

Analysis of the National System of Sport and Leisure from Brazil

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Abstract: *This study was meant to examine the prerogatives of the national sport and recreation system, taking up as an analytical reference, the administrative structure. As regards the methodological procedure, it is a documentary research, exploratory and qualitative approach. Regarding data collection tools document analysis was used focusing on research, the final document of the Second National Sports Conference. Regarding the theoretical framework we used studies of Klaus Frey and Ivanete Boschetti about public policy analysis process. In this context, it was found that this system presents several significant materialization mechanisms of the administrative structure necessary for the consolidation of sports and leisure as social rights.*

Keywords: *Sport. Leisure. Policy. Management. Brazil.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Think the sport in Brazil enables a series of reflections in different contexts, among which are if one analysis about the Sports Administrative Structures force in the country. So, it is believed that such a factor, it becomes essential to life at paragraph actions not thought Scope of the national sports policy. However, it noted one Complexity involves this theme, Let there be sight, checks if a dispute field between the Sports Sector and Political showing so a Conflict of Interest not with regard to social agents involved in that process (Bourdieu, 1983) .

In contrast, Athayde et al (2015, p. 4) point out that: "the history of the sport in Brazil as an object of public policy is characterized by little attention by the State with regard to actions to meet the demands and social needs". Therefore, the National Sports Policy is born with the aim of supporting the construction of significant actions the variables that make up such a system, namely the educational sport, leisure sport and high performance sport. Thus, it is expected that administrative structures are implemented regarding the tress spheres in question, thus targeting the sports growth in the country (Rosa, 2011).

In this context, here comes the possibility of implementation of the National Sporting Goods System through the implementation of the Second National Sports Conference held in Brasilia / DF, in 2006. This system has the task of materializing the objectives, goals actions and guidelines instilled in the national sports policy. Thus, such an attitude leads some thoughts such as: how to configure actions to administrative structure of sport and leisure, with respect to the axes of the National Sporting Goods System?

Thus, the present study aimed to analyze the prerogatives grounded on the axes of the National System of Sports and Leisure, emphasizing the administrative structure for sport and leisure in Brazil. Thus, this research was characterized as a documentary research exploratory and qualitative approach. To do this, we used the studies on evaluation of public policy Frey and Boschetti for deepening the understanding of the phenomenon in question. While data collection instrument, took into account the documentary analysis, the main source of research, the final document of the Second National Sports Conference. With regard to data analysis, the analysis of indicators was used elaborated by Boschetti for evaluation of social policies, and at the same time, applied the classification of policies based on the concept of Police arena, prepared by Frey.

In this logic, the desire for the realization of this work permeates the affinity of researchers towards the issue and by inserting in the center of research on management of sport and leisure, the State University of Southwest Bahia - UESB, campus Jequié / BA. In addition, such research is justified by the need to expand the studies on the subject in question and seeks the socialization of research results

to the local community through the implementation of thematic forums, like craving , people's access to information and knowledge produced in that academic area .

2. A NATIONAL POLICY OF SPORT AND LEISURE IN BRAZIL

The investigation into the act of administering permeates various fields of knowledge, such as historical studies, geographical, economic and social. Thus, without these bases studies, contextualization lose direction, with regard to the reality of companies and societies (Pieranti, 2008). So these are reasons that will guide the space of public administration , making such space can meet the demand of various bodies through effective results and prioritizing social responsibility in the midst of their respective shares. In this context, Pieranti (2008, p.03) states that:

Decisions within enterprises or public policy formulations for example, should be analyzed according to its historical context, in accordance with conditions policy, economic, social and geographical and others. Analysis loses their relevance as they become feasible or possibly slightly displaced from reality.

In this way, Bueno (2008, p.111) reports that "the first legal act, entirely dedicated to sport, was the Decree - Law No. 1,056 of 01/19/1939" . However, for a broader understanding of the panorama of the administrative structure in Brazil, priority was given to a historical reflection political and social from the 80s, when there is in the country more effective way an administrative solidity regarding the phenomenon in question. In this sense, it is clear that the 80 was marked by great achievements where the people established the beginning of a new social pace orchestrated by them, by political participation and freedom of expression in its various manifestations. Thus, Araujo et. al (2011, p. 26) points out that:

At the end of the 1980s, civil society went to assimilate a new mobilization of political culture and this can be perceived by the creation of several organized movements, trade unions, professional bodies that were placed as direct pressure fronts in winning participation channels popular in matters that concern the public affairs.

So, the sport is seen as a social right through the Federal Constitution of 1988. In this view, the Brazilian sports public entities until then did not have in a way, administrative and financial autonomy. It was only during the 90s, that laws were created that ruled the sport in the country , such as Law No. 8,672 / 93, known as the Law Zico, later to be repealed and replaced by Law No. 9.615 / 98 called Pelé Law. In addition, we had the implementation of Law No. 10,671 / 03 relating to the Status of Fan and Law No. 10,672 / 03 linked to Moralisation Football. In this legal system, it is worth noting the Article 17 and 18 of Law Zico who point out that sports administration entities, become:

Art. 17. sports administration principals of any systems; they are civil associations of private law and shall, in its constitution, equal rights to all its members. Art. 18. The sports management entities adopt sporting rules of the international body of the sport.

Thus, in 2003 here comes a folder specific to the promotion of sport and leisure policies in the country. The government of President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, allowed a significant advance in sports structural process with the implementation of this body for the sector covered. However, Matias (2015, p. 96) reports that:

One of the elements used by the Lula government to justify the creation of the Ministry of Sports (ME) was restricted funding for the sports industry. As government analysis such budget limitation was due, among other factors, the lack of a financing policy that would ensure the diversification of resources, including those from tax exemption. However, although appeared in the ME's agenda since 2003 and was discussed in the I and II National Conference of Sports (BRAZIL, 2004; 2006), the Law of Sports Incentive (LSE) (Law No. 11,438) was passed on 29 December 2006 being regulated on August 3, 2007 through Decree no. 6180.

In 2005, the new management of the Ministry of Sports Agnelo Queiroz had the command that was highlighted during their performance as a legislator because the creation of Law No. 10,264 known as Agnelo / Piva. In the same period, was created through said folder the document entitled National Policy of Sport and the following year signed the Law of Sports Incentive. In addition, the new sports administrative structure enabled the realization of national conferences in an attempt to materialization of participatory management, with regard to the planning process of actions the theme in question. For (Godoy, 2011, p. 132) : " the three National Sports Conference promoted by the

Sports Ministry proposed to discuss and develop actions regarding the implementation of public policies for the sector".

It is noteworthy that as Castellan (2011, p. 44): "the various debates that took place at this conference which has greater prominence and political weight by the federal government is pointing to the construction of the National Sports Policy and the law Sports Incentive". In contrast, according to the author, the main decision of this conference was the creation of the national sport system thus aiming establish systematic actions for the Brazilian sports industry.

In this context, it was held the Second National Sports Conference aiming at the creation of the national system of sport and leisure, so that such a system could solidify the national sport policy, set previously. So, Castellan (2011, p. 25) shows that: "we understand the spaces of popular participation and achievement and advancement of a fraction of the field sport and leisure titled progressive".

Beforehand, the administrative structure of the National Sports Policy is faced with intrinsic and extrinsic factors on your route, namely: members inequality, lack of financial resources and even then the information is no guarantee of sporting actions that are obstacles in the realization of this policy. Depending on the administrative structure rooted in this policy, assumes the function of guaranteeing sport access conditions not only to athletes and disabled athletes, but the Brazilian population in general.

Thus, the National Policy of Sport and the administrative structure appear to present positive developments in government projects, which enable critical views about the administrative structure of the 1980s to the present day. However, it is necessary a deepening of the administrative panorama outlined in the national sport and recreation system in order to understand the possibilities of this governmental arrangement in the process of materialization of sports policy in Brazil.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

By analyzing this system there are several elements of the administrative structure within their axes, with such structures in accordance with the character by which they are being directed. In this context the axis I National Sports System, has as purpose (Brasil, 2006): "[...] Consolidate and National Sports Policy to create mechanisms to ensure the implementation and accessibility of the same in all spheres of the federation, and define the roles of the organizations leaders of sports and leisure".

Thus, defining objectives and by drawing the necessary targets for the implementation of these mechanisms, the Axis I is presented as responsible for the structural and organizational part, thus signaling to (Brasil, 2006):

Creating specific folders Sporting Goods in state and municipal levels (Offices, Foundations, Local Authorities), with administrative and budgetary autonomy , specific advice and developing plans for implementation and continuity of policies sport and recreation in every dimension aimed at social inclusion , and setting deadline for this creation.

Soon, it was realized that such planning is linked with the administrative process in which the main objective to promote the practice and access to every citizen are defined seeking thereby materializing the sports and leisure as a social right (Matias et al, 2015). Thus, it appears that such action is characterized as a universal public policy because as Mezzadri (2011, p. 93): "configure their structures throughout society and should be carried out to all segments of society".

In this context, it was found that the explicit powers in the analyzed document bring the sport education as a pillar of the system, through the establishment of linkages between public and private institutions, intermediating so, the various social classes inserted in schools and communities. Thus, Boschetti (2009, p. 08) comments that:

From a political point of view, it is important to know the positions taken by the political forces in confrontation, since the state's role to role groups that make up the social classes and whose action is determined by the interests of the class in which they are located.

In accordance the document signals the establishment of administrative structures for the promotion of sport and leisure, in its various manifestations. Thus, such structures and actions have a mission to enable people's access to various existing sports from the school environment to the high performance sport. In this perspective (Boschetti, 2009, p. 09) suggests: "assess the nature and trends of state action and identify the interests that benefit from their decisions and actions". Therefore, when analyzing the

bulge of this information, it is clear that such an attempt evidenced in the National Sport System is characterized as a structural policy. For Frey (2000), the structural policy: "refers to the creation of new institutions and modeling".

However, Silva and Avila (2014, p. 32) show that : "despite the guarantee of leisure as a social right , the same has not materialized in practice , revealing the absence of the government with regard to the implementation of administrative and financial structures for the phenomenon in question".

With regard to Axis II of the document in question, is guidelines relating to the role of social partners as well as on the process of training of human resources involved with the discussed phenomenon. In this axis (Brasil, 2006), it is found that:

The human resources of the National Sporting Goods System, with multidisciplinary and multi-professional , are made up of all the people who work in research, planning, organization, coordination , promotion , encouragement, mobilization , stimulation , promotion, dissemination, implementation and animation of the physical , sports and leisure activities Included those offered by adventure sports in the so called adventure tourism , respecting the specific characteristics of each area and regional differences, whether in town or country.

Thus, Saraiva et al (2006, p. 29):"administrative actors, politicians and their analysts also realize the extreme complexity of public policies and the apparent state of weakness to fulfill them". In this same level, the Axis III, which deals with management and social control of sports actions, also presents close relationship with the administrative structure. In this regard, it is noted that (Brasil, 2006):

The management of the administration entities and sports practice (confederations, associations, leagues, clubs and associations) should be based on democratic and transparent mechanisms to ensure participation. To guarantee democratic and transparent management , such entities should establish direct elections of its leaders , with defined time management , ensuring the possibility to vote to club presidents and federated athletes (with at least one year of membership), as well as accountable in annual public hearings, the received public funds , administered and used by these entities.

On the other hand, it is clear that the design of such action enables the solidification of transparency of activities and the control of actions by organized civil society. Therefore, the existence of this management structure allows a meaningful analysis, the time as Boschetti (2009, p. 15), it creates the possibility of:

Understanding the roles undertaken in each of the levels - federal, state and local - in order to identify whether there is autonomy of instances, the definition of assignments respects and strengthens decentralization in formulating and implementing policy and / or analyzed social program.

In this way, the author presents the possibility of adaptation of the analysis of public policies to the current social context. However , it is believed that there is the need for a representative study of the social agents who participated in the drafting of the national sport and recreation system, so that , in this perspective , is performed a more complex analysis of the phenomenon in question . In contrast, the embodiment of the prerogatives indicated on Axis III, in a way, can contribute to overcoming the frame indicated by Meira et al (2012, p. 260) , In which , if one realizes that:

The sports administration entities in Brazil do not produce consistent institutional material, there is wide dissemination of the activities, as well as the administrative and political actions for the sports area has not been the subject of scientific research by academia.

The Axis IV of this system, points out the financial guidelines, which reveal the need for budgetary and administrative autonomy, aiming at the good routing of shares, with regard to the development of programs and projects for public policy of sport and leisure in parents. In accordance, the axis IV sets a minimum administrative structure (Brasil, 2006):

Guaranteed by creating constitutional amendment instituting binding and allocation of a minimum percentage of tax revenue [...] 1% and isonomic the three levels of government (Federal, State, District and Municipality). The law that instituted the link and allocation of a minimum percentage of the resulting tax revenues should provide for the immediate application of the established percentage.

In this sense, the document emphasizes the importance of a more effective participation of municipalities in the public policies of sports and leisure. However, it is understood that the implementation of an administrative structure for sport and leisure at the municipal level is presented as a healthy tool for channeling the process of decentralization of federal resources for the subject in question. Thus, Boschetti (2009, p. 15) indicates that the advantages about the emancipation of municipalities in the federal and state levels would be linked to administrative autonomy to:

Check which is responsible for setting standards and guidelines, who is responsible for funding and completion occurs in the use of resources or is there any overload (s) Level (s); if there is overlapping of activities and competences; if there is adequate institutional structure (material, financial, equipment and personnel) and required the implementation of social policy.

Concomitantly, Frey (2000, p. 243-244) reports that:

One must consider the broad autonomy of municipalities both in financial and administrative matters as political. The right to be able to grant its own local constitution, granted to municipalities with the 1988 Constitution is symptomatic of this comprehensive organizational autonomy which carries a very wide variety of institutional arrangements in municipal Constitutions and its complementary laws.

However, when analyzing the document as a whole, it appears that the same, based on studies of Ramos (1983) is grounded in "burocracia editorial", since the materialization of actions depends more on the economic situation in case of rules rigidly established.

4. CONCLUSION

After the completion of this investigation, it was considered that the current administrative structure in the prerogatives of the national sport system is linked to pyramidal pattern, which establishes while sporting events: school sport; leisure sport and high performance sport. At the same time, it is evident, the attempted expansion of existing administrative bodies in the country such as: coordination, regional centers and departments of sports and leisure. Thus, it is observed that such entities should exist in order to regulate sports and recreational activities.

Thus, there was decentralization possibilities management by ensuring the autonomy and administrative and financial independence of sport and leisure. In addition, there was the possibility of increasing the number of human resources involved in the process, so this factor would cause a significant impact on sports administrative level. By contrast, participatory management is present in the midst of the prerogatives of the document analyzed, thus demonstrating the possibility of implementing spaces for planning and evaluation of the actions, relying to that end with the direct participation of civil society organizations through the councils and other representative bodies.

Thus, it is believed that this system presents several significant materialization mechanisms of the administrative structure necessary for the consolidation of sports and leisure as social rights. However, it is necessary to carry out further studies on the selected theme, so you can have a better understanding of the phenomenon in question.

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