

170 - LEISURE SPACES: RIGHT OF CITIZEN AND OBLIGATION PUBLIC – RESEARCH ON PARK JACQUES DA LUZ FILHO, MORENINHAS SUBURB – CAMPO GRANDE (MS).

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INTRODUCTION

Leisure fits the rights and social guarantees provided to citizens. The protection that the law reaches across the world level, when the rise of the citizen as a subject of rights and duties in the common good has become the primary function of the state.

Among the legal instruments that give this right to citizens, internationally, may be mentioned the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). Nationally, the Federal Constitution (1988) and the Children and Adolescents (1990).

In all the complexity of human behavior in their social, leisure allows expressions of desire, fear, courage and spontaneity. When inserted in the cultural context can interact in developing cognitive, affective, creative, socio-emotional, volitional, and even in daily habits. (BURGOS, GAYA, 2001).

To meet this need for recreation, population, without much choice just linking leisure games and sports activities, arts and recreational activities during free time. In addition, leisure only becomes present in our lives, if they are broken some barriers such as lack of interest, differences between gender, age, economic hardship and, especially, the lack of space, that due to sprawl the urban area, meant that few places were reserved for the game, making them far from the majority population. However, the space shortage is further aggravated by the violence that resides in most of the public spaces (MARCELLINO, 2002).

Above all, leisure does not become a law but a necessity, can not be seen as an imposition but a breakthrough is making a living and not just another idea. (FERREIRANETO, 2001).

Another important factor is the involvement of a professional to help leisure activities, because these professionals can and should guide and prevent mishaps that may occur in these practices, creating a climate of affection and concern for people who do. Ferreira Neto (2001, p.102) states that "not enough space, the objects (...), it is necessary to ensure the possibilities of expression needs to move in a climate affective convenient.

Well, without much choice, leisure is restricted to people with a social level more accessible. Social inequality affects even at school, bringing an unequal access to leisure, defined as interclass social barriers. (MARCELLINO, 2002).

However, many factors such as stress, lack of time and emotional instability, make the pleasure to be replaced by other activities that are not beneficial to physical health. In part, this occurs by:

Excessive body immobility, due to a lack too sedentary, accompanied in most cases, a policy very commercialized leisure that attracts the individual passive pleasures and vain. (FERREIRANETO 2001, p.101).

Therefore it is necessary to review the policies of leisure as well as deployment and maintenance of spaces for this practice. Although regarded as a legal right and recognized as a component of culture, several factors are restricting the opportunities for recreation at all ages, including childhood. This, the author has done with the creation of a captive audience to television, where he ends up losing the social environment, our population becoming increasingly stressed and closed to new friendships.

Therefore we chose the Municipal Park Jacques da Luz as a reference, as a park with a sports complex that offered many options and leisure facilities by the end of 2006, both artistic and sports including swimming pools for swimming and gymnastics, sports square covered and uncovered with some types of sports, jogging path, meeting with cultural classes in painting, guitar, among others, a gymnasium, a venue for major events and a center for the elderly by encouraging leisure social life.

Since this park administrative responsibility of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, it was developed free activities offered by the University for Development of the State and Pantanal Region - UNIDERP in partnership with Manoel de Barros to the patrons of this park, the public mostly resident in the vicinity thereof and is located in a neighborhood of lower middle class with a large number of population - about 20 thousand inhabitants.

However, with the decentralization of all state parks in early 2007, the activities through the month of August of the same have not been reset, we aim to review all the changes in the park during the exchange of management and how to strike activities provided to affected population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Having to verify the satisfaction of the population in relation to physical activities that were offered in the Park Jacques da Luz Filho and no longer offered from the beginning of 2007, this type of research is qualitative, systematic observation of the site. Data collection was performed from the application of a semi-open to 50 individuals of both genders who attended the sports complex and park, aged 20 and 50 and an open interview with local officials, according to Hart and Bervian (2002).

Were made 04 visits to the park where they observed the maintenance of the Park City Luz Jacques Son and of the same sports complex. We compared the information collected with data collected in 2004 by the Foundation to Support Research, Education and Culture to MS, which is a Satisfaction Survey Park Jacques Son of Light in order to trace the socio-economic profile of the attendees and the degree of satisfaction with the Park.

A questionnaire attached with 13 questions - and the matter is 05 half-open - was applied in the Park Jacques da Luz Filho and in nearby homes in the same period from 15 to 25 August 2007. All questions were directed to carry out the activities offered with the aim of which raise the importance that leisure can bring to the daily life of these people, however, we conducted a pretest with one of the classes of Physical Education Uniderp where students responded and made their remarks.

We interviewed 04 employees, two former of an outsourcing company that provides cleaning the site and two new officials, brought into the city by the new administration in the office of agent sheet. It was reported in the state of the park when

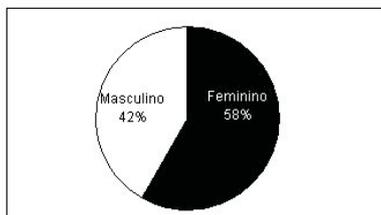
their servers got to work making a comparison with current reality, taking into account what the public wants most to be improved in the park.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As the information collected could raise even a few speeches to verify the importance of leisure is introduced in this population and potential complaints from users and staff.

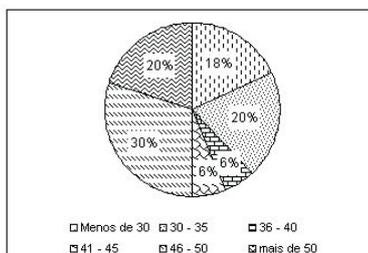
The data were analyzed according to the responses obtained in the questionnaire together with the literature review reported in this study.

Figure 01 - The gender of the practitioners of activities. (n = 50)



Considering the level of frequency in a park with the structure that the Park City Luz Jacques Son has clearly revealed a greater number of female subjects due to a particular day it was visited, the park had mostly with women who were renewing their medical exams - and their children - in order to use the pool on weekends and resume classes Hidro-gymnastics no prediction of resumption, as the pools were forbidden since the activities were completed at the end 2006. Nevertheless, we consider that women frequent the park in greater numbers, thus seeking activities for their children.

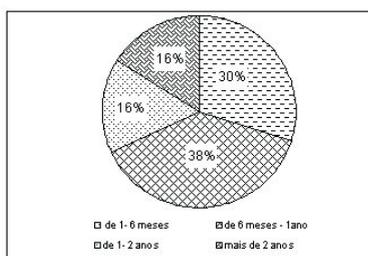
Figure 02 - The age group investigated the activities of practitioners. (n = 50)



The age range of patrons shown quite varied, with 20% of people aged 30 to 35 years, 30% from 40 to 45 years and 20% over 50 years. Individuals with less than 30 years also had a percentage of 18%.

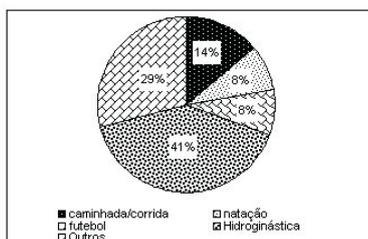
For the population evaluated leisure is very important in their daily lives and their children, they respond to the questionnaires asked residents urgently return the activities offered, many of whom have physical activity as medical advice and is not practice these activities unless free spot near their homes. Dumazedier (2000, p. 20) states that the "subtle and profound relations with all major problems arising from work, family and politics." Does the leisure as a central element of culture experienced by millions of workers.

Figure 03 - The time for people's participation in activities. (n = 50)



Based on the question "How long have participated in activities in the park?" We can consider that a large percentage of the public was getting - 38%, ie, they were 01 years or less. Individuals who were over 01 years amounted to 32%. We can say that the activities that took place were still in the process of loyalty.

Figure 04 - The most popular PA. (n = 50)



Whereas Figure 04, activities that were practiced more throughout the period that were available were the population

stood at 41% to Hidro-gymnastics for both women and men, with 18% a traditional activity of walking and 11% football and swimming, however, we can consider a highlight of 29% for various activities including volleyball, dance and axé. Note that activities that usually do not represent statistically significant values, such as ballroom dancing and ax, this community has a good insertion.

Figure 05 - The degree of frequency of the population practiced activities per week. (n = 50)

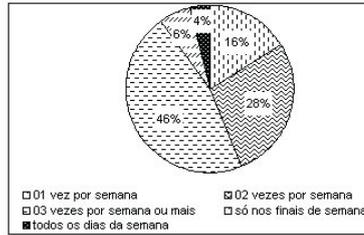
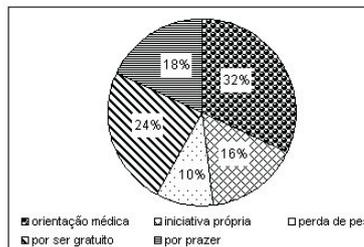


Figure 05 corroborates the proposal that the ideal minimum physical activity ideally three times a week, according to the ACSM (1990), 46% twice a week were 28% and once 16%. Already the public who frequents the park every day of the week is 4% and the only activity they do on weekends is 6%.

Note in this way that the residents who used the park as a leisure option, attributed great importance, and can clearly be seen in the chart.

Figure 06 - Reason for practice activities. (n = 50)



But the most interesting result that somehow justifies regular attendance is the reason to practice physical activity. It was found that 32% of people engaged in physical activity in the Park made medical recommendations and 24% for being a free service, and need much the park has the only convenient place for the community to improve the quality of life. Another interesting fact is 18% of the population attend the park for pleasure.

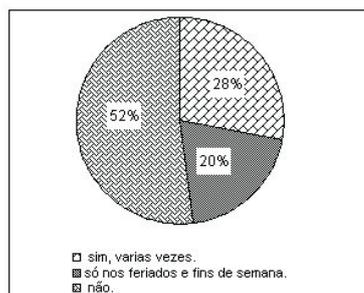
Chart 07 - How affected population for the purpose of activities. (n = 50)



As Chart 07 the end of activities in the park not only affected 16% of respondents who said they continue to practice physical activities, primarily walking / running and sports, mostly football.

But the rest - which represents 84% of respondents - was affected in some way, we can consider that 56% had their quality of life affected, as 16% become sedentary, 18% had weight gain and 22% were unwilling to perform their daily activities. Another fact worth noting is that the location and maintenance of their services affected 20% of respondents who no longer have a space for physical activity and leisure.

Figure 08 - Frequency after the interruption of activities.



With the suspension of the activities also note that 52% of the population no longer visited the Park, and ended up losing the only means of recreation, 28% attend the Park a few times and only 20% on holidays and weekends.

When individuals were asked whether they favored the return of the activities in the park, all (100%) responded that they feel very lack of activities and think they should be offered again.

One of the porters interviewed who worked for 07 years in the Park reports that when he began working "the park was very spacious with no local activities, the grass was tall and had good maintenance" a few years later began to improve, "created the complex and maintenance and cleaning have improved a lot." Today the park, according to Porter, "needs more activity, no gaps, this year has not been incorporated and the population needs, which offer more courses and safety in the Park is very precarious."

According Dumazedier (1976) leisure is regarded as a relaxed and sociable activity, becoming uninterested in profit.

" (...) The political and economic democracy is a basic condition, but not sufficient for a true popular culture for the elimination of social barriers that inhibit the creation and cultural practice." (DUMAZEDIER, p. 45, 1976).

E Among property agents interviewed, an agent working in the Park is 03 years and an agent for 10 months, also complained about the safety of space. Only two take care of the park is impossible to make the rounds required to ensure total security and when such service is performed with a private car is the same, because besides the staff did not car, they do not carry any kind of weapons. The agent calls "the activities found in working with conflicts of irregular schedules and maintenance, and the lights rationed to carry out the activities." They aim for "more time with the organization open to the public and more professional care of the park."

Was also interviewed an employee who assumed his activities prior to the exchange administration, specifically in July 2006. She reports that "the park remains the same," The playground where the children went off and has a nursery near here they always bring their children here and they play with this precarious situation."

Note that people need this much space, and by law he must be well managed. The server back to ask "there was only one painting for the inauguration of administrative change. The lighting is always stolen by the residents because they cut the cables that light up the house of the elderly. Some posts are not linked to night, this does not affect the lighting of the park, but the elderly are left without the benefit because it takes too long to fix extending at least 01 years."

According Marcellino (1996) leisure must be seen as an inalienable social right, we say that about a real democracy means accepting not be able to live with no universal social rights, in fact, as has been the hallmark of capitalism in his lifetime.

Through research Satisfaction held in 2004 by the Foundation to Support Research, Education and Culture to MS, and this - a Satisfaction Survey Park Jacques da Luz Filho - users think about the lighting of the Park was that: 35% are just satisfied, 23% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied 2%, taking into account that the questionnaire was administered to 226 users.

CONCLUSION

Despite the improvement in the structure of the park Jacques Son of Light, we can conclude that there are still improvements, especially in the area of security and maintenance, where people who use the park end up being affected by these factors. Note that the Park is for many the only means of entertainment available in the region.

Most users practicing physical activity for medical advice, the main complaint is the monthly contract to carry out the activities to the last site visit had not been renewed. The study found several significant factors, however, which hinders not more awareness of the importance of leisure, but the neglect of the population as confirmed Dumazedier (2000) which states that leisure is a central element of culture experienced by millions of workers, having "subtle and profound relations with all major problems arising from work, family and politics." (p. 25)

Thus, local residents of the Brunettes, end up being deprived of their rights, since the activities that were offered encouraged the practice of leisure and the pursuit of quality of life of this population.

The project and the activities offered are the greatest benefit that these people have in relation to leisure, particularly for the age group surveyed.

The availability and access to available places for leisure and for physical activity are the citizen's rights and should be guaranteed by the state - which has the responsibility and duty to offer such services to the general population. Thus, it appears that public policies involving leisure and physical activities need to be rethought and planned more effectively to meet the real needs of local people.

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LEISURE SPACES: RIGHT OF CITIZEN AND OBLIGATION PUBLIC – RESEARCH ON PARK JACQUES DA LUZ FILHO, MORENINHAS SUBURB – CAMPO GRANDE (MS)

ABSTRACT:

The objective of this study was to verify how important are the physical activities offered on the “Jacques da Luz Filho” Park to local population. The research was developed through a half-open questionnaire applied for the population with age between 20 and 50 years and some interviews with employees of the park. The result presents given interesting, such as: the modification of the daily habits of that population; the lack that the offered activities gratuitously make all population; the necessity of leisure in that region; the lack of spaces and activities and the value given to the activities that were developed in the Park, that stops good part of the living ones were the only form of leisure and care with the health. The conclusion is that no structure to attend the necessities of population and to change that is necessary to think again about the public politics of leisure.

KEYWORDS: leisure, park, satisfaction.

RESSOURCES CULTURELLES: UN DROIT DU CITOYEN ET OBLIGATION DE SERVICE - RECHERCHE DANS LE SON PARC JACQUES DE LA LUMIÈRE, QUARTIER MORENINHA - CAMPO GRANDE (MS).

RÉSUMÉ:

Le but de cette étude était d'évaluer l'importance des activités physiques offertes dans le parc Jacques da Luz Filho pour la population de la région. Une recherche au moyen d'un questionnaire semi-structuré qualitatives appliquées à la population avec l'âge entre 20 et 50, des entretiens avec le personnel du parc et l'observation du site. Le résultat présente des données intéressantes, telles que la modification des habitudes quotidiennes de cette population, n'ont pas les activités sont offertes gratuitement à toute la population, le besoin de loisirs dans la région, le manque d'espaces et d'activités et la valeur accordée aux activités qui ont été développés Park, qui pour la plupart des résidents a été la seule forme de loisir et de soins de santé. Conclure qu'il ya encore la structure pour répondre aux besoins de la population et les politiques publiques de loisirs devrait être reconsidérée.

MOTS-CLÉS: loisirs; parc; satisfaction.

ESPACIO DEL RECREACION: UN DERECHO CIUDADANO Y OBLIGACIÓN PUBLICA - INVESTIGACIÓN EN EL PARQUE JACQUES DA LUZ FILHO, BARRIO MORENINHA - CAMPO GRANDE (MS).

RESUMEN:

El propósito de este estudio fue evaluar la importancia de las actividades físicas que ofrece en el Parque da Luz Filho, Jacques de la población de la región. Una búsqueda a través de un cuestionario semi-estructurado cualitativa aplicada a la población con edad entre 20 y 50, algunas entrevistas con el personal del parque y la observación del sitio. El resultado se presentan datos interesantes, como la modificación de los hábitos diarios de esta población, carecen de las actividades se ofrecen gratuitamente a toda la población, la necesidad de ocio de la región, la falta de espacios y actividades y el valor dado a las actividades que se desarrollaron Park, que para la mayoría de los residentes era la única forma de ocio y cuidado de la salud. La conclusión de que todavía hay estructura para satisfacer las necesidades de la población y las políticas públicas que el ocio debe ser reconsiderada.

PALABRAS CLAVE: recreativo; parque; la satisfacción.

ESPAÇOS DE LAZER: DIREITO DO CIDADÃO E OBRIGAÇÃO PÚBLICA - PESQUISA NO PARQUE JACQUES DA LUZ FILHO, BAIRRO MORENINHAS – CAMPO GRANDE (MS).

RESUMO:

O objetivo deste estudo foi verificar a importância das atividades físicas oferecidas no Parque Jacques da Luz Filho para a população da região. Foi feita uma pesquisa qualitativa através de um questionário semi-aberto aplicado para a população com a faixa etária entre 20 e 50 anos, algumas entrevistas com funcionários do parque e observação do local. O resultado apresenta dados interessantes, tais como: a modificação dos hábitos diários dessa população; a falta que as atividades oferecidas gratuitamente fazem a toda população; a necessidade de lazer naquela região; a carência de espaços e atividades e o valor dado às atividades que eram desenvolvidas no Parque, que para boa parte dos moradores era a única forma de lazer e cuidado com a saúde. Conclui-se que ainda falta estrutura para atender as necessidades da população e para isso políticas públicas de lazer devem ser repensadas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: lazer; parque; satisfação.

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