esportivas and not-deeds of division".

Practical the porting one for carrying people of deficiencies also is foreseen in the Law Pelé in the article 5°, however, this express Law the necessity of the elaboration of project of promotion of this practical.

Still, to approach the subject sport and leisure for carriers of deficiencies we find in Decree n º. 3298 of 20 of December of 1999 that it praises the stimulaton to the ways and facilitation it exercise practical them of porting activities between people with representative deficiency and its entities. To this respect we make the mention on the paper of the State in not only guaranteeing the practical one of activities by means of legislações, but, over all the access they. If it cannot deny that the regulation makes possible the operacionalização of that already it had foreseen in the Federal Constitution of 1988.

This was a brief historical story on the intervention of the State in Brazil in the scope of the sport leisure. We will now pass to argue the point of view of some important Brazilian authors in the scope of the sport leisure on the paper of the public politics in this area.

THE PERSPECTIVE OF BRAZILIAN AUTHORS ON THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPORT LEISURE

To say of the perspective of some Brazilian authors in the public administration of the sport leisure, we must in sending the decade to them of 1970, bara to search to understand with more depth the point of view of these authors. It is in this period that the sport leisure passes to be dicutido with more depth in Brazil. One more time, it dates the amplitude of the subject, we will go to delimit the authors to be argued. We will stop our quarrel on the basis of the Brazilian authors Luiz Otávio de Camargo and Nelson Carvalho Marcellino, data its pioneirismo and importance for the studies of the sport leisure in Brazil.

Luis Otávio de Lima Camargo was guided in its thesis of Doutorado in Sciences of the Education, carried through in the University of Sorbonne-Paris V, for French sociologist Jofre Dumazedier. The initiative in studying the questions controversies around the leisure must itself to a large extent to the stimulatons received from another author of the area, Renato Requixa, on directly to the SESC and its old head, to who flame of pioneer of the studies on the leisure in the Brasil.

Camargo uses in its publications on the leisure concepts and definitions proposals for Dumazedier. Its quarrel on

6 BRAZIL. Law nº 9,615, of 24 of March of 1998. It institutes general norms on sport and it gives other steps.
7 The French sociologist has some books published in Brazil.
8 CAVICHIOLLI, 2004, p. 58.
9 *Ibid,* p. 76.
10 MARCELLINO, 2001, p. 13.

funny leisure around the work concept, as when arguing the compensatory function of the leisure in relation to the work. It believes that the leisure can function as tool to modify the structure of the routine in the work and the School. The leisure would be a form of trasnformar, improving the capitalist system.

For Camargo, the leisure politics must be worried in more democratizing the refined forms of leisure, as well as contributing for the practical fan. The education would have to assure an important paper in the stimulaton and in the development of the activities of leisure and the principles of the leisure they would have to mark out with buoys the life human being, having as ample field of learning the activities developed for the cultural animation. It affirms in transcorrer of its research the necessity to place the politics of the leisure in the context of deep changes in the values and of the practical activities of leisure, that occur in transcorrer of day-by-day of the society as consequence of the technological and economic changes. From then on, all effort is centered in the politics of the leisure to educate the human beings in the direction to take off the biggest advantage of the different chances of leisure and if to adjust to the new conditions propitiated for the technological and economic changes.

Nelson Carvalho Marcellino, in turn, is permitted in Social Sciences, master in Philosophy of the Education and doctor in Education for the Unicamp. He was professor per many years of the Department of Studies of the Leisure of the College of Physical Education of the Unicamp, until if to retire.

Marcellino criticizes the funcionalistas visões that reduce the leisure for a vision repairman of the work or that they become it a way of life to be followed. Marcellino emphasizes that the activities have that to be along with the fights for the democratization (quantitative and qualitative), contributing effectively for the overcoming of the specific contradictions of this area, and thus these could only contribute for the solutions most including of the social life.

The leisure in the public politics, according to Marcellino, normally is faced as reliable of tasks. The situation if aggravates when the trend not to promote the Inter-relationship with other sectors - education, urbanism, health - is confirmed. The public politics, according to author, must be directed to all the population, thinking about the diverse social times. In this in case that, the elaboration of the public politics passes for the reorganization of the urban transport, urbanization, health, reduction of the hours of working. Marcellino nails the participation accomplishes of all the population, but in special of the diligent classroom: "However, existing interclasses social must be considered prioritizing the attendance to the diligent classroom".

CONCLUSIONS

In this text we brought some elements for the quarrel of the public administration of the sport leisure in Brazil. For in such a way, we tell some perspectives of quarrel of the intervention of the State in the social politics, in special in the sport leisure; some data on the description of the intervention of the State in the sport and leisure in Brazil; e finally the quarrel of some important Brazilian authors on the perspectives with regard to the public politics of sport leisure.

As conclusion we have that this subject can on the basis of argued some theoretical boardings and perspectives. This is the starting point for the quarrel and intervention of the public power in the sport leisure. We do not have to search here imediatistas solutions or from our positioning politician. But yes to initiate a quarrel that must be deepened and be spread out in the scope of the professionals and managers of sport leisure.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE SPORT LEISURE IN BRAZIL

Abstract

Public administration in the sport leisure is an ample subject that makes possible some boardings. In this text we carry through a clipping that determined the structure of the text: first we present some sources that argue the promotional State while of social politics, amongst them the sport leisure, using the referencial of Linhales (2001); at as a moment we say on the intervention of the Brazilian State in the sport leisure through a brief historical story, since the decade of 1930 until the current

moment; e later we brought the vision of some Brazilian authors (given to its pioneirismo and importance) in the area of the sport leisure in what the public administration says respect.

Word-key: public administration, sport, leisure.

ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE DES LOISIRS DE SPORT AU BRÉSIL

Rèsumé

L'administration publique dans les loisirs de sport est un sujet suffisant qui fait possible quelques boardings. En ce texte nous réalisons une coupure qui a déterminé la structure du texte: d'abord nous présentons quelques sources qui discutent l'état promotionnel tandis que de la politique sociale, parmi elles les loisirs de sport, en utilisant le referencial de Linhales (2001); à comme moment nous disons sur l'intervention de l'état brésilien dans les loisirs de sport par une brève histoire historique, depuis la décennie de 1930 jusqu'au moment courant; e plus tard nous avons apporté la vision de quelques auteurs brésiliens (donnés à son pioneirismo et importance) dans le secteur des loisirs de sport dans ce que l'administration publique indique le respect.

Mot-clef : administration publique, sport, loisirs

ADMINISTRACIÓN PÚBLICA DEL OCIO DEL DEPORTE EN EL BRASIL

Resumen

La administración pública en el ocio del deporte es un tema amplio que hace posible algunos boardings. En este texto llevamos con un truncamiento que determinó la estructura del texto: primero presentamos algunas fuentes que discutan el estado promocional mientras que de política social, entre ella el ocio del deporte, usando el referencial de Linhales (2001); en como momento decimos en la intervención del estado brasileño en el ocio del deporte con una breve historia histórica, desde la década de 1930 hasta el momento actual; e trajimos más adelante la visión de algunos autores brasileños (dados a su pioneirismo e importancia) en el área del ocio del deporte en lo que dice la administración pública respecto.

Palabra-llave: administración pública, deporte, ocio.

GESTÃO PÚBLICA DO ESPORTE LAZER NO BRASIL

Resumo

Gestão pública no esporte lazer é um tema amplo que possibilita várias abordagens. Neste texto realizamos um recorte que determinou a estrutura do texto: primeiramente apresentamos algumas vertentes que discutem o Estado enquanto promotor de políticas sociais, dentre elas o esporte lazer, utilizando o referencial de Linhales (2001); num segundo momento falamos sobre a intervenção do Estado brasileiro no esporte lazer através de um breve relato histórico, desde a década de 1930 até o momento atual; e posteriormente trouxemos a visão de alguns autores brasileiros (dado seu pioneirismo e importância) na área do esporte lazer no que diz respeito a gestão pública.

Palavras-chave: gestão pública, esporte, lazer.