

Sport & Good Practices of Integration for the Encounter among Cultures in the New Millennium¹

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Abstract

Sport and movement represent primary factors of training and personal expression, they fit into the category of values from which no one should be excluded. The physical and sport experience is essential in the formation of the person, understood in its entirety; becoming consciousness of embodiment is combined with the rules and principles that are the basis of the exchange processes and social inclusion and training the skills of active citizenship and democracy. In this sense, sport is a mediator for the growth of all people, creating aggregated situations, based on the principles of solidarity, hospitality and well-being. The present study, as theoretical character, will rethink a particular aggregating situation, that in Italy since post World War II has been a model of educating and civil living together: the oratory, conveying the idea of social sport for all. There is the need to rediscover the humanity that is in ourselves, through the enhancement of the relationship, beginning to live places (new and old "agora"), as contexts for meeting, for a social experience participatory and community that restores the sense the cold lands and turning them into places. Living in our cities and our territories we will improve the quality of life in terms of security and social welfare, as well as personal well-being.

Keywords: Inclusion, Active Citizenship, Sport and movement

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Introduction

We need meaningful places and contexts for developing each person. The process of learning, education and training takes place thanks to the agreement with other people and this is more enriching if the experiences are significant and diversified. Hence the importance of being able to refer to an offer rich and widespread in the territories. Schools are not enough, as well as sports halls, but we should think about meeting places even more informal, as green spaces and oratories or amateur cultural and sport associations.

If sport and physical activity are important for the person and his physical, psychological and education well-being then it is important that all this can be easily accessible to everyone, without exception, regardless of their physical, psychic, cultural, ethnic and religious condition...

For this reason we can think of the sport as a place and inclusive context or as an "esperanto for the humanity", as a meeting point between people and cultures through the language of sport, especially sports, as an opportunity for personal and social growth.

Not only a competitive sport, but also an amateur and social sport, that can be able to facilitate the participation and the active presence of each person. A sport for everyone, where nobody feels excluded, but might find their life dimension and expression of their needs at any stage of one's life.

This contribution intends to reflect from a didactic and pedagogy point of view, on the construction of recreational and sports inclusive contexts, suitable to welcome people in their diversity, needs and potentials. In this regard the Oratorio will be introduced as a paradigmatic example of a creative and competent organization and educationally established in contexts and spaces as places to live in a dual sense.

The first one concerns the experimentation of an active citizenship through sports and sporting activities in the oratory and view to realize common participation and personal and collective growth, in a friendly and open environment, which sees them together and together persons of different ages.

The second one concerns the process of social and personal rebirth due to the emergence of new needs and new demands in different territories and communities, caused by the migratory waves, and a new human and economic poverty, which allows the oratory returning to new life, being able to change and to establish significant sights, representing an organized microcosm and always open to dialogue and the development of relationships that are important for the growth of each.

In this direction you are witnessing the development of synergies between different institutional, public, private, secular and religious subjects, in the recovery of different types of sports games from various cultures, in the enhancement of ethnographic approaches.

All this fits within the framework of the development of an education to active citizenship and participation in the construction of a context for every person and culture, in order to create a civil society, basic element of an inclusive society, where everyone can find his rights and equity between people and cultures.

Such attention allows you to pursue that right to health not only in physical but physical-social-relational, as well as stressed already since 1948 by the World Health Organization.

Inclusion and Integration: A View on Citizenship

Promote inclusion contexts means to make possible the use of the rights-duties of citizenship and allow participation in social and public life. Our commitment is to make it possible for everyone to be a citizen, making active citizenship, or have the opportunity to act in social settings and in public policies with different modes and strategies, in order to protect their rights, taking care of the common goods, without forgetting that goods and services mean the relationships among the subjects in the exercise of powers and responsibilities to contribute to the common good. But this means that we create the conditions for the full development of every person of every human being in his becoming. Therefore, it is necessary to remove the obstacles to the participation and the direct taking of responsibility, fostering personal and social independence through the provision of physical contexts, structural, social and cultural rights in which for each it is possible to participate in taking charge of the common issues, beyond the limitations arising from their own conditions (Moliterni P., 2012, cap. 1, pag. 103).

But the physical activity and sport is a private or a public good? Now it's out of question that the practice of these activities both among the rights of each person, as an expression of the right to health and individual and social well-being.

That citizenship is a principle value capable of holding together a set of principles and values, it is the result of the ability to pay attention to the synergies between the various dimensions of our lives organized. Develop inclusive environments involves attention to the various dimensions that express the citizens as outlined in the following scheme.



Figure 1. "Citizenship"

The right and duty of citizenship is connected, in fact, the right duty to affect, the environment, the rule of law, health, and so on, and expression of this dimensions. The practice of right and duty of citizenship, in the dimensions highlighted above, is the basis of a emotionally inclusive society; Is the result of actions and attitudes of civil society, at the base of a community context as a socially significant environment and as the context of civility, personal development and reciprocity and solidarity.

Citizenship is that bond that is expressed in the mutual exchange between people and cultures; is something that unites and is the result of union and integration between art, health, environment, sports etc.

Relations among the human being is based on the equal dignity for everyone. It is an ancient idea that belongs to Greek culture: the Greek city which sees the citizen as a member of the community of free and equal citizens. The concept of citizenship of Aristotle is a creative utopia, founded on the idea of equality of all citizens, whatever the differences and similarities between them. The man's relationship with the other man within the city, takes shape in a mutual relationship reversible, that hierarchical relationships of replacement submission and domination.

Sport as a Tool of Citizenship and Building an Inclusive Society

In this sense, frame the sport, if educationally founded, can help develop those behaviors and attitudes of mutual respect and respect for the rules, which form and express the social bond between people and between groups.

Even an educational sport, can help to develop those behaviors and attitudes of mutual respect and respect for the rules, which form and express the social bond between people and between groups.

The educational sport is, *déport* and *agon*, relies on fair play and competition as a form of cooperation and solidarity, in the latin meaning of *cum-peto* (run together). A different matter is the sport meant as work and competitiveness, based on individual performance and on those forms of competition that bring the athlete to develop forms of prevarication and amoral behavior. Without saying that competitive sport has become a technical and economic affair, the cause of stress and interpersonal and social rivalries. Instead when the competition takes place as a game, when stems from an agreement, by a common intent, when it pays attention to the mate's health and life and when it's measured with the efforts and manifest his virtues (*areté*), then it is capable to give joy to retrieve the sense and the deeper meaning.

All this shows that a sporting, training, cooperative and inclusive activity and for everybody, is crucial to help everyone to be better in its physicality and corporeality and into their personal attitudes, developing ethical awareness through the activity. On the contrary selective, competitive and elite sport, excludes those who doesn't become a champion, producing discomfort in people, getting away from sport and seeking comfort in doping substances. Sport is, therefore, training and educational only if is humanistic and inclusive; as such, it can be considered as "esperanto of humanity", according to the happy expression of Card. Ravasi (*L' Espresso*, July 5, 2012, p. 15). On the other hand, the educational and training model of classical Athens was the *paideia*, including the care of the body and its strengthening, and psychic *paideia*, aiming to ensure a harmonious socialization of the individual in polis, through the internalization of those universal values that constituted the ethos of the people. It is an educational challenge that requires a commitment of the whole society to recognize the negative values of market logics that underlie sports aberrations and individual and social unrest, and in the construction of educational city, in co-responsibility between formal, non-formal and informal, through sport for/with everybody. We must therefore promote physical activity and sport for everybody, through a formative offer, the result not only of the involvement of individual institutions, but the co-responsibility of the entire educational community to promote interpersonal exchange opportunities and experiences able to rediscover the pleasure of life and encounter with oneself, with others and with nature.

In 2004, European year of education through sport, the European Union, brings a new focus on the objectives and topics of education, to develop not only in an individual and personal dimension, but also in interactive contexts and social collectives, taking care about the needs and rhythms of growth in training subjects, using sport as a tool for promoting intercultural dialogue and the recognition of differences to overcome xenophobia and racism towards a growth/maturation and the physical and social well-being for the improvement of the quality of life. For this end, it is important to encourage partnership between the world of education and the world of sport to promote the educational and social values of sport.

In these terms, sport contributes to the social inclusion and integration, increases the educational process, promotes cultural exchanges and creates job positions inside the European Union.

Physical and sports activity, therefore is crucial in the education of a person, where body and corporeality are the expression of become/be person (Moliterni 2007), as long as it combines awareness of corporeality with rules and principles aimed at structuring the behaviors and attitudes and cultural and symbolic values that underlie the processes of social exchange and inclusion and the training of active citizenship and democracy. Well-being, therefore, requires the promotion of a culture oriented to well-being. But as sport and movement are an ordinary activity of the person you need to retrieve the intrinsic motivations, developing a lasting conviction. This requires methods and forms of teaching and pedagogical involving mediation, which stands not only on the principle of reality/necessity but also on that of pleasure. Hence the importance of physical activities and sports in a fun and social contexts. On the other hand, games and sports are forms of human and cultural mediation, realized in function of human and social development. Smart practices may be to discover, encourage and regulate a person's potential. Being engaging they can be places of meeting, exploration, knowledge, recognition, development and reconciliation between personal and social differences between themselves and others. As the enclosing contexts they help to prevent personal and social discomfort, promoting a significant civil society. Therefore the physical activity and sport is important for the welfare of the person and should accompany the development throughout life. Sport and movement encourage the catharsis of aggressive instincts innate, participation, socialization, identity processes, solidarity, loyalty and respect, the promotion of health, as long as these objectives are intentionally pursued in a education and training view. Training effectiveness factors for excellence are in fact collaborative and cooperative, rather than competitive. The competition, in fact, constitutes a factor of destabilization of the processes of socialization and personal and interpersonal equilibria, undermining the moral bases of interpersonal relationships. The competition moves the focus on self and decreases empathy toward others, favoring hostility and antisocial behaviors, orientation is ego (ego-oriented) and amoral behavior increases, while cooperation is task orientation (a skill-centered on a task that requires positive interdependence) and promotes positive social behaviors, increasing moral behavior, as is clear from the studies of Shields and Bredemeier (1995).

Sport through Health, Education and Society

The physical activity and sport can therefore contribute to improve the health and quality of life, yet there are many people who practice it and there are many young people who drop it out. Maybe because it's wrong about the way the aims, often in the form of exercise or even as

medicine, combining sport with a "field hospital" (see Avvenire del 19.2.2015: the sport "field hospital" of today's society). They are expressions that bring the sport to a reductionist concept of health, medical or a type of training, which focuses on extrinsic type actions, without taking into account that personal behaviours and attitudes are durable only when education is based on significant learnings that overhauling the cognitive-emotional map of the person, changing conceptions and the life project. Health, concerns not only the physical condition, nor is it only the absence of illness, but, as already pointed out in 1948 by the World Health Organization (WHO), is "a dynamic physical, mental and social well-being". Therefore, if we want to take care of health we must worry even psychic conditions and socio-cultural people, improving their quality of life through a more effective attention to the contexts of life.

In the OMS document in 1984 health is considered "a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living: a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical abilities". It is a dynamic and dialectical process that involves the whole person and be-in-relationship. Health as a whole is developing balance, or rather of "dynamic equilibrium" is procedural and because it develops and manufactures in searching for that balance in their own way of being with oneself, others and the world, in ecological and ecosystemic dynamically form. It is *eucrasia*, as defined by Hippocrates, and *isonomia*, according to Alcmaeon, or *euthymia* within the meaning of Democritus.

But to improve health and wellbeing we must act on the health care system, with adequate resources, both on social and educational system, giving more services and, above all, increasing training opportunities and meeting places, as sporting and cultural ones and the oratory or sporting contexts of amateur and amateur type are among them, keeping them all in an inclusive.

In fact, sports and physical education, as we have since the beginning said, represents a collective responsibility which cannot be unloaded only on school and/or on the family.

Given that it contributes significantly to the formation of integral person in physical expression, cultural and relational, you must, as mentioned above, provide opportunities and motor-sport, at various levels and widespread manner, starting from the school but by strengthening and developing various non-formal experience opportunities and the informal experience (loisir, game free and autonomous and occasional activities, as well as more generally in the past), in an urban and social fabric that it executable "place" of significant meetings and reports, so that the educational process and meaningful to children, teens, young adults and where speakers and amateur and amateur sporting contexts are an important and popular landmark. We should be able to construct a triangulation of educational system, where the first Summit (see diagram below) see a correspondence between formal and professional development environment, with an emphasis on skills and technical expertise, the second concerns the area of nonformal and leverage on an amateur activity and, therefore, on sollicitative skills development dimension in relation to the context, and the third on more informal experience and loisir, bringing into action free acceptance of dynamic activity, but keeping in mind the educational implications at all levels.

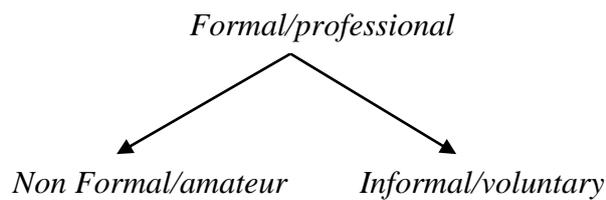


Figure 2. “Citizenship”

To cope with the emergency and the educational challenge you have to develop educational alliances, considering that education is a continuous process, incremental in nature, that develops during the entire life, thanks to the demands of the *alter* (personal, social, cultural, spiritual), in different environments and contexts, to pursue that personal and social well-being which is the result of commitment and co-responsibility and which can enable us to achieve the educational city, and training and educational ecosystem, as a result of the commitment of the whole community that teaching continues to educate yourself. It is precisely in this context that it is good to watch with attention to opportunities that offer the territories by relating all the subjects to the formation/education of the person. It is precisely in this context that it is good to watch with attention to opportunities that offer the territories by relating all the MEPs to the formation/education of the person.

It requires therefore to enhance the subjects that cover the tiring educative role and support the community. Finding the right connections between school, family and organizations operating in the third nonprofit sector is necessary to meet the needs of the community in the new era. In these times where the society is shaken by social issues resurface, we must call on all actors who over the years have proven to be able to give concrete answers in organizational contexts of great educational tradition, as the speakers or the various forms of scouting or so-called 'Boys Town', etc..

Good Sports Practice Activities for Everyone

In the front row the Oratories have always been to meet the demands of families and people, places of peace and meeting, always open to accommodate each other, to promote real and immediate solutions. The speakers represent a Best Practice Italian system, an organization within the community, which has grown with the community, which has matured with it and that is always ready to regenerate with concrete answers. The oratory has succeeded in combining the pastoral mission of the Catholic Church with the practical needs of the people, both laic and Catholic, without discriminating anyone for their cultural origins, geographical or ethnic. The oratorical mission is based on pedagogical logic of Don Bosco, who was the founder and who was able to give a reply by collector among peoples, among the most fortunate and the needy by redistributing resources that volunteerism and human charity were available. These organizations were perhaps the first to use the logic of the bank of time today so widespread, and the principles of inclusion, bringing out the values and skills that each one brings with it. The Oratory in various communities has been sensed the great binding value represented by sport, capable of facilitating the encounter between people, eliminating prejudice and distrust. The game has always been a matter of bringing younger and beyond, often of the most weak and harassed, able to shake harder hearts etc.. The oratory was for years a host, a vanguard to poverty and social neglect. Many associations, non-governmental

bodies and third sector operators are sentinels, real missionaries who devote their lives to each other, sending their professional knowledge with charitable spirit. Today with the need for change or that resurface from the past, it is almost necessary to resurface the importance of those contexts that have represented a place of welcome and peace.

The oratory is an educational experience of the parish community that has a geographical reference (environments) and a broad popular participation. The oratory, place open to everyone, but especially popular with boys. It is instrumental to the encounter between people, is a point of sharing, a way to break down language barriers and cultural legacy. It was just about football fields in red earth, in the suburbs of cities in Northern Italy that, 50 years ago, the children of "emigrants" of South Italy met the children of the "citizens" of Northern Italy. Soccer fields were the only place where the children of southern Italy could possibly play, compete, compete on equal footing. It doesn't matter if the first had the shoes and the children of immigrants no. In the field were all friends, recognized for their athletic quality, to make the team, pass the ball at the right time, it looked to be together without discrimination. The same was for adults, the only real comparison in the field of bowls, certainly not in factories. Generations have found in such environments support, encouragement, comfort, nourishment for a valid human journey, personal, social and faith.

One example among many is the Oratorio St. Paul of Rome an ideal place where you can practice sports, meet new friends and grow together. Born in 1971 and operated by the Fathers Giuseppini del Murialdo is located in front of the Basilica of St. Paul and has been for years a meeting place for young people in the neighborhood and a strong point of aggregation.

The Oratory St. Paul has been able to review the needs of the population and in the years to create sports facilities with soccer fields, volleyball courts, an indoor pool open to the whole population, without exception. Education for a healthy sport and loyal is the goal that you are trying to achieve with organizations within developed as we will see below:

La Polisportiva

From swimming to basketball to volleyball, Football Club's commitment is to educate the sport and the values it teaches. Today, thanks to a team of motivated and competent coaches and a structure capable of supporting the sport, the Polisportiva San Paolo Ostiense has managed to achieve levels of excellence in many sporting areas.

Sports Schools to Educate the Sport

Education for a healthy sport and loyal is the goal which we pursue with our sports schools.

Among the proposals, reserved for the little ones and to those who want to take their first steps in one of the disciplines practiced, activities include football, basketball, volleyball, swimming, skating, Tennis and Karate that you can practice at our facilities with highly qualified instructors

Health Service

Inside the Oratory there is the sports medicine service with specific tasks of activity dedicated to the practice of competitive sports and physical play. The service consists of a medical branch, an annexed service of sports psychology and psychotherapy and physiotherapy.

The sports medicine service has the main task of emergency activities and ready assistance during sports activities, especially during the racing events in several federal and amateur Championships. Also the service of sports medicine has a particular function in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases and problems related to the developmental age.

In this context, the health service relies on the collaboration of experts in psychology and pedagogy of sport. The proposed activities target the prevention of Prince discomfort in young people through a range of initiatives to inform on issues of great relevance among boys. The topics that will be covered during the year have found great interest in sports:

5.3.1 How to reconcile school and sport: organizational strategies

5.3.2 Learn to study

5.3.3 The dangers of the internet: how to defend themselves from the risks of web

5.3.4 The relationship between parents and children in teens

5.3.5 Are scheduled throughout the year a series of themed meetings reserved to parents and sports employees.

5.3.6 It is also a free advice service to all subscribers to the activities of the oratory and of the Club.

AGESCI – Scout Roma 36 Group

Roma 36 (formerly Rome 27), is part of a G.E.S.C.I., falls within the Ostiense area (which also collects A.G.E.S.C. groups of Ostia and Fiumicino) and from his birth (in 1973) has always been housed at the community of the Giuseppini Fathers in the Saint Paul oratory. The group is currently composed of three units: the canonical branch of L/C (Cub/Ladybirds: boys and girls from 8 to 11 years of age), with the Cubs and the birthday of the Pack "of", the branch E/G (Scouts/guides: teenagers from 12 to 15 years of age) with Scouts and guides of the Department "Sagittarius", and branca R/S (Rovers/Scouts : young people aged 16 to 21 years of age), which AC includes the novitiate (year-olds) and the clan "Lorien". The leaders who serve in these branches are collected in the Co.Ca. (Community Leaders).

The structure is aimed at children, teenagers and adults who wish to live a moment of sport in a warm and protected. Basketball, volleyball, swimming, soccer, Tennis, Karate, ice skating, are just some of the proposals for live sport is amateur level competition while respecting the values of fairness and propriety.

Sports go alongside the many social activities organized by the Oratorio St. Paul with the aim to educate and entertain children of all ages.

The oratorical formula, which dates back to the creative genius of friends, youth Saints as Philip Neri and Don Bosco, continues to be used. On many occasions, Paul VI praised it and recommended the development.

Quoting the thought of the great Pontiff, "I hope a growing increase of oratories, sure that all worthy institutions will take advantage, which are the evangelization and catechesis of youth" (from Giovanni Paolo II's speech to young people – Brescia - piazza Duomo -September 26, 1982). The oratory, therefore, is a place of aggregation of partner groups BC., AGESCI, school of family life, O.M.G., C.S.I., ANSPI, etc.), each one with its own characteristics, aims and programs.

The oratory has always created the cultural mediations, using classic instruments and strategies, while at the same time were effective as a sport. The openness to the people was always a clear feature, hence the attraction that continues to emanate in decades. No doubt listen to needs, design and act allowed the oratory to be able to give a clear answer and be recognized as places, like organisms, as stable and reliable entity. The dislocation or the Evangelical character didn't stop the unbeliever who has always found the doors open and a place to aggregate with himself and with others.

In the light of the difficulties that the new millennium presents and so many experiences of organisations, associations and non-governmental organizations, which over the years succeeded, it might be a good reply to create a new connection between the different actors who take part in social life. In the new society is no longer possible to work without connections between actors take part in the different processes of educational development, person and citizen. Create a meeting point, does not mean distorting oratories, associations, cooperatives, the promotion entities from their mission, risking losing personality and freedom of spirit. Each entity as well as every person addressing each other with their own peculiarities brings a novelty experience input, whatever it may be, that becomes source and growth stimulus for others.

In order to create this connection that unites actors and not waste the experiences and good practices of oratories, associations, institutions and all actors, it is plausible to converge towards common address/design facilities, allowing everyone to direct their focus towards the more natural direction and pursue together, objectives that are common to every social organization, religious and sports. All this must be accomplished through a common design that allows you to enhance individual skills, even the little ones, the poor, those who have fewer resources, but at the same time can provide a contribution that would benefit all the actors. The role of oratories, real stakeholders in society on the move, may be a mere supervisor of Intercultural encounter.

Conclusion... The Inclusive Plan to Set out Again

The subjects who tried to interpret and develop strategies more or less oriented to new sports and cultures of corporeality – from profit to the Association of sport, to the traditional structures relating to military, religious institutions, academic or business- aren't by no means secondary actors of social transformations of urban systems. It is an aspect that is underlined not only by scholars of sports phenomenon, but by the same researchers interested in updating the categories of analysis and descriptive types of territorial systems. Under a political profile, it is an interaction between socio-cultural change, institutional policies and specialised subjects action refers to the category of Welfare Mix. That is the phenomenon of progressive structuring a network system of relationships, social and institutional policies increasingly complex, in which public policies become the product and shared management responsibility of different actors. Administrative powers for the crucial function, address and judicial

system, policies, increasingly in charge as the product of a constant and flexible action of cultural mediation. It is necessary to reflect on the planning issue that underlies every educational and life. The overall objective is to promote, from the survey of youth dynamics, the local leadership in the fight against violations of the rules and at the same time enable locations of active citizenship, in innovative form, taking into account the complexity of the world of youth in order to recover a conscious commitment to social development.

You should aim to encourage the process of formation of active citizenship and aware able even to think over the city, promoting an ethic of responsibility widely shared, able to guarantee not only the transfer of the values of legality but the actual daily intake in the attitudes of new generations, and behaviour inspired by respect for the rules of civil coexistence. Important will be framing the specific objectives such as:

- Raise awareness of virtual and physical spaces, of social recognition of youth by stimulating the same through different experience on tools and finding new spaces to suit changing needs;
- Observe and know in the territorial areas of reference sources and social degradation mechanisms.
- Involve children and adults in a critical reappraisal of the use of urban spaces to protect ecological and environmental needs, the community's social and cultural and anthropological heritage of the territory;
- Devising and designing training and awareness initiatives that aim to intervene in social areas previously identified degradation.

The project actions shall relate to the promotion of creativity of youth to foster greater social protagonism, and then of the operational objectives aimed at:

- Enhance the range of services and interventions aimed at young people for the good use of free time, supporting the creation of spaces and places for the expression of creativity, the development of youth skills and talents;
- Enhance and promote young people as a resource and develop youth potential. Support the development of competences, language, cognitive, computer etc. to promote sociocultural growth of children;
- Promote the active participation of young people in artistic and cultural events, such recreational activities designed to enhance their knowledge, skills and abilities;

Such actions should include the promotion of healthy lifestyles and positive student behavior models to legality, to health and well-being.

In order to achieve the operational objectives related to education to legality you should promote:

- Active participation and protagonism of youth through the processes of active citizenship and taking an awareness of their rights and duties individually and collectively;
- Develop measures to stem the phenomenon of early school leaving, dependencies to alcohol and drugs;
- Develop sensitivity aimed at recognition of the mafia and increase active fight practices and cultural changes favoring the acquisition of concepts of civics, education to legality and the mafia and knowledge of immigration legislation.

The promotion of the culture of hospitality and of multiculturalism means to encourage contacts between young people from different cultures and stimulate the exchange of experiences and the positive comparison in view of multiculturalism, cooperation, solidarity and mutual respect by promoting the social integration of young immigrants.

Such actions should not be directed only to the youth of degraded areas, but details to the juvenile realities present in the territory of reference, primary consideration in that the complexity and breadth of social deviance, the whole society has elements of risk.

Key factors over analyzed are directed to intercept all the youth system and, without exception, in the belief that direct intervention to propose new stresses and growth stimulation cannot independently engage the world with which the young same interacts on a daily basis.

Design strategies for the above-mentioned actions, must provide measures, starting with the young men, but also involving the parental system and families, taking into account the contribution that such involvement can give new relational dynamics. Particular attention should be paid to young people with a high risk of exclusion and social deviance, of drop out with reintegration needs in the educational system, to young people who feel needs immediate insertion into the world of work, as well as socially disadvantaged, with specific reference to people with disabilities, women and migrants which constitute a significant share of the population in Europe.

On the ground of daily management practice, to realize from the idea of local sports system as an open system organizational coherence, in particular by stimulating

- teamwork;
- encouragement of innovation;
- the systematic transfer of good practices.

This procedural methodology does not come from nothing. It is the result of a process of analysis that social research on the system of Government has launched, with varying results, since the 1980s. For this pragmatic representation of the local sports field system of empirically verifiable opportunities cannot be dissociated from the combination of values which supports the concept of sport for everyone as a right of citizenship. And leads us to urge even operational proposals, such as the conferences of services or production of protocols and declarations of intent (white paper) that public administrations can spread as a tool for involving all organizational and social actors potentially interested.

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