

## En tiempo de Ocio: La participación de los museos en el ocio creativo y de calidad de la sociedad

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Dra. Cristina Ortega Nuere comenzó su intervención aportando una serie de estadísticas y datos a nivel internacional sobre el valor del ocio en la sociedad actual. A continuación, introdujo el concepto del ocio desde los estudios de ocio, deteniéndose en la temática de la conferencia: el ocio creativo y de calidad. Su intervención fue acompañada de preguntas que llevaban a la reflexión y el replanteamiento del quehacer diario en los departamentos educativos de los museos desde el punto de vista del ocio.

Para ello, la Dra. Cristina Ortega partió de la Carta del Ocio de la Organización Mundial del Ocio, World Leisure Organization, referente a nivel mundial en el ámbito de la educación del ocio, publicada por primera vez en 1970, revisada en diversas ocasiones y en la actualidad en proceso de revisión.

### **The World Leisure Organization *Charter for Leisure***

In the Renaissance the individual achieved the right to choose his own God or his own ideal without risking being burnt at the stake. With the coming of democratic society in the 18th century, the individual achieved civil rights, that is, protection from arbitrary will of political power. The trade-union movement was a struggle against the arbitrary will of owners and management. The worker ultimately achieved the right to organize. All these rights have been achieved over the last four centuries. This conquest has reached a point of no return. In the new society the fact of leisure corresponds to a new social right for the individual. Joffre Dumazedier (1971: 203)

Formal recognition of the developments observed by Dumazedier is reflected in the World Leisure Organization's *Charter for Leisure*, first published by the then World Leisure and Recreation Association in 1970, revised in 1979 and published in its current form in 2000. The charter consists of an introduction and eight articles. It affirms the right to leisure promulgated in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and seeks to expand on the UN statement and to promote the provision of facilities and services for leisure, particularly by governments. It has been published in the WLO's *World Leisure Journal* and other publications from time to time and is accessible on the organization's website. At present, the Charter has just started a process of revision with the contribution of the World Leisure Organisation's

Academy of Leisure.

## World Leisure Organisation: Charter for Leisure

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### **Introduction**

Consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 24)<sup>§</sup>, all cultures and societies recognise to some extent the right to rest and leisure. Here, because personal freedom and choice are central elements of leisure, individuals can freely choose their activities and experiences, many of them leading to substantial benefits for person and community.

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### **Articles**

- 1 All people have a basic human right to leisure activities that are in harmony with the norms and social values of their compatriots. All governments are obliged to recognise and protect this right of its citizens.
- 2 Provisions for leisure for the quality of life are as important as those for health and education. Governments should ensure their citizens a variety of accessible leisure and recreational opportunities of the highest quality.
- 3 The individual is his/her best leisure and recreational resource. Thus, governments should ensure the means for acquiring those skills and understandings necessary to optimize leisure experiences.

- 4 Individuals can use leisure opportunities for self-fulfilment, developing personal relationships, improving social integration, developing communities and cultural identity as well as promoting international understanding and co-operation and enhancing quality of life.
  
  - 5 Governments should ensure the future availability of fulfilling leisure experiences by maintaining the quality of their country's physical, social and cultural environment.
  
  - 6 Governments should ensure the training of professionals to help individuals acquire personal skills, discover and develop their talents and to broaden their range of leisure and recreational opportunities.
  
  - 7 Citizens must have access to all forms of leisure information about the nature of leisure and its opportunities, using it to enhance their knowledge and inform decisions on local and national policy.
  
  - 8 Educational institutions must make every effort to teach the nature and importance of leisure and how to integrate this knowledge into personal lifestyle.
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