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The professionalization of disable athletes of Boccia

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to verify the use of the athletes adapted boules make the athlete scholarship and correlate it with the laws governing the Brazilian sport. They interviewed 17 athletes adapted boules mode (11 men and 6 women) aged between 19 and 55 years. The questionnaire consisted of 9 questions. All athletes are affiliated to any club and any athlete exercises gainful occupation exceeding the sport. Regarding the use of the money received by the athlete bag was identified that it is mainly for the purchase of new sports equipment or repair of old (17), payment of personal accounts (16) and help in family expenses (15). The possibility of social interaction it was cited by 15 athletes as one of his greatest motivations for participation in competitions. Soon after, 13 athletes, positioned to maintain or acquire athlete scholarship, indicate it. The practice of adapted boules mode is for these athletes, not only the possibility of increasing social interaction, but also an opportunity to establish themselves in an activity, which are capable of being successful. Thus, it is possible to defend in the legal profession towards the professionalization of the adapted Boccia athletes.

Keywords: Work, Employment, Adapted Sports, Boccia.

1. Introduction

As indicated by Carvalho-Freitas and Marques ^[1], many studies have addressed the issue of persons with disabilities in the labor market. However, to date, has not found any study to examine the work while Paralympic sport. Databases were consulted Scielo, Lilacs, Bireme, Capes and Bank of Theses and Dissertations data (BDTD) using the key words: work and disability, and poor work, work and sports, and work and athlete.

The participation of people with disabilities in competitive events in Brazil and the world is in a growing and beyond rehabilitation, physical activities and sports, competitive or not, should be guided and encouraged, thus aiming to enable the physically impaired person, even during their rehabilitation program achieve the benefits that these activities can offer, to improve the quality of life ^[2].

Athletes with disabilities, few, if any, are having record in portfolio related to the area of sports, some kind of employment contract or sports sponsorship. As an athlete can keep active with few financial incentives to continue achieving among the best in their sport in the world. It could be consider professional an athlete that even with significant results, has no fixed salary?

Thus, the aim of this study is to verify the use of the athletes adapted boules make the athlete bag and correlate it with the laws governing the Brazilian sport.

2. Method

This article is Qualitative Study ^[3], the procedures for data collection were established by maintaining contact with the athletes of each team, leading the Consent Informed athletes and so everyone was in agreement and opting to volunteering the study, We interviewed 17 athletes adapted Bocce mode, 11 men and 6 women, aged 19 to 55 years (average: 33.41years±16.32) and 3-17 years of practice mode (average: 8.47 years), all active until the moment in adapted sports. Only interviewed the athletes with at least one participation in national official competitions of the sport practiced in the period of the Olympic cycle 2012-2016. The questionnaire consists of nine questions was applied individually and in a place away from other preventing others could interfere with responses. The results were analyzed with descriptive statistics and percentage.

3. Results

All athletes are affiliate to a club, but only three have designated contract for adapted bocce player function. No athlete exercises gainful occupation exceeding the sport. Regarding the mode of athlete scholarship, one has student athlete scholarship, nine have national athlete scholarship, five have international athlete bag and 2two have Paralympic athlete scholarship. To determine the reason for the participation of athletes in competitions was requested so that they indicate, from zero to five, how each situation motivated them, zero being the least motivation and five to greater motivation. The possibility of social interaction was cited by 15 athletes as having 5 level of motivation and 2 as having level 4. Maintenance or acquisition of athlete scholarship was cited by 13 athletes as having 5 level of motivation for 3 as having Level 4 and by 1 as having level 3. and finally, be recognized in the sport had level 5 to 8 players, level 4 to 5 athletes, level 3 to 2 athletes and level 1 to 2 players.

The maintenance or acquisition of athlete scholarship was reported by 76.47% of the athletes as high motivating factor for participation in competition mode. All respondents consider workers to perform the athletic function. Of all the athletes, only two do not consider the athlete stock as payment for work as an athlete.

The money received by the athlete scholarship program has been used by 100% of interviews athletes to benefit the athlete function - acquisition of new materials or repair old ones. Eleven athletes intended the money for spending on transportation to training.

Only seven athletes claimed to have spent on travel, as they are borne by the clubs to which athletes are affiliated and/ or by organizing sports association competitions. A considerable part of the athletes uses the money athlete scholarship program for the payment of personal bills (88%) and family (94%). The use of money received from the athlete scholarship program to cover personal and family expenses leaves an opinion that athletes associate the value received to the value of a salary. Regarding the Pelé Law, only three athletes claim that know, but do not consider themselves supported by this law.

4. Discussion

Alves and Cruz ^[4] conducted a survey of 14 athletes adapted boules and found that the benefits gained from the sport were higher in relation to the social aspect (50.1%), followed by the psychological aspect (30.7%) and physical appearance (19.2%). As the study presented, this research also identified a high motivation of social, as 88.23% of athletes indicated the possibility of social life as a high motivating factor to participate in competitions.

As the adapted bocce practiced by high physical impairment athletes, it was expected that athletes, depending on the architectural and attitudinal barriers, have little social life before the practice mode, as shown in Alves and Cruz research ^[4]. For these athletes, bocce not only means a chance to increase your social life, but also felt like an activity where disability and disadvantage, both present in other social situations, cease to exist.

In an interview given to the ANDE ^[5], an adapted bocce athlete reported: ... then, with time, I discovered that not only could dedicate myself to the sport as a means of pleasure, a means of personal development, but also to I keep the sport. You know, so from that moment on, I began to see it as something more professional, something that really gave me many things, including making college. I could only go to college thanks to my work I have been developing in bocce.

Realizing be able to practice the sport, many of them have a responsibility towards the practices and games, such as professional responsibilities. Perhaps for this reason that consider workers as athlete in adapted bocce.

Strapasson ^[6] emphasizes some factors that make life difficult for the athlete, such as family, friends, training venues, sponsorship, demotivation, diseases, transport to training and competition, federations, and the need to work.

According to Di Pietro ^[7] the factors that least facilitate athletes are scholarships, highlighting the obstacles of being an athlete are injuries and sponsorship and although these athletes dedicate themselves and strive in the pursuit of improvement and maintenance in sports it is still need care, treatment and recognition from professionals, government and the general population, so that the different types of problems they encounter are resolved.

According to research Morin, Tonelli and Pliopas ^[8] and Oliveira *et al.* ^[9], people look at work use for their activities within organizations and society, autonomy, recognition, as well as ensuring the survival and security. Comparing the results, it can be said that the bocce athletes adapted approach the expectations of results found in the study cited above.

5. Sports and functional classification

In order to weave the relationship between work and sport it is necessary to define what sport from the perspective of this article is. Due to the various concepts that are found in the literature, it is important to differentiate the sport terms and sport. According to Belmonte ^[10], sport is a form of exercise, game or physical activity. Sport is already organized sports practice that is necessarily regulated and organized by federations.

According to the Law Pelé ^[11], the sport can manifest in three ways: 1 - educational sports practiced in the school systems and unsystematic forms of education, avoiding selectivity, hyper competitiveness of its practitioners, in order to achieve the full development of the individual and their training to citizenship and the practice of leisure; 2 - sports participation, on a voluntary basis, including the sports practiced in order to contribute to the integration of practitioners in the fullness of social life, in health promotion and education and environmental preservation; 3 - performance sport, practiced according to general provisions of this Act and rules of sport, national and international practice, in order to obtain results and integrate people and communities of the country and these with those of other nations.

Kunz ^[12] share the same definition for performance sport. He considers "a kind of sport that is systematically trained in order to participate regularly in sports competitions." Given the nature of this article, was adopted as a sport setting, the performance sports proposed in the above-mentioned definitions. It is also worth clarifying that the performance sport is inefficient as the inclusion of persons with disabilities. Each sport Paralympian has a functional classification system. The aim of the adapted boules is to launch the closest to the white ball balls. The game is to launch adapted balls as close as possible to the target ball. The bocce balls are made in blue, red and white colors and are made of special materials, being lighter and smaller than ordinary balls, thus adapting to the needs of players ^[2, 6, 13].

Campeão ^[14] says that the adapted boules was created to serve people with Cerebral Palsy severe with a high degree of motor impairment in all four limbs and was using a wheelchair. Currently other people with disabilities can also compete, since inserted into the same class the degree of disability, such as, progressive muscular dystrophy, stroke, and

progressive motor dysfunction, among others.

Specifically adapted boules, the functional classification manual Boccia International Sports Federation-BISFED ^[15] ensures that the athlete meets the physical criteria for the sport and evaluates the functional impact of the disability on sports performance. The same document also describes the purpose of the functional classification is to ensure that athletes from the same class get sporting success through their skill level, talent and competitive experience and not on the degree of disability of commitment.

That is, the functional classification is applied only in performance sports, whose primary intent is not included, but the search for homogeneity of the participants, so that sporting achievements arise from individual skills to the sport and not the differences impairment of deficiencies.

6. Job, People with Disabilities and Employment Laws

The inability of concepts and disadvantage regarding normal pattern. Therefore, it is essential to determine the concept of normal and deviant. Mazzotta ^[16] shows three approaches to the concept of normal. The first relates to the statistical concept, considering quantitative phenomena. The second proposes a normative approach in reference to an ideal, considering disability and disability. The third, points out that the society in which the individual was inserted is essential factor in determining the rules.

Historically the poor is a portion of the invalid population, submissive to the other due to the dependence on the performance of daily tasks. This concept was extended to the field of work, since this is part of human relationships.

Maia, Camino and Camino ^[17] argue that when people with disabilities can enter the labor market, the perception that other colleagues have of them is that they are people unable, disqualified. So it is the pseudo inclusion, i.e., people with disabilities are in the labor market, but they lack a real inclusion, to full and productive integration.

Goffman ^[18] appoints individuals of this relationship as normal and stigmatized. The stigmatized is the individual who, in a negative way, evades normal rule. The author also describes how complex is to keep this order, since the "failure or success in maintaining these standards have a very direct effect on the psychological integrity of the individual."

On the other hand, according to Ribeiro and Carneiro ^[19] there are disabled workers who are not really qualified to do the job that the position they hold requires. Because of government collection, upon the companies to comply with the percentage of jobs for disabled workers proposed by the quota law, they end up hiring people with one disability and exclusively by obligatory and not to be able to exercise the function of the position busy.

Neri, Carvalho and Costilla ^[20] also mention that the quota policy is not fully achieved, as there is a heightened competitiveness in the labor market; job offer rates in the formal sector are generally low and employers know little about the shortcomings.

we can conclude that the normative scenario, is a favorable time for people with disabilities, as an athlete, a disabled person is someone with positive attributes, a person who produces the favor of the company, and on the other hand we have a deficit legislation, which not regulates directly, the athlete of Paralympic sports.

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