

EL LEGADO DE LA CRISIS: RESPUESTAS DESDE EL ÁMBITO EDUCATIVO

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The book *El legado de la crisis: respuestas desde el ámbito del ocio* consists of a series of texts written by different experts and researchers whose purpose is to highlight the various ways of coping with the crisis in the field of leisure, both on the individual and social sphere. Therefore, the leit-motif of this work is the crisis that began in 2007 and whose effects have spread from the economic to the political, social and community spheres, and have had negative effects in many areas of everyday life. Leisure is one of the many areas disrupted by the crisis.

Under the pretext of containing social spending, it would be easy to succumb to the temptation of applying cuts to the most progressive concepts of humanist leisure (Cuenca, 2003) and valuable leisure (Cuenca, 2014), which recognise their role in the effective development of people and their communities. However, nowadays it is more important than ever that leisure continues to be understood as an experience and a source of quality of life, as another basic need, on the same level as food, housing, health or education. And it must be ensured socially on a basis of equality, respect and non-discrimination. Otherwise, it would undermine one of the pillars on which today's quality of life is built, understood not only in relation to the physical or social context, but also and in a very marked way, to the meaning of personal experiences.

This work aims to highlight the fact that austerity and the difficulties that supposedly accompany the crisis are not the only possible responses to the current scenario. The crisis can also be seen as a space of opportunities arising from new locations where people and entities are being repositioned after the transformations that have occurred. The proposals presented in this book are proof of this. They are undoubtedly the legacy of the crisis from a leisure perspective. Far from being uniform answers, the texts in this book make up a series of open, creative and sustainable proposals; varied multidisciplinary approaches: some more philosophical or political;

others more focused on management; some focused on individuals; others, aimed at all citizens or certain groups; some, referring to leisure as a global phenomenon; others, designed for specific areas such as culture, tourism, sport ... This book is divided into two parts. The first, *Respuestas desde la esfera individual y social* includes relevant themes such as leisure and identities in crisis, the theoretical challenges of leisure studies in the context of identity liquidity; solidarity leisure as the driving force of youth's ethical and civic learning and social development in urban settings; urban vegetable gardens as an example of transition towards an *ocialist* model, a symbol and practice of creative and sustainable leisure in the city centre; the *Slow* movement in Brasilia, values for city life; recreational *coaching* as a means for human development, a transforming leisure experience; the evolution of sports habits, Attributing new significances to the sport practice of persons with disabilities in times of crisis?; leisure and alternative sports, a social practice and identity link among urban youth in the City of Armenia (Colombia); family and leisure physical activity, scientific contributions and perspectives for action; bio-healthy parks and socialisation, case studies in the city of Granada; and leisure practices in the leisure time of adult musicians in the city of Ibaguè (Colombia). The second part called *Respuestas del sector del ocio* includes interesting questions such as the public in a theatre as transforming leisure, blurred aspects between audience and stage; museums, an industry promising optimism; digital entertainment, a response to the educational crisis; older people in shaping leisure activities in the city of Burgos, entrepreneurial actions; the revitalization of the traditional urban trade through events; shopping tourism as the driving force of city tourism, the case of Bilbao; leisure public policies, a look to the Brazilian context; and from educational leisure to solidarity leisure, the intergenerational experience of Aranda de Duero. Reading this book can serve a dual function, on the one hand, to inspire future responses yet to be generated; and on the other hand, to reaffirm the belief that, despite the difficulties, individuals and societies continue moving through the roads of life, new roads or known paths, which are now walked on with renewed gait.

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