126 - THE STATE AND THE SPORT: TWO MOVEMENTS, TWO RELATIONS

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1 - Introduction.

Before was restrict to the practices and representations spheres about its function, the sportive phenomenon in contemporary has had its area in expand investigation, becoming object in studies, when extended its observation sphere, it get close to others discussions as that relatives to communication, marketing, administration and, fundamentally to our case, the politic area. That way, this article has for objective analyses, in the contemporary politic theory, the actuation of the Brazilian state in the elaboration, systematization, implementation and offers in the public politics about sport and leisure in two movements, the first, before the constitution promulgation in 1988, time that the offers the politics in this area was work and prior of the national government; and the second, after constitution, when we had these politics transfer to the cities.

To develops this analyses first of all we will go to do some considerations about the relation between sport, society and politic. After, we will see some social aspects in the contemporary sport. Then, we will go to treat at the first moment, and the second and in the end, some finally considerations about the relation between sport and state.

2 - First Consideration about the relation sport-politic-society

The politic-ideal model ascension had base in the freedom perspectives show the consolidation of a social organization oriented by distinct principles differents than the principles that states models, and establishes to the politic relation, a another dimension to the state, that assume protagonism between the politics institutions fomenting the changes between the right duties and the social duties, as the elaboration did by public power that in time redefine which are the responsibilities differents in the first place.

This is common and expect inside the functioning logic in the modern societies, the societies have a base in individualism values and hierarchy and they are involve by feelings of subjectivity valorization, finishing for normalize that some institutions fulfill functions at a moment and do not had more need in exert in other. These things, the social relations, and the State became more tenuous, less rigid.

In real this scene reflects the reformulation in the same concept of State: if the transition of a traditional model, oriented by principles in the hierarchy and desiquality, define the state as one of the principal social institutions, in other side do not hindered the sucessives reformulation in their concepts (Evans, 1993).

In this way the liberal model conservative in the XVIII century, occurred a democrative liberal, in XIX, and this one allows the develops of a State with social well-being in the XX century. In the central of this occurred reformulations and reconcepts have crucial questions to modern politic debate: as guarantee, through the State, the social freedom and equality, and more, which is the modern state personage?

The politic literature pointed to a crisis in the supplier state, well-administrator state, and the conservative old orientations become stronger and express by the label "neoliberal" (Draibe & Henrique, 1988), oriented equal to the social politics proposition and objectives.

In the scene, how observe the sport politic?

Before this, to consider who is the politic sport we should observe in first place who is the sport.

Increase in the social relations diversity is the principal responsible by the civilization process, as Elias (1994,1992), only keeping the relations with others humans being the person develop for complete in his all life, getting not only the physics maturity, but also the psicologic maturity.

The civilization process, make an ampliation in the social functions, and for consequence (and especially where the urbanization is more present) the relations become restricts, that is, the characteristic in individualism become present. This occur because has a centralization in functions as protection and tensions control, and do not being the local groups the responsible for this actions, diminishing the persons dependency in relation to the group. However, with urbanization rise the person's spatial and social mobility and diminishing the needs in adaptation of their behavior to the group's life, doing that more and more happened this individualism.

The individualization tends to provoke an attempt in general control about affection and instincts by persons, occur the sensation in exist without relation with others components in society.

In this way, the public politics in sport and leisure could be an instrument civilization and for consequence, at the same time to put out the desires and be a social tension control. This because has the ability in to propitiate contact between persons and social groups, favoring the civilization process while diminishes the isolation provocateur by the nature individuality for this process.

And to Brazil, despite in do not present in the speech and academics studies as reference politics to promotion of social equality. Is especially relevant we observed the personage that assume in Brazilian society, after 1970.

In this way, accompaniment in the social politics course in Brazil under the optic in the sport and leisure politic allow to us understand, in a limit, the politic orientations to sportive questions, as to the ideal sport personage.

3 - The sport in contemporary society.

The treatment given to the relation between sport and society vary in relation to the area and theory that we use. In this text we use the contributions of anthropology and the sport sociology, where the relation between sport and society is analyses, principally, after the perspective in social relation and/or culture diversity.

The social relation, as descript by Weber, should be understood as an interaction between two persons and a group and between two groups. In this way, the analyses possibilities of this arrangement with the sport world are many. We wish salient the stream relation existent between the players (ideals) and the twisted, or yet, between the players and the coat and controllers, and the relation existent between the persons in a society marked out with buoys by sport passions.

The social relation occur by sport assume, in this way, a centrality inside the strategies in connivance in the Brazilian society. Observed that two persons can not know each other, but a simple comment about the games in the last weekend, or the

visualization in a journal cover with this information could star a good conversation between two or more persons. This social interaction could to reach airs more dramatic or in the dramatization (DaMatta, 1991), when we observed, in a dialogue, two persons that cheer to rival teams or that play together recently. We affirm the recently because with the spend of the time this interactions tend to lose their symbolic character (Bourdieu, 1990) and are replace by others more recent.

About the culture diversity we have that the sport in Brazil transmits the characteristics, values and meanings about Brazilian culture. In this way could and should be as multiple, many apply the term multicultural (McLaren, 1997). However, the sport transmits our values, this occur because in it we observed and lived a theatre stage of that was what the society values as culture elements (DaMatta, 1991).

Values as the superation are treat in the sportive sphere, others as belong, collectivity, respect to the rules, the meritocracy, and the motion of identity are always strengthened in the sportive fields and in the sport in general.

The culture conception, as treat by Geertz (1994), after the notion of a many meanings, brings the multiplicity of possibilities that we have to relation between sport and culture. The pernambucano can observed a despotizes situation with differents meanings than others twisted or spectators in the rest of the country.

As the social relations as the culture diversity are contemporary categories of society comprehension, in this way when we analyses the sport after its implications, the we interpret more deeply the sports social function in modernity, and in the Brazilian society. This can be a fertile interesting key to we extend the comprehension of the cause in living breathing this phenomenon.

4 - The first moment...

Look the state and its social responsibility of offers the sport and leisure bring obligatorily the need in to point out what state we are talking about. In the recent history case of Brazilian state, we could devide this relation after a spot: the 1988 constitution, the point the end of the first period that we go to talk about.

With the second world-wide war end, we had in the world a feelings wave with the promotion of social well-being by the governing, this politics were known as Welfare State. At this moment than states pass to centralize to the promotion in general form to get some betters conditions to the population. The center of this action was the agreement that the universal politics solved all the problems, even that ones with character or specify demand. This occurs with health area, education, work, habitation, and was not different in relation to sport and leisure.

Brazil, following a world-wide tendency, did its home's duties and created in 70 decade the program called Sport for all (EPT). The program was created in this form to get inside the world-wide scene of universe politics. In Brazil the militaries had the power and this give a specify to universe politics created.

The EPT had as objective developed the next aspects: leisure, health, community development, social integration, patriotism, cities humanization, nature valorization, adds to sportive practice, add to sportive organizative and valorization for the community service (MED, 1978).

- structure (team, local): Involving all community by an action of the community lieder; utilization of monitors ("sportive volunteers") and/or teachers to orientation in activities; celebrative dates and national holidays utilization to allow the participation of all (multitude promotion); sport and leisure realization in the streets, vacations colony and matches. Decentralization of the promotions, stimulating the conjugation of sportive activities typical in those places with national awarding. Motivation with fundamental elements, after the strategies as competition, premiation in activities with this elements, agglomeration of many persons, proposal in activities that allows the participation oh all.

Improvisation during the activities and with the materials (utilization at the place), "count with the collaboration and creativity of communication".

Despite in determinates moments point local activities or that respect characteristics and habits as the peteca, malha, etc... This politic should be seeing as universal politic. The existent of an objective relative to patriotism, point to a civil responsibility vision, and person's duties to the nation, typical thought in this national moment.

In this way, the politics in this moment were universal politic, general. They believed in reach the equality after the rule in being all equals and had similar needs.

5 - The second moment…

The utilization of the 1988 constitution as an initial spot to this period allows us to focus in the changed in the responsibilities of offers the public's politics of leisure and sport.

The politics in the cities brought a new responsibility to the cities, even which in the practice, in the years, this action develops in a slow form and is not always with so much autonomy in relation to national government.

The bases to this process oh politics in the cities should be found by the perspective of decentralization that is result of a process not recent, Garcia (1995) did mention to three stimulated powers to this debate stayed in Brazil: first, the pressure that states and cities came to doing since the 1970 decade end about Brazilian state to the attainment of a bigger autonomy in front to the state centralism; second, the social movement organization that establish the specifies reividications one part of the social politics to resolution in the local questions resolutions, as sanitation, education and health, and as Garcia, the States directions to adoption an neoliberal Brazilian state introduces minimums state where the union is responsible for some questions. This last opinion is specially shared by Sato (1993) which the impulse to decentralization should be found in the well-being state crises and in the sense, the decentralization could be understood as a "cushioning mattress" (Sato, 1993:10) to delegate power to local politics would minimize the responsibilities about the "neo-liberal politic condition" (Garcia, 1995).

In Brazil the discussion about this assume politic status with 14988 constitutions - the citizen - that pass officially to foresee a bigger autonomy to cities and states; and in the 1990 decade, under the label of politics in the cities it passed to orient the social politics, intruding deeply changes in the economy (Garcia, 1995).

In general form, we establish in this way a kind of democratization local specie, give credit to proposal in politics in cities and the capacity of, when to introduce autonomy high levels in the local politic, develop the democratic relations, get stronger the negotiation and the representative system.

"*It is capable to the local government the intern promotion to the city endows to its inhabitants ´civil patrimony`, in the sense in belong, in collective wish in participation and the trust and belief in urbe future. (...) the local government promoter should do, in a great measure, stimulating and oriented the population energy in direction to a collective well-being and the civil connivance*" (Castells e Borja, 1996).

In that way, two decades after the politics in the cities perspective being official, attempt analyses the principal consequences and impact in this subject, once in the same way that the politics in the cities allow the development of local auto government, in the other side, stimulate the creation of a no conventional relation to the establish of a common well, as example

the establish the relations between the local private institutions and/ or stranger government, that way as the partnership between the cities to the development social economic common. (Dias, 1996)

In this sense, the case of the politics in the cities about the sport show the unfolding of an moment that get started in first place to the cases of education and health system.

In the sport and leisure politic case we had in this moment the biggest advances, in instead the state had organized and passed to exist a specific ministry to the sport. In fist place this ministry was extraordinary and after became fixed. Its philosophy following the normative orientation of a decentralized was offer to north, to act simulative and in many times financier of state and cities politics. Some actions should being in the national gestation, between them the promote two sport national conferences with the intention in create a sport national letter. In this way appear the cheer statute and the law pass.

In the fist period, the politics passed to have a privative vision, where believe that the same can be take to the diminish in the desiquality, but are differents and should be treat in a different form, the group need is not the need of other, then the politics should saw this specifities.

6 - The final considerations

With this moment of changed through 88 constitution and with pressure in the health stages and the education for the decentralization and politics in the cities, we had a changed in the vision of the State in front of the offers and implantation of sport and leisure politics.

In the first moment, the sport and leisure politics had a general profile, universe; follow by the orientation to others government politics.

In the second moment, we had the politics inclination to particularities in the social groups. With this passed to have in the schedule, the creation and implementation of exclusives politics, (to the idle age, to carrier of special necessities, to pregnant women, to the country persons, to the rest in general, etc) that respect the particularities. The logic of politics in the cities was to take care of the prerogative that passed to exist in Brazilian society.

Despite that we can have these actions in politics and the spheres of the state pointed in the education and health area, what shows to the leisure and sport area, they have too much to develop. In general form, the cities still need an administrative and physical infrastructure capable in develop satisfaction in the principals functions of sport and leisure politics, to give the equality and the opportunity to the sports and leisure to all cities.

Almost always their politic are volunteers, discontinue and only to the election, without any bigger worried with the aspects relative to see the specificity and promote the equality in rights, or yet, the opportunities.

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THE STATE AND THE SPORT: TWO MOVEMENTS, TWO RELATIONS

Summary

Before was restrict to the spheres in practice and social representations about its function, the sportive phenomenon in the contemporary is having the investigation expand, becoming study object, when they extend its observation sphere, approximated to others discussions as those relatives to the communication areas, marketing, administration and fundamentally to our case, the politic area. That way, this article has for objective analyses, in the contemporary politic theory, the actuation of the Brazilian state in the elaboration, systematization, implementation and offers in the public politics about sport and leisure in two movements, the first, before the constitution promulgation in 1988, time that the offers the politics in this area was work and prior of the national government; and the second, after constitution, when we had these politics transfer to the cities. At the first moment, the politics about leisure and sport had a general profile, universe; follow the orientation of other government politics. At the second moment, we had the politics inclination to the particularities in the social groups. The logic of the politics in the cities was in see this prerogative that passed to exist in Brazilian society. In a general form, the cities still need an administrative and physics infrastructure, capable in develops satisfactory the principal functions in leisure and sport politics, to propitiate the equality in opportunities to the sport and leisure to all cities. Almost always the politics irregular discontinue and only to the elections, without any other worried with aspects relative to see the specifities and promoting the equality in the rights and opportunities.

Key - word: sport-state; public politics; politics in the cities.

ÉTAT ET SPORT: DEUX MOMENTS, DEUX RELATIONS

Résumé

Autrefois le fonctionnement du sport était contraint à la sphère des pratiques et de representations sociales mais aujourd'hui le phénomène sportif est un domaine de recherche très ample et il s'agit d'un des sujets d'études les plus amples et se trouve proche de la communication sociale, du marketing, de la gestion et surtout dans le domaine de la politique. Le but de cet article est d'analyser le rôle de l'État brésilien par rapport à l'élaboration, systématisation et mis en œuvre de politiques publiques au sport et au loisir en deux moments : avant et après la Carte Constitutionnelle de 1988. Avant 1988 la politique sportive était au domaine du gouvernement national et à partir de cette année-là la politique sportive est devenu un sujet municipal. Au début les politiques publiques de sport et de loisir avaient un profil général, universel comme d´autres politiques du gouvernement national. Au deuxième moment on a pu observer la tendance de politiques aux particularités des groupes sociaux. La municipalisation des politiques sportives fut la réponse aux aspirations de la société brésilienne. D'une façon générale manquent encore aux mairies d'infra-structure physique et de gestion. Jusqu'au présent les mairies ne sont pas capables de développer de façon satisfaisante les principales fonctions des politiques de sport et de loisir pour promouvoir l'égalité d'oportunités à tous ses citoyens. Souvent ces politiques sont sans continuité et avec d'objectifs uniquement par rapport au prochain scrutin sans aucune préoccupation aux spécificités et à la promotion de l'égalité des droits et d'oportunités.

Mots clés: État-sport, politiques publiques, municipalisation

EL ESTADO Y EL DEPORTE: DOS MOMENTOS, DOS RELACIONES

Resume

El fenómeno deportivo, antes restringido a la esfera de las prácticas y representaciones sociales sobre su funcionamiento, en la contemporaneidad sufre una expansión como área de investigación, tonándose objeto de estudios que, al ampliaren sus esferas de observación lo aproximan de otras discusiones, tales como aquellas relativas a los áreas de comunicación, marketing, administración e, fundamentalmente en este caso, a la política. Así, este artigo tiene como objetivo analizar, a la luz de la teoría política contemporánea, la actuación del Estado brasileño en lo que dice respeto a la elaboración, sistematización, implementación y oferta de políticas públicas del deporte y ocio en dos momentos: el primero-aquél anterior a la promulgación de la Constitución de 1988, época en que la oferta de políticas en esta área era de incumbencia prioritaria del gobierno federal; e el segundo-pos Constitución, cuando tuvimos la municipalización de tales políticas. En el primer momento, las políticas de Deporte y Ocio tenían un perfil general, universal, siguiendo la orientación de las demás políticas de gobierno. En el según momento, tenemos a inclinación de las políticas para las particularidades de los grupos sociales. La lógica de la municipalización fue justamente para atender a esta prerrogativa que pasó a existir en la sociedad brasileña. De una manera general, los municipios todavía carecen de una infraestructura administrativa y física capaz de desarrollar satisfactoriamente las principales funciones de las políticas del deporte y ocio, propiciar la igualdad de oportunidades al deporte y ocio a todos los municipios. Casi siempre sus políticas son irregulares, descontinuadas, y apenas de cuño electoral, sin una preocupación mayor con aspectos relacionados a atender especificidades y promover la igualdad de derecho, o aún, de oportunidades.

Palabras claves: estado-deporte, políticas públicas, municipalización.

ESTADO E O ESPORTE: DOIS MOMENTOS, DUAS RELAÇÕES

Resumo

Antes restrito à esfera das práticas e representações sociais sobre seu funcionamento, o fenômeno esportivo na contemporaneidade vem tendo sua área de investigação expandida, tornando-se objeto de estudos que, ao ampliarem sua esfera de observação, o aproximam de outras discussões tais como aquelas relativas as áreas de comunicação, marketing, administração e, fundamentalmente para nosso caso, a área política. Assim, este artigo tem por objetivo analisar, à luz da teoria política contemporânea, a atuação do Estado brasileiro no que diz respeito a elaboração, sistematização, implementação e oferecimento de políticas públicas de esporte e lazer em dois momentos: o primeiro, aquele anterior à promulgação da constituição de 1988, época em que o oferecimento de políticas nesta área era de incumbência prioritariamente do governo federal; e o segundo, pós-Constituição, quando tivemos a municipalização de tais políticas. No primeiro momento, as políticas de Esporte e Lazer tinham um perfil geral, universal, seguindo a orientação das outras políticas de governo. No segundo momento, temos a inclinação das políticas para as particularidades dos grupos sociais. A lógica da municipalização foi justamente para atender a esta prerrogativa que passou a existir na sociedade brasileira. De uma forma geral, os municípios ainda carecem de uma infra-estrutura administrativa e física, capaz de desenvolver satisfatoriamente as principais funções das políticas de esporte e lazer, propiciar a igualdade de oportunidade ao esporte e lazer a todos os munícipes. Quase sempre suas políticas são irregulares, descontinuas e apenas de cunho eleitoreiro, sem uma maior preocupação com aspectos relacionados a atender especificidades e promover a igualdade de direitos, ou ainda, de oportunidades.

Palavras-chave: estado-esporte, políticas públicas, municipalização.