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FAVELA, GLOBALIZATION AND MENTAL HEALTH: A CASE STUDY OF THE COMMUNITY RUA MONSENHOR RUBENS MESQUITA - SALVADOR, BAHIA

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Keywords: *Globalization; Favela; Mental health.*

ABSTRACT:

The research tries to establish relations, from the urban point of view, between precarious spaces and inhabitant's mental health of a given territory, especially in the spectrum of anxiety and depression disorders. It is understood that to build links between precarious urban spaces and mental health; the city of global character and mental health of the individual character, we must first understand how the urban spaces conform in contemporaneity, their characteristics, dynamics and social agents, as well how these aspects influence the citizens. Therefore, this is multidisciplinary research.

The study's case is the community of Rua Monsenhor Rubens Mesquita, located on Tororó neighborhood, Salvador – Bahia; a central area in the city, composed of 47 families that have occupied the site for 15 years. However, the area is currently undergoing a process of repossession from the City Hall of Salvador.

For the investigation of the theme, a broad bibliographical review will be carried out to construct a theoretical framework, dialoguing with authors such as Milton Santos, Nestor Goulart, Zygmunt Bauman, Paula Santa, and Trudy Harpham. The theoretical basis is followed by the empirical analysis that will proceed in two phases:

First, a site visit for space approximation and the creation of a chart, which relates environmental determinants to mental health - established by the theoretical framework - with qualitative parameters.

Second, questionnaire application, provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) for research in communities in developing countries, the Self Reporting Questionnaire consists of 20 yes or no questions, which tracks possible disorders. Therefore, it does not provide diagnostics but detects possible cases.

We hypothesize that the process of repossession exacerbates the sense of insecurity in the community and their daily well-being. As a result, we hope to establish relations between urban spaces and mental well-being, as well as which possible environmental determinants may be able to influence the development of anxiety and depression disorders.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

TRANSNATIONAL DIALOGUES IN ARCHITECTURE: AURÉLIO MARTINEZ FLORES CONTRIBUTIONS IN SAO PAULO INTERNATIONAL BIENNIALS OF ARCHITECTURE

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Keywords: Architectural Culture; transnational dialogues; Aurélio Martinez Flores.

ABSTRACT:

Major events such as international exhibitions and architectural biennials have always played an important role in the advancement of architectural discourse, providing support for discussions at the international level of what was being produced and discussed in different parts of the world. In Brazil, the figure of Aurelio Martinez Flores, a Mexican architect eradicated in the country, appears in exhibitions and prizes for his architectural production - marked by a pure volumetry, exploration of materiality, large white blocks, appreciation of natural light and as an architecture with strong links between two cultures: Brazilian and Mexican. Flores was invited to write a panel where he dialogue with important names of international architecture at the 4th São Paulo International Biennial of Architecture. This study aims to understand architecture as culture in the context of Latin America and transnational dialogues, from the participation of Aurelio Martinez Flores and his connections with the trends of thought exhibit in the 3rd and 4th São Paulo International Biennials of Architecture, 1997 and 1999, respectively, a structuring moment for the debates of the 21st century. This research intends to fill a gap existing in the study of architecture as cultural expression and to recognize the rather unknown work of the architect in a fundamental Historical period to understand the transformations in contemporary Brazilian and Latin American architecture. As a method, it adopts a documentary analysis of texts and panels produced by the architect and other important names in the international scenario of architecture located in the collection of the São Paulo Biennial. Articles and periodicals published about this event will also be consulted as a way to understand the transnational dialogue in the formation of a Latin American language and the production of this architecture with strong links to the new millennium regional culture, besides interviews with key figures listed as followers of the architect's work.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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POÇOS DE CALDAS: LISTED PUBLIC SPACES, THE THRESHOLD BETWEEN PRESERVATION AND NEW USES

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Keywords: *Heritage; Public Spaces; Restauration; Collective Memory.*

ABSTRACT:

The present work is part of the research initiated in 2019 in the *Stricto Sensu* Graduate Program in Architecture and Urbanism (POSURB-ARQ/ PUC-CAMPINAS), financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES) – Finance Code 001. It aims to understand the concepts of the disciplinary field of restoration [architectural and urban] in the contemporaneity, in order to establish a reading key to analysis “Hydrothermal and Hospitality Complex”, central area of Poços de Caldas, in the south of Minas Gerais, the first city nucleus, built based on the principles of French thermalism as a healing environment. The research through bibliographic reviews and research in primary and secondary sources, in collections of the main universities of the region (PUC Minas, PUCCampinas, UNICAMP, USP and UFMG) and at the Historical and Geographical Museum of Poços de Caldas, aims at understanding these spaces and the new dynamics of appropriation noted since the 1970s, and its influence on the maintenance of memory and materiality resulting in the preservation of cultural heritage. The concern with safeguarding historical centers, understanding that their territory can not be stagnant in time, on the contrary, needs to be integrated into contemporary life so that the heritage participates in urban life and begins to compose the collective imaginary of the city. For this, they must integrate urban planning, effective preservation policies and the incentive to heritage, as well as actions that promote popular participation in the protection of these spaces. Therefore, this research intends to understand, although in a very initial way, the influence of the appropriation of these cultural assets, the cultural significance of this central area for the population and the conformity of the new uses, and their consequences in the maintenance of the collective memory of that territory.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE SAO FRANCISCO RIVER TRANSPOSITION (2007-2017) ON THE STRUCTURING OF THE URBAN-REGIONAL SPACE: THE EXAMPLE OF SALGUEIRO AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

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Keywords: *Major Development projects, Sao Francisco River Transposition, Globalized Agribusiness, Urban and Regional Restructuring.*

ABSTRACT:

To identify impacts of the Sao Francisco River Transposition (SFRT) on the structuring of the urban and regional space of the Brazilian semi-arid, especially, those related to the relocation of populations in Rural Productive Villages and the economic requalification in their adjacent territories. The example of Salgueiro municipality and its surroundings, in the backlands of Pernambuco, will be a territorial approximation, as a case study.

Considering the water availability of these works as a technical system whose main purpose is the globalized agribusiness expansion and diversification in semi-arid territories, in which field and city are transformed into its technical, economic and social bases, which until then made up the army of reserve places for this sector.

By altering agricultural spaces, the demands of productive restructuring promote and intensify several other processes - such as urbanization, the boosting and complexification of rural-urban relations and the restructuring of urban-regional-space, composing a greater diversification of engineering systems and technical objects in productive territorial arrangements, concomitant with economic growth and integration at various scales - which, given the peripheral and associated nature of our economic and social formation, bring the country's dependence on a neo-colonial reversion up to date. It is intended to observe possible indications of these phenomena in the territory of Salgueiro and surroundings.

Was used the theoretical investigation of the geographical systems that characterize the semi-arid and its ideological points of view through the literature review on the subject and the SFRT characterization. Its impacts in the light of the drought industry's and the large technical hydraulic solutions traditions; the theoretical investigation of the new urban and regional structuring in the case study of Salgueiro, the field study in the territory of the spatial clipping, and systematization.

As expected results are to contribute to the understanding of ideologies and impacts resulting from public policies of large projects in the Northeast region.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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URBAN INTERVENTIONS IN THE PORT AREA TO THE 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES: FOR WHICH CITY?

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Keywords: *urban interventions; gentrification; centralities.*

ABSTRACT:

The urban interventions that took place in the Rio de Janeiro port area between 2009 and 2019, as part of the Porto Maravilha project, in the context of the mega-events, are part of an urban regeneration trend around the world, aiming at inserting the city in the competitive global market. The general objective of this study is to identify the consequences of the interventions, seeking to contribute to a greater understanding of the government actions in the field of urban policies and to understand if the intervention strategies carried out contributed to the formation of new centralities, to the improvement of the use conditions and the cultural values preservation, or, on the contrary, if they contributed to accentuating the sociopolitical spatial fabric fragmentation and segregation, to the territorial disputes and the deflagration of the processes of gentrification and socio-spatial segregation. The specific objectives are to identify the new centralities and territorialities created, the disclosed memories and the newly created cultural values; to understand the transformations and identify the producers of the urban space engaged in the interventions. Based on a bibliographic review of themes such as urban regeneration, gentrification, centralities, and city-marketing, it will be carried out a study about the area's formation and transformation, and its uses up to the present; about the proposed projects since the 1990s; and a document analysis of the project, listing the main action points. Field researches will also be carried out, initially in an exploratory way, based on the observational method to identify the implemented infrastructure and the social and spatial phenomena present in the territory. Then, as a second stage, the field research will be carried out based on a specific spatial cut to deepen the comprehension of the phenomena identified. Lastly, it will be made an analysis and reflection based on the cross-reference of the data to write the dissertation. The expected outcomes are to contribute to the comprehension of the urban and touristic strategies carried out by the Municipal Government of Rio de Janeiro, of the effects of the interventions on the urban and social fabric and the effectiveness of the program of recovery and preservation of the local memories.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE ETEC PEDRO FERREIRA ALVES LEGACY: THE PROFESSIONALIZING EDUCATION PRESENCE IN MOGI MIRIM (SP)

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Keywords: *Professionalizing Teaching; Urban Transformations; Immaterial Heritage.*

ABSTRACT:

The research objective is to study the Technical School, established in 1962, initially denominated “Industrial Gymnasium”, according to the standards of that time, based on the “School of Arts and Crafts” model. It will analyze the type of teaching practiced by these institutions: to produce labor to supply the emerging demand of the industrialization period; the differentiation between its method and the traditional teaching, which walks on a parallel but differently; showing the professionalizing education at the margins of society, identifying them as schools for the children of the poor, labourers, immigrants and black ones. It will analyze the trajectory of the Institution and its active presence in the economic, social, and cultural city development. The rescue of the legacy left by it over fifty years will enumerate several events that show the interlacing of community and school and its influence on the territory urban transformations and it will be focused on its value as a local and regional cultural heritage, and the memory construction as a result of the collective action among all who attended the institution and maintain their bond with it. It is intended a historical investigation about the first professionalizing school’s emergence at the beginning of 20th century, the target public and its multiplication, the different stages, and the corresponding policies change that the education faced. It is also intended to emphasize the institution’s dialogue with city growth. The Oral History will add to this study interviews of the first director who was in charge for more than forty years and also ex-employees and students. The utilization of the documentary method with the bibliographic review support will bring to this research the theoretical basis and necessary data to understand the phenomena involving the school, the city, the society and the territory in which they are inserted. It is intended to build an acquis reaffirming the Professionalizing Education Institutions relevance in the territory development, collective memory, and local cultural heritage.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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TRANSFORMATIONS AND INFLUENCES OF THE BRAZILIAN HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE AT THE END OF THE XX CENTURY, AND XXI CENTURY: A TECHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, ADMINISTRATIVE POLITICS AND MEDICAL ADVANCES

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Keywords: *hospital architecture; new paradigms; technological analysis; administrative politics; medical advances.*

ABSTRACT:

The current hospital spaces are not enough to attend the demands. In addition to the insufficient supply of medical treatment, health facilities in Brazil are deficient in size, location, architectural project, and state of conservation. The present research aims to create a framework for the transformations of the studied buildings, aiming at highlighting the influences of three aspects: technological (in the areas of health and construction techniques), political (in established public policies), and new paradigms procedures for changes in treatment postures). The present work approach to systematize and analyze the alterations of the architectural projects of hospitals in Brazil. The research focuses on the transformations that occurred between the 1980s and the present when the Brazilian population becomes mainly urban. The field of hospital architecture in Brazil is a niche for architects, who often are not prepared to respond with adequate architectural solutions. The study of the Brazilian hospital architectural evolution is indispensable to those professionals who intend to work in this field. The research aims to present the architectural parties of hospitals designed at this time trying to identify their influences. The research is organized in four stages: bibliographic review, the definition of case studies, raise of case studies and analysis and identification of influences. The information gathered through the first research stage will be cataloged in survey files and separated by similar contents. The selection of the case studies will be by easiness to access information and relevance of the projects. Three case studies of representative hospitals of the period studied will be chosen. The survey will take into account the management, size and availability of plants, and contact with author and project team. The information will be collected through the responsible architects, city hall or the chosen entity itself. Once the information is gathered, project studies will be done. Finally, we intend to carry out a comparative analysis with the specificities of each project and the three points studied. It intends to identify in the research the transformations occurred in hospital architectural projects, and how this type of architecture influenced by the transformations of the medical area, public health policies, and constructive technologies.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: To PUC-Campinas that supports this master's degree

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SOCIOSPATIAL IMPACTS OF SOCIAL HOUSING IN PRECARIOUS SETTLEMENTS: A CASE STUDY IN JUNDIAÍ, SP

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Keywords: *Social Housing; Precarious Settlements Reurbanization; Sociospatial Segregation.*

ABSTRACT:

The main objective of this research is to identify the social dynamics of the implantation of social housing in precarious settlements, with a focus on the city of Jundiaí, with a detailed look at the socio-spatial impacts caused by the redevelopment of precarious settlements. Rebating and opposing the predictions of the Housing and/or Urbanization Programs that promote these dwellings, in a way to clarify the living of the residents after the appropriation of the new dwelling. The city of Jundiaí is located in Paulista Macrometropolis, has interdependent links with the city of Sao Paulo. Due to this, it suffers strong economic and social influences from the city of São Paulo, sharing the same urban problems, such as sociospatial segregation, presence of precarious settlements, closed condominiums, empty central areas, urban fragmentation, among others. The national programs of SH provision have as its essence the investment in construction and real estate market, focused on the quantity of housing produced and not on the quality of the same. SH programs are sometimes used by the public authorities as a form of social cleaning of the precarious settlements, with a large number of these programs not fully serving the residents removed in areas of risk, which continue without due social support by the State. This treatment runs counter to the social issue of the programs, which is only written in political paper and discourse. What should be the main focus ends up losing importance, to an economic or simply aesthetic issue? The methodology used was a bibliographic review to complement knowledge about precarious settlements and re-urbanization; Documentary research to acquire quantitative data about the subject addressed; Identify the case study; Research “*in loco*” for empirical knowledge on the social dynamics of each single case study. Theoretical analysis will be carried out from the urbanistic point of view of the social impacts caused by the SH projects chosen as a case study, which will allow the formation of an argument that encourages the discussion of new public policies that fully contemplate the society focus on urban interventions. Consequently, there will be a critique about the “*modus operandi*” of the projects studied, punctuating the correctness and the mistakes made.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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GUAIANASES AND ITS PATHWAYS THAT LEAD TO SAO PAULO EAST ZONE

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Keywords: *Urban morphology; Sao Paulo; Guaianases.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to investigate the pathways that lead to the East Zone of the city of Sao Paulo. From the 1960s, the urban development of Sao Paulo followed the market logic. The consequences were a resource-rich central region, with the good interconnection of public transport, urban infrastructure, and arterial roads, in a smaller area with a middle and upper-class population. In parallel, urbanization took place from the historical center and segregated the classes of smaller incomes in other regions, forming the peripheral areas. Thus, the East Zone is the destination of a large number of low-income people who are looking for cheaper housing and lots, but far from the center where precarious neighborhoods with a shortage of urban infrastructure are located. In this region is Guaianases where, in addition to popular housing, especially at its extremities, it is possible to observe dozens of favelas, irregular occupations, and precarious housing. Also, extensive and many neighborhoods considered dormitories formed in this region of Sao Paulo. The research involves historical and morphological studies and defines Guaianases as analyses focal point. To identifying the main arterial pathways, investigate how they developed, this research studies the changes in the urban network from its epistemological transformations. This urban space requires attention so that one can effectively understand the motives that led to the transformations in its flows. This study should contribute to an understanding of the possibilities for improvement, increasing in urbanity and therefore in the quality of life of local communities. The urban analysis of more critical paths tends to consider the railways, arterial roads, green areas and main points of great mass attendance in comparison to the population contingent. The method will consist of a bibliographical survey and qualitative exploratory research, ethnography field research and interviews to understand the behavior of the population in space. The data extracted from the researched iconography, maps and field surveys will be synthesized in tables and graphs. The results will provide the basis for reflecting on the case study object that composes the master dissertation.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE GARDEN AS A THERAPEUTIC SPACE IN HOSPITALS: TYPOLOGIES AND BENEFITS

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Keywords: *therapeutic gardens; hospital; typologies and benefits of therapeutic gardens.*

ABSTRACT:

This masters research has as object of study gardens that are considered therapeutic. The garden represents a space, designed or not, usually located outdoors. Contact with nature provides experiences, reflections, and perceptions, which may exert therapeutic functions (MARCUS; SACHS, 2014). It generates well-being (KAPLAN, 2001), relaxation opportunities (VASCONCELOS, 2004), and can stimulate physical and socialization activities. These beneficial influences help in the restoration of body and mind (CONSTANTINE, 2004), contributing to the recovery of patients by promoting the reduction of stress, anxiety, and depression, and may even decrease the number of medicines used in some pathologies (ULRICH, 1984). Environmental stimuli interact with human beings, even if people are not aware and that each being responds in their way (ULRICH, 1991, 1979). Thus, even if the user of the therapeutic garden does not realize the benefit of this environment, he experiences the actions and direct stimuli provided by the medium. Most people react to plants, establishing with them a beneficial relationship, an inherent fact to the human being, according to the Biophilia hypothesis, proposed by Wilson (1984). According to Sandra Costa (2009), the benefits of the therapeutic garden can be divided into cognitive, psychological, social and physical. The benefits differ in each type of garden, which may too be divided into a sensory garden, educational or interactive garden, contemplative garden, social garden, and gardening. In the work entitled "Healing Gardens-therapeutic benefits and design recommendations", Marcus and Barnes (1999), presented some general recommendations and care for the implantation of a therapeutic garden, such as accessibility, safety, visibility, furniture, lighting, ventilation and the choice of plant species and objects (paintings and sculptures). Thus, through the survey and bibliographic study, this project aims to study about therapeutics gardens in hospitals, analyzing their typologies and benefits. We seek, therefore, to report and describe their benefits, implantation procedure and typologies, highlighting their features and justifying the importance and relevance of the landscaping in environments.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE INFLUENCE OF HOSPITAL SPACES ON PATIENT RECOVERY

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Keywords: *Hospital environment; hospital typology; space humanization.*

ABSTRACT:

This work deals with the study of the hospital ambiance and the importance of the humanization of this environment, highlighting the influence of the architectural elements that ultimately contribute to the recovery of the patient, aiding his curing process. Through bibliographical research, the typological evolution of the hospital architecture will be traced, from the Renaissance to the present day, highlighting the qualities of humanized architectural spaces and considered as therapeutic. For that, theoretical incursions will be made to better comprehend the concept of humanization in architectural terms, seeking to contribute to improving spaces in health services. Still, from a theoretical approach, it will be attempted to establish parameters that allow listing the key requirements to develop an efficient architecture in the humanization of these environments. From the theoretical references related to space humanization and environmental psychology in its relations with the hospital architecture, we will start with a field analysis that can allow verifying if the architectural requirements pointed out theoretically give sufficient account to be considered in architecture with such purposes. In that manner, this work intends to explore such questions, using theories pertinent to the theme, comparing the theoretical conceptions with data of the reality, adopting a Case Study, to be chosen. This methodological process will be carried out in three phases: review and synthesis of the literature collected in the theoretical researches collected in the literature, choice, and adoption of a hospital as case study and comparison of the studied theory with the clipping to be studied, crossing and analyzing the data, seeking to conclude which spatial qualities are most relevant for patient recovery. The intention is to discover and list which architectural elements of the hospital environment contribute to the swifter recovery of patients hospitalized in long-term beds, where the act of "dwelling" in an adequate space tends to aid in the recovery of the patient's well-being. In summary, at the end of the research, we also intend to make a Needs Program that contributes to the studies of a hospital typology, appropriate to the health recovery environment.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Thanks to the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas.

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THE URBAN SPRAWL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON THE CANTAREIRA WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM A LOOK OVER BRAGANÇA PAULISTA/SP

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Keywords: *urban sprawl; environmentally sensitive areas; environmental impact.*

ABSTRACT:

The contemporary Brazilian urbanization is marked by a dispersing and fragmented process of the land parcel (REIS, 2006). The Brazilian urbanization process is one of the most impactful of the world due to the rapid transformation of land use legislation of rural areas into urban. Through the occupation of rural areas by allotments permitted by controversial municipal legislation, a scattered expansion and fragmented occupation of the territory is promoted, with a pattern similar to the United States's Suburbanization. (FARR, 2007). The urban sprawl effects should be more complex in watersheds protected for water supply. The main objective of this research is to analyze the impacts of the said phenomenon in the Bragança Paulista Municipality during the last 30 years (ISHIZU, 2009). The municipality territory is inserted in the Cantareira Environmental Protection Area and partially inserted in the Piracicaba-Juqueri Mirim Environmental Protection Area. The research intends to evaluate the environmentally sensitive areas, like the water springs, green areas, rivers and the margins of the Jaguari reservoir that are essential for the Capital of Sao Paulo's water supply, being the main reservoir of the Cantareira System (BUENO, 1994; SEIXAS, 2012). Therefore, a literature review, the mapping of the allotments and the identification of the census area subdivision will be undertaken, to create tables and files of the regular and irregular allotments, resulting in the creation of a database for a socio-spatial comparison with other cities around the reservoir. The literature review will establish the state of the art relative to the aspects of the object of study. The mapping will define the territorial occupation, mainly those that are related to the Cantareira water supply system. The creation of thematic maps files will allow a better understanding of the territory. The research will result in a database with the possibility of integration into the municipalities' information system and the study group, allowing for analysis of urban sprawl impacts and their effects on the Jaguari water reservoir. The results could generate contributions to improving the municipalities' public policies related. This study was financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil - Modality II.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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CONJUNCTURAL PROPOSALS FOR STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE LATIN AMERICAN URBAN PERIPHERIES: COLLECTIVE PEAK AS A CASE STUDY

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Keywords: *City Right; Place; Participative Project; Latin America; PICO Collective.*

ABSTRACT:

The research seeks the understanding of project actions with community participation, as potential acts in the territory that point to structural transformations, in the context of Latin America. It will be carried out the case study of Pico Collective, a group of architects that works through participatory projects in places characterized by socio-spatial fragility, lacking in infrastructure, equipment and public spaces with quality.

Issues such as the meaning of place, the right to the city and the importance of community participation are the central scope that, combined with the possibility of concrete implementation, may involve the proposition of new paradigms in confrontation of systemic the situation of urban peripheries, where the state is not present in the conduct of public policies.

The aim of this work is to study the case of PICO Collective in its assumptions, methods, and results, investigating it as replicable exemplarity in analogous contexts, through the comparison of local specificities and the effective solutions of realized projects.

Theoretical investigation regarding the main determinants of urban stratification, focusing on the Latin American semiperipheral countries' situation and the Brazilian experience; Bibliographical review about the right to the city and of the notion of place; Selection and investigation of projects carried out as case studies, their assumptions, methods and concrete results, with communities as inseparable agents; Field studies with the objective of: perception of the environment and of the architecture examples' insertion; collection of testimonies and interviews with the communities involved; inventory of the framework of projects carried out - relationship with context and buildings implantations, scales and spatiality, systems and constructive techniques, program management and uses; everyday appropriation; financing systems and feasibility.

It is expected to contribute by systematization and conclusions with reverberations for similar situations in the Brazilian reality.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001, because of the scholarship granted.

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THE PRISON COMPLEX CAMPINAS-HORTOLÂNDIA-SP AND ITS URBANIS- TIC-TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS, FROM THE ORAL HISTORY

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Keywords: *Incarceration; Territory; Oral History.*

ABSTRACT:

This study was financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES) – Finance Code 001 and discuss the impacts of the implementation of the Campinas/ Hortolândia Prison Complex in 1986, located in the municipal boundary between Campinas and Hortolândia, in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. It is assumed that the implantation of this equipment brings consequences of diverse natures (economic, social, urban). Mainly because it is a prison unit, which has a population of about 7 thousand people, volume 50% greater than its capacity.

It is justified the performance of this research, in the context of the current political and social conjuncture of the country. Where there is an increasing frequency of public security policies and the practice of mass incarceration.

The approach of this object is also justified, since the discussion of this subject in the field of social and applied sciences must take place considering that Brazil has the third-largest prison population in the world and this volume increases in a vertiginous way, due to the current political conjuncture -Social.

To carry out this research will be triggered elements such as:

1. The Oral History methodology as source method and fundamental technique for applied social sciences, this from the discussions of Verena Alberti;
2. The development of Concrete Humanism of Ana Clara Torres Ribeiro, as a way of bringing the dimension to the field of concrete, real, life;
3. The definition of Reflective Modernity and the structure of the risk society of Ulrich Beck, to present how society is impacted and their opinions are not recorded;
4. Appropriation of the concepts of territory, territory used and the 5th dimension of Milton Santos, in order to materialize the discussions in the research space;
5. Field development to see the materiality of the concepts with the people around the complex.

The expected result for the research is to understand the impacts arising from the installation of the Campinas / Hortolândia Prison Complex, learned from the centrality of oral history and that can formulate parallels between theory and practice. Breaking with the positivism of contemporary science, besides recording the territorial dimension proposed by the population that uses that space.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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CONTRIBUTION TO A SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TERRITORIAL PLAN: CASE STUDY OF PÉ DA SERRA COMMUNITY – SERRA DO DIVISOR NATIONAL PARK/ ACRE

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Keywords: *Serra do Divisor National Park; Pé da Serra Community; Socio-environmental Territorial Plan; Shared management.*

ABSTRACT:

The research investigates the Serra do Divisor National Park - Federal Conservation Unit located in the state of Acre. The inquiry intends to understand the Park in the context of environmental preservation - historically conditioned by world pacts - and also in reference to the Brazilian reality: the legal landmarks, the physical environment conditions, the Amazon biota and specificities concerning to the state, having as a priority the protection of biodiversity and strengthening of populations.

The research purposes to study the Pé da Serra Community - located in the northern area of the Park - as an example, establishing assumptions for guidelines oriented to preliminary hypotheses of a Territorial Socio-Environmental Plan, as a contribution to replicable strategies in similar communities. The work also intends, through the investigation of central actors such as ICMBio - Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, ISA - SocioAmbiental Institute and IPAM - Institute of Environmental Research of the Amazon, to carry out tests for the implementation of an advanced shared management office articulated to the local Community Association, with research, community strengthening, consolidation and enhancement of community activities.

To references' was used theoretical investigation related to the socio-environmental theme, the territorial aspects, and the legal scope related to the theme was carried out. To deepening of a detailed territorial cut was carried out too.

Field research was done to approach to the communities involved and to understand the related environmental conditions.

Studies will be elaborated based on territorial and architectural analogies so that, as a final step, it will be done guidelines to a socio-environmental territorial plan, spatial, programmatic, and technical-constructive tests of an advanced shared management office.

The expected results are to contribute to the management of the Park with theoretical-practical elements of socio-environmental protection.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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LOW SYSTEMS PREFABRICATION IN SOCIO-ESPACIAL FRAGILITY'S SITUATIONS

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Keywords: *prefabrication light systems; social-spatial fragility; teaching; praxis.*

ABSTRACT:

This research looks for light prefabrication constructive solutions as an achievable groundwork, directed to socio-spatial fragility's situations, as a potential of technical and productive training in community bases. The desirable approximation of scholarly knowledge to real demands will start from the premise that the systematization of experience in praxis can contribute to the closer ties between academic, professional and popular knowledge. It is intended that the research may be a contribution to the demand of social interest for housing, public spaces, equipment and small and medium-sized infrastructure with quality.

The theoretical conceptual approach of references will be related to Brazilian urban processes, whose systemic condition of plundering, lack of infrastructure and subtraction of fundamental rights of the city, the built environment, the public spaces leads to precariousness and urgency situations; contemporary theories about the condition of periphery and the global South. The investigation of prefabrication versus manufacturing systems in Brazil will focus on paradigmatic solutions as technical and social insertion, their trajectories as political action, practical realizations, understanding that praxis is also the knowledge that can be reverberated in the academic universe. Technical-constructive tests will be configured in the sense of testing their capacity as instruments of social insertion, aiming at the discussion of new paradigms of the architect's action towards the demands of urgency in the Brazilian urban condition. As a consequence, it is intended to evidence indications and methodological proposals for the necessary revision of teaching-learning, in ways of greater equivalence of exchanges and collaborative practices involving real production and its reflection.

This research looks for a contribution through the discussion of light prefabrication systems' morphologies, with social insertion effective hypotheses that may be constituted as an instrument of political autonomy. It aims to reverberate in real purposes about architecture proceedings and teaching, as a socially necessary action.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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SUSTAINABILITY EVALUATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY OF VINHEDO

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Keywords: *Sustainable cities; Environmental indicators; IMUS; Urban mobility; Sustainability; Urban Public Transportation; Vinhedo.*

ABSTRACT:

The concept of “sustainability” does not have a concrete definition as a guiding principle, only when it is adjectivized as, for example, ecological sustainability or urban sustainability. According to Acselrad (2009), the discourse of urban sustainability is based on three aspects: the city as an eco-efficient model; the city as a space for legitimizing urban policies; and the city as a place of quality of life, being in the latter two reinforced values such as citizenship, equity, governance, and democracy. In 2012, with the promulgation of the National Policy of Urban Mobility, these values will have a greater weight in the context of urban planning and in the policies of transportation and urban mobility as a way of guaranteeing the right to the city. As a way of monitoring the guarantee of this right, it is necessary to use environmental indicators in which they integrate the concepts of three areas: social, economic, and environmental. The objective of this work will be to evaluate, through an adaptation of the Index of Sustainable Urban Mobility (IMUS) developed by Marcela Costa, the sustainability of Urban Public Transportation of the City of Vinhedo, a municipality located in the Campinas metropolitan region and considered as a small city by the author. The adaptation of this new index is called the Sustainable Urban Public Transport Index (ITUS), whose objective is to be a public management tool in which it integrates the three agents included in this theme: public sector, private initiative and citizen, conducting a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the direct and indirect variables that influence the quality of public transportation offered. The methodology adopted is to use virtual database and field survey information. Besides, we will carry out the weighting of environmental indicators through the methodology adopted by Marcela Costa with some adaptations. This paper aims is to expand the discussion on sustainability in urban mobility and urban public transport through interdisciplinary knowledge related to Environmental Engineering, Civil Engineering and Urbanism. This study was funded in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil - Finance Code 001.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN THE TERRITORIAL FORMATION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN OF MINAS GERAIS STATE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

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Keywords: *Urban Network; Territory Formation; Hinterland and Territory.*

ABSTRACT:

The Brazilian region known as the Southwest of Minas Gerais state (Southwest of de Minas Gerais) is conceived in this research geographically delimited between the river “Rio Grande” (north), to the east of the Way of Fernão Dias (today Fernão Dias Highway BR-381) and to the south and west of the borders with the state of São Paulo. We intend to understand the factors and agents that instigated the formation of urban network in the region that would later be known as the Southwestern territory of Minas Gerais, which reached its peak of development after the crisis of the mining sector (main economic activity of that time) and a significant population growth in the imperial period. By doing so, we wish to investigate the development of the region’s economy throughout the nineteenth century, characterized by the strong agropastoral activity of a mixed culture, commercialized in the national territory itself but also directed towards an external market, mainly European. In the region, there is a strong density in the rural space; for this reason, one of our intentions is to develop information about the number of farms and occupations beyond the territory of urban centers. First, we want to understand the relation between the farms and the urban nuclei and the paths of this network; second, the dismemberment of the lands and the imperial laws for the management of this area and then, third, to relate and reinforce the relationship between the urban and the rural in the process of formation of the southwestern Minas Gerais territory. The research intends to present unpublished maps and a photographic inventory of the architecture and occupation of the rural territory in the space researched as a methodology of analysis. The bibliographical and cartographic base will also be used as a way of answering the questions that are being raised. The study intends, in short, to show that the Southwest of Minas Gerais is characterized by a complex mix of various activities that contributed to its territorial, urban and social formation.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

VIRTUAL REALITY: REVEALING HIDDEN GEOMETRIES IN ARCHITECTURE

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Keywords: *Virtual Reality; Creation Process; Architecture Language.*

ABSTRACT:

The present work discusses partial results of experiments in the field of architectural language, using virtual reality as a procedure. We begin with the notion of Architecture as a new dialogue using the virtual environment for creation process. Thus, important concepts of space presented by Contemporary Architecture are discussed, in which formal operations are common to the repertoire of architects such as Peter Eisenman, Zaha Hadid, and Richard Meyer. The Works of this architects are based in formal procedures adopted by fundamental architects of the Modern Movement, such as Le Corbusier, Mies Van Der Rohe, and Gerrit Rietvelt, making a connection between the experiences of the artistic avant-gardes of the twentieth century and contemporary architectural visuality. From experimental procedures to investigate the relation between materiality and virtual context, students abandon the object as observed in its totality to perceive them as a temporary succession. Folds, simulacrum and simultaneities are included in the experimentation over a sheet of Canson paper aiming to develop a spatiality. In addition to the comprehension of the materiality, other issues such as formal and aesthetic results are investigated. The design makes use of digital tools such as Sketchup modeling software and the VR Sketch plugin that enables the modeling in virtual reality. For immersion, we use oculus rift headset in addition to an intermediate stage using 3D scanning with Kinect device and Skanect software (free version). The revelation of a hidden geometry that emerges in virtual space when modeling algorithms require the disclosure of their data. This is evident in organic shapes and makes difficult the passage between the craft stage and the digital stage. In turn, scanning allows the experience of immersion but have formal inaccuracies, working as a transitional stage without additions in terms of design. Finally, even though such experiences are in its first outcome, it was possible to perform the fruition in the created virtual space of both, model object and digital object, demonstrating that the experience is potentially able to merge the analogical and the digital environments in the creation process.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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ASPECTS OF LAW NO. 13.465/2017 AND THE CAMP MARIELLE VIVE!

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Keywords: *urban land regularization of social interest; Federal Laws 11977/09 and 13645/17; ownership of land.*

ABSTRACT:

This article is part of a Ph.D. in Architecture and Urbanism research, which is under development that intends to analyze the course of land regularization of social interest in Brazil, due to the advent of the new regulatory framework, Federal Law 13.465/2017 (BRAZIL, 2017). Chapter III of Federal Law 11.977/09 (BRAZIL, 2009) is revised, which regulated the urban land regularization, making it valid throughout the national territory, pointing out positive and negative aspects of its validity and application and its abruptly repeal in December 2016. It is the adoption of a policy of prioritization of tenure titling as a solution to the problems of irregular occupations in informal settlements, be they of social interest or specific interest, that is, composed of low-income population or by the middle and upper classes. The new Law shows the abandonment of prioritization of urban regularizations aimed at the poor population and the comprehensive concept of land regularization, which - until the edition of this law - was proposed to be a set of legal, urban, environmental and social measures of urban intervention. Even so, the new regulatory framework points to the possibility of a positive scenario to the security of tenure in informal urban centers, since it appears as a tool for resolving urban conflicts over a land tenure that are established in rural settings, such as in the occupied property by the "Marielle Vive!" Camp, mobilized by the "MST - Movimento do Sem Terra" in Valinhos city, the interior of the State of Sao Paulo. By making possible its application concerning the properties with use and urban characteristics, located in a rural area, the mentioned law exposed the nuances of urbanity in the fragile antagonism between rural and urban. It is also verified how the new legal framework not only expanded the definition of an informal urban nucleus, incorporating occupations in rural areas but failed to establish a prior period of occupation, for the use of urban demarcation and ownership legitimacy instruments, thus indicating a better horizon of confrontation.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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INFRASTRUCTURE AND RAILWAY MEMORY: WATER BOX IN THE RAILWAY COMPLEX OF ALFREDO GUEDES - SP

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Keywords: *Infrastructure; Hydraulic Heritage; Railway Heritage; Water tank*

ABSTRACT:

The railroad was fundamental in the process of occupation and expansion of the territory of Sao Paulo, guiding the design of the towns and cities that were formed, as well as creating an industrial patrimony with traces of culture, historical, technological, social and architectural value. As was the case of some developed from the Sorocabana Railroad and, specifically, along a stretch of its derivation, the one up to Lençóis Paulista. The implementation of this system guaranteed accessibility and disposal of the coffee product to the ports of export. The presence of the railroad and the technicians responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system, made possible the installation of infrastructure for the complex and the settlements that were formed. The object is the railway assets of Alfredo Guedes, district of Lençóis Paulista, composed of the station, warehouses, houses, and water tank. The station was opened in 1898, along with the stretch to Lençóis Paulista. It is currently in a state of degradation. As an objective, it seeks to understand the relationship between the railroad and the issue of water supply, based on a case study at the station and seeks to discuss the power relations in local society, the railroad, and the sanitation issue. A method was used a bibliographical and documentary sources, besides field research and in situ survey of the elements that compose the railway complex and its landscape industry. As expected results are to contribute to the analysis of the approximation between the hydraulic heritage and the railway heritage, a question little investigated, revealing how the rails contributed to the water supply for both the trains and the local population in its early years. The discussion focused on the presence of the water box near the station, which remains in place, indicating the importance of the infrastructure for the operation of the iron system, in the period in which the trains were moved by water and firewood, necessary for the steam engines. Likewise, the hypothesis raised suggests that the surplus of the liquid was used for urban supply. Besides, recognition of this heritage can ensure its preservation, and what used to be a place of work becomes a place of memory. This study was financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE SUBSURFACE WATER AND PERMANENT AQUIFER WATER: ANALYSIS OF RECHARGE IN URBAN AREAS WITH CASE STUDY IN THE CITY OF POÇOS DE CALDAS, MG

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Keywords: *aquifer recharge; infiltration; urban planning.*

ABSTRACT:

The present research, which is being developed in the doctorate degree in Architecture and Urbanism of the Center of Exact, Environmental and Technology Sciences (CEATEC), of the Pontifical Catholic University (PUC-Campinas) refers to the general theme about subsurface water and permanent aquifer in urban areas, with a case study in the city of Poços de Caldas - MG. It was considered as an initial "conjecture" in the work proposes that the process of infiltration of surface water is complex and initially answer specific mechanisms in unsaturated media, and later its rate of percolation depends on the hydrostatic load in the saturated sublayers. It is also considered in the present work that the recharge of the permanent aquifers occurs mainly through to geological faults without filling, or in situations of hydrostatic charge of rivers and lakes. As a diagnostic of this research, we have the investigation until the present date of the variations of "NA" (water level) in the superficial layers of the soil, in 15 piezometers installed in the city. The direct exposure of the superficial layers of the soil to elevated temperatures implies a situation of environmental interaction and the importance of this process in the local microclimates. The technical difficulties and the commercial value of deep explorations made it impossible to start the investigation of the deep layers (permanent aquifers), however, a survey is being carried on the possibility of carrying them with measures of "Geophysical" processes. The research begun in 2018 seeks to contribute to the understanding of these processes, aiming at a greater interdisciplinary deepening in the proposals of integrated water management in urban planning and designs. Results are expected to provide an adequate understanding of these mechanisms of subsurface water and permanent aquifers and provide elements to enrich these theoretical contents.

This study is financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN THE ADAPTATION OF COMMUNITIES TO CLIMATE VULNERABILITIES: A LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

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Keywords: *gender; vulnerability reduction; public policies.*

ABSTRACT:

During the last decades, many human-induced environmental hazards - such as landslides and flooding - have been taking place in Brazil and worldwide, causing several social, environmental, and economic consequences. The frequency and intensity of these events are increasing due to the troubled relationship between modern society and nature (IPCC, 2014). Women are especially affected by these disasters because of socioeconomic and cultural issues (UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2012). However, they are also the most strategic group to change this situation and even were identified as the keys to disaster prevention by the United Nations during the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (FREITAS, 2010). We hypothesize that the policies to adapt the cities to climate change would be more successful if they guaranteed the participation of women from its formulation until its implementation. Therefore, this research aims to propose ways of adapting cities that consider the role of women. The empirical object of this study, the city of Campinas - SP, was chosen because of its high number of inhabitants in informal settlements and the several environmental risks observed. Considering that the key federal policy to combat disaster risks in Brazil is the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), we will analyze some neighborhoods contemplated by the PAC interventions in Campinas to understand how the technicians and the residents have dealt locally with the risk. We aim to observe how the city is adapting to this scenario and whether the gender issue is a variable considered in this process. As a result, we hope to contribute to the debate and to explicit the necessity of a risk management that consider the principles recommended by international legal frameworks, such as Agenda 2030, the Sendai Framework and the United Nation's New Urban Agenda - that advocate the incorporation of the gender variable into the process of disaster prevention. Also considering the current historical moment, there is a need for public policies that address not only technical need to formulate alternatives for risk control, but also that include and empower women in society, so they can also act in the process of implementation and formulation of public policies. We highlight that CAPES is supporting this study.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE CONCEPT OF URBAN RESILIENCE A TOOL FOR THE ANALYSIS OF RECENT INTERVENTIONS IN THE HISTORICAL CENTER OF SAO PAULO

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Keywords: *urban regeneration; management; urban resilience.*

ABSTRACT:

This reflection focuses on the discussion of the concept of urban resilience associated with the analysis of recent interventions in the historical center of the city of São Paulo, resulting in a first bibliographical review that took place within the framework of the research of doctoral students in progress. The main objective of the research is to analyze the recent urban public policies for public spaces in São Paulo, whose themes include the social function of the urban space and mechanisms geared to its territorial, economic and social development, especially those geared to processes of urban regeneration in historical centers. Roosevelt Square in the center of Sao Paulo is taken as an object of reflection.

The methodology consists of a bibliographical review of the processes of urban requalification in order to unveil the phenomena that approach the concept of urban resilience. In parallel, an empirical analysis of data collected in the field will be carried out in order to understand the interactions identified in the territory that may reveal insurgent and resilient scenarios in the city of Sao Paulo. In a second stage, through interviews with the involved agents, new aspects of the processes, forms of action and conflicts intrinsic to the urban space production logic will be deepened, as well as comparative analyses with other similar public spaces in other contexts. From this, one of the first questions that are required to understand the concept of resilience is to know to what extent the phenomenon is related to the general processes of change imposed by direct interventions in the territory or constitutes a permanent strategy of life of certain social classes.

As expected results, it is assumed that this concept can contribute to three fundamental aspects for the analysis of urban practices: the first is of a methodological nature, since it allows constructing new parameters for understanding socioeconomic, political and cultural relations; the second would be the result of tax procedures for urban interventions; the third is a component of participatory planning and management. In particular, it seeks to understand the phenomenon as a potential in the debate on urban reform, in association with the processes of urban regeneration in consolidated territories.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

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RELIGIOUS PATRIMONY AND LAND OWNERSHIP IN BRAZIL'S EMPIRE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND OWNERSHIP AND THE FORMATION OF THE TERRITORY AND THE URBAN FABRIC IN THE CITIES OF SAO PAULO, 1822-1900

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Keywords: *Brazil's Empire; urban fabric; urban network of the Province of Sao Paulo.*

ABSTRACT:

This thesis analyzes the formation of the network and the urban fabric of the municipalities of Sao Paulo during the Brazilian Empire in the context of the urban expansion promoted by the Land Law "Lei de Terras" of 1850. It follows from a case study on the urban network dismembered from the old parish of Caconde (FERREIRA, 2017), during the period of 1822-1900. The thesis focuses on land ownership as the means by which the agrarian elites of Sao Paulo and the Catholic Church enabled the territorial occupation of the interior of the Province of Sao Paulo. The specific objectives are: 1) To define the transformations in the conception of the land property during the Empire and the passage to the Republic, focusing on the relations between civil and ecclesiastical powers; 2) Determine which were the modeling agents and social groups responsible for the construction and control of the urban fabric; 3) Periodize and spatialize the formation of the urban fabric, demonstrating the land aspects and relation with the geographic site. This thesis provides an overview of the process of formation of the urban network of the territory of São Paulo; the comprehension and "spatialization" of the land structures of this process; and a deepened understanding of the history of Brazil's Empire, specifically the relationship between the Catholic Church and the Government. A little-explored aspect of this urbanization process is that of land ownership. This method has had contributions from the History of Urbanization, Geo-history, and Material Culture, and works with the concepts of long duration, the game of scales and temporalities and the articulation between macro and microhistory, all proposed by Braudel. Furthermore, it deals with diverse textual documentation on cartographic bases using GIS technologies and seeks to relate the various agents and social groups that occupied the territory with the spatial configuration resulting from this successive process of accumulation (SANTOS, 2002). The research hopes to contribute to the historiography of Brazil's Empire with a land history of Sao Paulo by rethinking the relationship between the Catholic Church and the Government in the urban formation.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MACROMETROPOLE PAULISTA TERRITORY FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE “AEROTROPOLIS” VIRACOPOS

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Keywords: *Paulista Macrometropolis; Viracopos “aerotropolis”; urban-regional-inclusive territory.*

ABSTRACT:

The *Paulista Macrometropolis* (MMP) was initially structured through a network of networks with a large movement of goods and people that, regardless of their formal and traditional delimitations, were organized in a dispersed territory in a process of dynamic and growing urbanization, constituting of structures polycentric inland and by land-use patterns that fostered residential and productive urban decentralization (EMPLASA, 2015). MMP initially constituted a “concentrated dispersion” (SEPLAMA, 2015), of the industrial park of the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, and as of 1970, with the economic and population growth, the administrative regions of Campinas, São José dos Campos, Sorocaba and Baixada Santista, became increasingly significant with the implementation of logistics companies, technical-scientific centers that made these regions become metropolitan regions. The Metropolitan Region of Campinas (RMC) was created in 2000, with an area of 3673 km² and has 2.3 million inhabitants (IBGE, 2000). The installation of the largest number of industries and the emergence of several connections of mobility created a cross-regional articulation that was reinforced by the expansion of Viracopos airport, giving continuity to the Strategic Plan of the Government of São Paulo 2040. The “aerotropolis” Viracopos, would serve as an axis of connectivity that would leverage the local economy through the increasing movement of cargo and passengers. The main objective of this research is to study and discuss the limits that make up the “Aerotropolis” Viracopos, as well as to analyze how the territory, as a “business environment” (concentration of large companies, business centers and financial institutions), can be redefined as an urban-regional-inclusive territory. The methodology is based on a bibliographical review of authors dealing with interdisciplinary themes on the characterization of urban phenomena, covering legal texts, statistical treatment agencies scientific books and articles. The relevance of the research is the study of territorial dynamics that modified socio-economic relations. It brings a knowledge of the expropriation of areas, valorization of their properties, prospects of work opportunities and improvement of living conditions in the region.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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PEDAGOGY-CITY AGENTS: THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL CONVERGENCES IN DIRECTION TO LIBERTARIAN EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES

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Keywords: *pedagogy-agents-city; territory used; rationalities; management tools.*

ABSTRACT:

In times of globalization, territorial public policies often relegate local specificities and particularities to the background, when they are not completely ignored. Therefore, the urgency of concretely considering the social conjunctures in such policies and the context of social inequalities so intense, as in the case of Brazilian cities. It is believed that one of the ways to base political actions to reverse this scenario is to analyze the social conjunctures, when the episodes of non-representation of the agents of the territory. For this, a study will be carried out on the association of pedagogy, social agents and city. Thus, it aims to: i) articulate theoretical orientations of sociology, geography, pedagogy, and urbanism related to educational territories; ii) to investigate the potential of actions that involve social actions developed from the elementary notion of urban space pedagogy as a transforming element of perverse structural relations, especially inequalities and socio-spatial segregation; iii) to recognize theoretical-empirical references committed to the analysis of the pedagogy-agent-city association, understanding it critically as a pedagogical strategy; iv) to discuss critical social theory and, in particular, the theories of action convergent to strategies related to pedagogy-agents-city association; v.) collate, as a form of analysis of the results: (a) the inclusion of the territory used as a central category in the formulation of public policies of a territorial character; and, (b) concrete strategies that consolidate the diverse nature of knowledge and places. The methodology proposes the development of theoretical-empirical elements related to the approach of the subject in the field of applied social sciences, especially field research involving questionnaires and interviews. The aim is to contribute to the production of knowledge focused on contemporary space dynamics, to the methodology of urban education programs, as well as to subsidize the formulation of public policies of a territorial nature.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LANDSCAPE INTO THE FAVELA THAT IS SUBJECT TO LAND REGULARIZATION

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Keywords: *land regularization; housing rights; public policy.*

ABSTRACT:

The general objective of the research is to investigate how land regularization is perceived in favela law, considering the peculiarity of the legal regulation of this territory, through an approach that goes beyond strictly juridical, covering also the urban-environmental and social dimensions. The final objective of the research is to contribute to the implementation of land regularization as public policy, making it closer to the reality of its recipients and, therefore, more effective and integral. They are specific objectives (1) To discuss the interdisciplinary knowledge and the right of the favelas; (2) To systematize dogmatic studies on the right to property and developments in the field of the right to housing and in the processes of regularization of urban land from a historical and comparative perspective, in order to verify state law on the subjects; (3) To collect data of the social reality of the space under study, covering the juridical, urban-environmental and social dimensions, through study of concrete cases; (4) From the dogmatic studies and the data collected, to make descriptive inferences, relating the established elements with the current law, in order to identify a legal regulation proper to land regularization in the favela space. The research is an interdisciplinary and legal partner. The discussion is based on a dogmatic perspective, seeking a necessarily practical character in the discussions on the topic. In the dogmatic part of the research will outline the concept of property rights and developments in the field of housing rights and the processes of regularization of urban land in Brazil. As a result, it is hoped to contribute to the implementation of land regularization as a public policy, making it closer to the reality of its recipients and, therefore, more effective and integral.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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INTERSECTORALITY IN CHILD EDUCATION: A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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Keywords: *Intersectoral Actions; Education Public Policies; Quality.*

ABSTRACT:

The intersectorality of public policies has been gradually gaining space in education, having as goal quality its improvement. The Campinas Municipal Education Network (State of Sao Paulo) has been working towards the implementation of intersectoral actions. Regarding child education, intersectoral policies have potential to contribute with the learning and development of children. The objective of this study resides in investigating the contribution of intersectoral actions for the quality of child education in said city. For this sample, we chose to present a literature review which research was made in the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCiELO), Webportal of the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) Journals and in the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD). The research key words were 'intersectorality,' 'education' and 'educational policies' with varied combinations, observed the specification of such bases, to comprise the highest number of results possible, having as focus the title, abstract and key words. The results, considering the cited bases, point to the existence of 118 articles, 05 theses and 04 dissertations. From the reading of the respective abstracts we selected 08 studies related the subject matter. The relevance of said studies was evidenced; however, we verified the need to broaden the research regarding intersectoral policies in child education. It is important to point out that said scientific research, in addition to providing theoretical subsidy for its development, has contributed to verify the singularity of the intended research, since we have found no study relating intersectorality with child education in a municipal level. We hope this research becomes a qualitative differential that adds value to scientific academic works and that it triggers reflection in public officers and educators with decision making power, especially the ones working with child education, regarding the implementation of intersectoral actions.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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POLITICS AND HIGH SCHOOL ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF THE CITY OF CAMPINAS, BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Nietzsche; Politics; High School.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to analyze political issues related to public educational policies from the students point of view. As a general objective, it seeks to understand what are the perspectives of high school students about politics. For this, it is considered the high school of the city of Campinas, Brazil. To develop this work, was chosen as theoretical reference the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche. The election of Nietzsche is because his work on this subject was developed in a very similar context to which Brazil is now: his criticism to politics were developed by the time he lived in Germany (1872), on which he had contact to the Prussian humanities content suppression. Brazil is in similar context since May, 2019, when the government declared that would decrease investments in for the humanities. Consider the above, the research aims to answer the following research problem: what are the political perspectives of high school students in of the city Campinas, Brazil? As a hypothesis, it is considered high school students are unaware of politics perspectives, and neither they identify the relationship between politics and school. The works shall have as specific objectives (i) analyse the concept politics in light to Nietzsche's perspective, as well as analyse Brazilian federal policies applicable to public education (ii) to analyze the concept of perspectivism in Nietzsche; (iii) analyze and categorize the results of the empiric research. As methods, the works shall be developed by bibliographical review, documentary and empiric methods: (a) bibliographical review: literature review in the GT17 (Group of Works of Philosophy of Education) of ANPEd (National Association of Postgraduate and Research in Education) and BDTD (Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations); (b) documentary review: analysis of Brazilian federal narratives and the Brazilian federal law on education; (c) empiric method: focus groups with students and interviews with teachers. As a result, expected to build a theoretical framework associated with practical might be helpful for policy makers to further comprehend the problems associated with educational policies. Policies on education financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES) – Finance Code 88887.341587/2019-00.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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PROMOTION OF WRITING SKILLS AND SELF-REGULATION OF LEARNING THROUGH GAMIFICATION

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Keywords: *literacy; hybrid teaching; elementary school.*

ABSTRACT:

This project focuses on studying about self-regulation of learning and writing development. Self-regulated learning has assumed a prominent role in the educational field due to the positive results concerning the learning of students who make use of self-regulatory strategies. The project aims to analyze writing skills evolution of 5th-grade students of Elementary School, applying systematized self-regulatory strategies in a gamified model. It is a research that, based on the socio-cognitive theory, aims to contribute for the scholar success through an intervention in written production by the application of adapted activities from the project *The Yellow trick (As travessuras do Amarelo)* in a group of the 5th year of a municipal elementary school from Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil, using gamification models applied to education. The research also seeks to collaborate with the student's process of literacy, including digital, developing the writing skills suggested for the age. To reach the outlined objectives, it was established the intervention research "quase-experimental" of a unique group. In order to verify the probable changes occurring in writing during project development, the production of empirical materials will have the following methodological procedures: pre and post-test - text production and Writing Strategies Identification Questionnaire; students textual productions; feedbacks and scores data provided by gamification tools; teacher and students interviews; classroom observations. The qualitative-quantitative analysis will be performed using Weca software and content analysis according to Bardin. It is hoped that the research development will generate significant improvements in student's writing skills, as well as in their motivational attitudes, time management, and autonomy; in other words, it is hoped that students incorporate self-regulation strategies of learning in their usual practices. It is also hoped that this educational research thrives in significant discussions in the educational field, specifically in the problems related to learning difficulties and teaching and learning process.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION AS A LEARNING SELF-REGULATION TOOL

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Keywords: *Child education; elementary School; teacher training.*

ABSTRACT:

This research discusses the theme of school physical education as a tool for the self-regulation of learning. The Sociocognitive theory defines self-regulation of learning as an active process on the part of the subject that involves thoughts, feelings and actions planned to achieve specific learning goals. An initial bibliographical survey was carried out to understand how the subject has been discussed in the scientific community. It was possible to select 10 theses and dissertations found in the BDTD defended between the years 2013 and 2018, eight articles published between the years 2015 and 2018 in SCIELO and nine articles that may have a relation with this research in the CAPES journal portal. The results indicated the need for new studies with a specific theme. This study has as its primary objective: to analyze whether a proposed intervention in the discipline of physical education for children of elementary school and kindergarten of municipal schools propitiates the promotion of self-regulation of learning. The participants will be 56 students and two physical education teachers in two classes of public schools in Campinas (one kindergarten class and the other one in elementary school). This research is characterized as quasi-experimental research of an interventional nature. The used instruments will be an initial and a final interview with the children; a narrative developed by the teachers at the end of the intervention; and observation of all activities that make up the intervention by the researcher. The intervention will last four months, and it will take place once a week and one hour a day. The researcher will be responsible for conducting an initial and final interview with the children, request a narrative to be developed by the teachers and propose and observe the activities that will make up the intervention so that after collecting these data, analysis on whether the research objectives were achieved can be made. It is hoped that there will be possible changes in the habits and behavior of the participants after the intervention and that more importance will be given to the physical education subject at school.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SCHOOL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF SAO PAULO (SARESP): THE EVALUATION OF THE SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS IN QUESTION

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Keywords: SARESP; Large Scale Evaluation; Special Education.

ABSTRACT:

The trajectory of education in Brazil shows a great path of exclusion for people with disabilities. Although there has been an “education for all” discourse since the time of the empire, its implementation began to materialize from the 1988 Constitution, gaining prominence in the 1990s with the international guidelines of the World Conference on Education for All held in Jomtien (1990) and the Declaration of Salamanca (1994), which ended up influencing the Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education of 1996. It is in the last legislation in which not only access is guaranteed to all but also the quality of education, monitored through a series of educational evaluation modalities. The guiding problem of this study is: what is the teachers’ perception regarding SARESP, as an external evaluation tool, and the participation of the target public students of special education, and what strategies of action developed by school administrators and teachers with these students to achieve good performance in said evaluation? To answer such questioning, it was defined as a general objective to investigate the perceptions of managers and teachers and their didactic and/or administrative strategies adopted in the application of SARESP and the participation of students targeted by special education. To do so, bibliographic research will be carried out, constructing the so-called state of the art of the studies produced in Brazil on the evaluation of special education, with a focus on SARESP and system evaluations. A bibliographic-documentary study will also be carried out on the special education policy of the state government of Sao Paulo, aimed at achieving learning objectives and its interface with educational evaluation. Finally, semi-structured interviews aim to identify the perceptions of teachers and managers, as well as the didactic and/or administrative actions aimed at students with special educational needs who participate in SARESP. As a conclusion, it is expected to prove the following hypothesis: teachers and managers, for the most part, link SARESP only with the policy of subsidizing and ranking schools, where sometimes the participation of students targeted by special education is seen in a way unnecessary, actions being taken to induce the non-participation of students with disabilities in SARESP, as well as other actions specifically aimed at preparing for the said evaluation.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES

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THE PRACTICE OF MINDFULNESS WITH SECOND GRADE STUDENTS

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Keywords: *learning; emotions; elementary school.*

ABSTRACT:

The concept of attention, a participating factor in learning, may vary depending on the chosen theoretical perspective. This study will discuss the concept based on two perspectives. The first, Mindfulness by Thich Nhat Hahn, as a compilation of practices aimed at being fully conscious of the present. We will explore areas like the perception of the body and feelings, relaxation techniques and full conscious awareness. The second, a strategy of self-regulation learning, based on social-cognitive theory. The self-regulated student will position his or herself in an active and reflexive learning process, planned, monitored and evaluating his or her own learning. In initial bibliographical research in the Scielo and Brazilian Digital Library of Thesis and Dissertation (BDLTD), there were a total of 22 studies found, although only two studies were selected based on similarities with the main theme. Considering these themes and the lack of studies in the field of Education that discuss these perspectives, this research has the main objective of checking for possible changes in focus, on the perception of body and feelings of second-grade students, after practicing full conscious awareness. Methodologically speaking, this research is almost an experimental intervention. Teachers and students from two-second grade classes from a public school in Campinas will participate. This will take place in weekly meetings lasting 50 minutes long for three months. The empirical material will consist of interviews with students before and after the intervention; narratives and observations by teachers and researcher during the process. At the end of the intervention, this research has the intention of finding improvements in student attention and a better perception of the body and feelings.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF ART IN A FREINETIAN PERSPECTIVE FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION QUALITY: A SCIENTIFIC BALANCE

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Keywords: *Art Education; Quality; Freinet Pedagogy.*

ABSTRACT:

Art, in the beginning, years of elementary education, is relevant as it contributes to children's full development, especially if we consider the cognitive, emotional, and psychomotor aspects. Some researchers in the light of Freinet, due to his proposed method of teaching, stress the need to privilege art in teaching and learning processes. This research aims to identify the contribution of art, from a Freinetian perspective, for the quality of elementary education. For this poster display, a revision of literature regarding the theme in question was prioritized. The research, carried between April and June of the year 2019, considered works available at Brazilian Digital Library of Thesis and Dissertation (BDLTD) and the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) platform. In the carrying of the searches, the checking and reading of titles, abstracts and keywords were prioritized, using combinations of terms in an effort to find studies pertinent to the theme, safeguarding the specifics of each database. Regarding theses and dissertations, 172 works were found. As to articles, 40 studies were found. On BDLTD, employing the terms art education, elementary education, and quality of education, 10 studies were found; with the terms art education and Brazil test; art education, elementary education, and Freinet; Freinet and curriculum, a single study were selected with each cited combination; with the terms art education, curriculum, and evaluation, 3 studies were selected. On the SciELO platform, the terms art education or education quality were employed and 4 articles selected; also, with the terms art and elementary education, 1 article was selected. It is emphasized that the referred scientific balance was central in order to highlight the singularity of the intended research, as well as to contribute to the study's theoretical input. As far as the searches go, the relevant contribution of found publications regarding the subject of art in the school context is observed, but the need to expand works regarding art in a Freinetian perspective, consonant with the intended research, becomes clear. This work aims to contribute with the expansion of these productions as well as the field of education, implying a qualitative differential, able to sensitize educators who work with the beginning years of elementary schools about the relevance of art.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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AFFECTIVITY AND PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES IN YOUTH AND ADULT EDUCATION – INITIAL YEARS

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Keywords: *teacher-student relationship; study permanence and evasion; emotion and feelings in school.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to investigate the affection in teacher-student relationships in Youth and Adult Education (YAE). It is based on the studies of Lev Vygotsky, Henri Wallon and Paulo Freire, who consider how the situations experienced in the classroom affect the subjects involved. The main purpose is to investigate what affects the students of YAE (initial years), enhancing the desire to keep studying and staying in school longer, that is, preventing evasion. It is assumed that the pedagogical practices affect students in different ways: some motivate students and keep them studying; others, reinforce a history of school failure, causing the withdrawal. It is empirical and explanatory research to be realized in decentralized classes of YAE in Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The methodological procedure for data collection will be through focus groups. The selection criteria for classes and students were defined as follows: belong to the South Regional of the Municipal Foundation for Community Education of Campinas (MFCEC); have more than twelve students enrolled and have four or more students enrolled since 2017 with the same teacher; have at least one student who has stopped studying for one semester and returned to the same place; have a teacher working in the community for more than five years. This research will bring contributions to the YAE modality and to the teachers who work in it, since the study can provide elements that allow reflection to seek improvement in student performance and decrease of evasion, as well as reflection on the practices developed in the classroom, on the learning conditions and the learner as a participatory subject. In relation to the participants of the research, it is expected that there will be the possibility of socialization of experiences, in order to value the subjects and their life history, promoting awareness about themselves, and bringing the participants closer together and enabling the building identities and strengthening relationships. This study was financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES) – Finance Code 88887.341661/2019-00.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. To Ph.D. Elvira Cristina Martins Tassoni, to PUC-Campinas and the Municipal Foundation for Community Education of Campinas (MFCEC)

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PROFESSIONAL CHOICE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL: WAYS TO AFFECT

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Keywords: *teacher training; affectivity; professional choice.*

ABSTRACT:

This research's central issue is the influences of the family and the school in the professional choice of high school students. The goal is to investigate how family and school actions affect the professional choice of high school students. This study was financed by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES), finance code 88887.341592/2019-00. This is an empirical study with explanatory nature. We assume the contributions of dialectical and historical materialism, which seeks to know a certain phenomenon in its essence, to understand it in its multiple relations and associations. As proposed by this theoretical matrix, this research proposes to overcome the quantitative and qualitative dichotomy, since both investigative forms will be relevant. We will apply the questionnaires to students enrolled in the third year of high school of the selected schools, according to the following criteria: have 50 students or more enrolled in the third year of high school, have a participation rate of at least 50% in the ENEM – (National high school exam) 2017, and be part of the city of Campinas West Board of Education. After the application of the questionnaires, we will tabulate the data, enabling the analysis to identify the students' view of their professional choice process, their motivations and the ways in which the school and family participate in this process. Categories of analysis will be established, a posteriori, in order to contribute to the discussion of the data collected, relating to the theoretical basis that supports the study. Regarding the benefits of research, students will have the opportunity to become aware of the influences in their process of professional choice, furthering self-knowledge. Regarding participating schools, it will enable the reflection on the importance of planning and career guidance. For families and teachers, the research improves the understanding of their important role at this crucial time. We hope that this research will increase the knowledge of the high school students' perspective on professional choice, broadening the discussions about the role of the family and the school at that critical moment.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. To Ph.D. Elvira Cristina Martins Tassoni, to PUC-Campinas and the City of Campinas West Board of Education

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THE LEARNING RIGHTS IN THE OFFICIAL CURRICULUM DOCUMENTS RELATED TO MATHEMATICS - 1ST CYCLE OF FUNDAMENTAL TEACHING: PCN; PNAIC AND BNCC

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Keywords: *National documents for the teaching of mathematics; mathematical literacy cycle; Learning Rights.*

ABSTRACT:

In this research, we intend to perform a content analysis on the national curricular documents of Education for the teaching of mathematics in the 1st cycle of Elementary School (1st year to 3rd year). This study intends to carry out a survey and an analysis of the learning rights of the students of the referred cycle (1996) (National Curricular Parameters) until 2017 (BNCC - National Curricular Common Base) the math. In addition to the PCN (BRASIL, 1997) and BNCC (BRASIL, 2017), the PNAIC document (BRASIL, 2012 - National Pact for Education in the Right Age) will also be part of the research. By the method, we will use the resources of the Documentary or Bibliographic Analysis studies, since we will examine documents that will configure our body of analysis. By learning rights, we take the concept outlined in the PNAIC. The document considers that learning rights constitute the basic needs of a human being to become a learning citizen. Besides, learning should provide conditions so that what is learned will bring conditions to the learner to exercise their citizenship. Preliminarily, we will search in different databases, theses, dissertations and articles that have investigated these documents. Next, we will elaborate a descriptive table of the contents of mathematics for the first cycle, in the three documents, according to each of the five thematic units, namely: Number, Algebra, Geometry, Probability and Statistics and Quantities and Measurements. We take this last nomenclature of thematic units to be configured in the most recent one, which is included in BNCC. With this investigation, we will bring a 20-year analysis of the Brazilian documents related to the teaching of mathematics in the 1st cycle. We intend, with the results, to verify the approximations and distances between them, to understand the advances and the gaps observed in the work with the mathematics, to strengthen the discussions and the improvement of the teaching in this area for the children in the mathematical literacy phase.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE WRITTEN LANGUAGE IN THE 1ST YEAR OF FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION: ANALYZING TEACHING PRACTICES

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Keywords: *Teacher Training; Teaching Practices; Written language; Elementary School.*

ABSTRACT:

This research project, developed within the scope of Master in Education, studies the development of literacy of the 1st year of elementary school. Our main objective is to identify the pedagogical practices of teachers that can favor the learning of oral and written language. Our secondary objectives we will seek to understand pedagogical practices through semi-structured interviews; identify the teacher's and principals' conception of written language; analyze whether daily reading is considered part of the written language teaching proposal. In view of the above, our research problem lies in the following question: Which teaching practices can favor the process of literacy in the 1st-year of Elementary School? To develop the research we will seek empirical information that will be produced through the technique of semistructured interviews, carried out with teachers and principal on the school in which the research will be conducted, and finally, documentary analysis of materials used by the teacher in his classes. We will use a qualitative research approach, in which teachers and the principal will be interviewed and analyzed considering the context in which they are inserted. The research field will be the 1st-year elementary school class of a private school located in the Municipality of Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The empirical material will be analyzed based on historical-critical pedagogy and historical-cultural theory on human development, especially on the development of written language. The relevance of this study is to contribute to the reflections of teachers at this level of teaching in relation to the practice and practices that involve the acquisition of written language, as well as new discussions and studies on the subject.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

BETWEEN TWO LAWS BY NARRATIVE AUTOBIOGRAPHY: AFRICAN ANCESTRALITY, SUGAR AND NUTRITION BY THE OPTICS OF EDUCATION

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Keywords: *Education Public Policies; Cultural identity; Blacks.*

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this research is to produce an autobiographical narrative, dealing with Laws Nos. 10,639/03 and 13,666/18, which establishes that elementary and secondary education should include the discipline of food and nutritional education (EAN) in the school curriculum, and the first, prescribes that basic education in public and private institutions introduce the teaching on African and Afro-Brazilian history and culture in the curriculum. From this perspective the African ancestry will be approached since these people participated in the formation of our society, they brought customs and habits, they enriched our vocabulary with words and had their own expertise to work with cultures in tropical soils, thus, their capacities were exploited especially for the production of sugar. Today, sugar plays an active part in our life, the effects of which are deleterious to health, there is evidence that its presence in the diet is associated with an increased risk of various diseases, including obesity and other chronic non-communicable diseases, despite the fact that it is the affective memory that connects the sweet taste to the sensation of well-being, which makes the nutrition professional a great challenge. Developed in the Postgraduate Program in Education of the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas, research line Public Policies in Education, Political Research Group and Fundamentals of Education, this is a bibliographic study carried out by the historical procedure on cultural identity, in the sense of this educational research establish historical, biographical and nutritional education links. In this sense, the comparison of the bibliographic sources with the memories and facts lived by the author will allow the narrator to carry out critical analyses of public policy on the implementation of Laws 10.639/03 and 13.666/18.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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DIGITAL CHILDHOOD: IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE MEDIATED MEMORY OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

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Keywords: *Technology; Preschoolers; Mediated memory.*

ABSTRACT:

It is a research-based on the cultural-historical theory that aims at investigating how Digital Information and Communication Technology (DICT) affects the higher psychic functions – especially the conceptual elaboration and mediated memory of four and five-year-old children of a group of preschoolers of a public education institution in the city of Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Thus, were established the following objectives: (i) to analyze how these children use digital technologies for the appropriation of knowledge experienced within the educational context; (ii) to evaluate the contribution of technological resources in the process of content absorption by the children (iii) to understand how digital resources affect the mediated memory of these children. These objectives will be reached by observation (filmed images), and interventive practices with the students carried out through technology – specifically tablets and computers – handled by the children and mediated by the researcher. Furthermore, interviews with the teacher and children will be carried out. The use of technological resources guarantees the production of photographic material of the school environment, internet research and the creation of a blog to feature the produced material and appropriated knowledge. The analyses will seek to examine the produced material and to identify the criteria established by the children to take the pictures, and choice of images that will be featured in the blog. The effects of the use of digital resources in the mediated memory will also be analyzed. It is expected that this study will provide significant results regarding a subject underexplored by science in addition to providing a contribution for reflection on the use of technology by Preschoolers.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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BILINGUALISM AS SEEN IN COMPARATIVE EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY IN BRAZILIAN AND U.S SCHOOLS VIA THE DIALOGIC APPROACH OF RECOGNITION

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Keywords: *Bilingual education; Recognition struggle; Child bilingualism.*

ABSTRACT:

The aim of this research project, to be carried out during the Graduate Program in Education of the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas in the area of Public Policies in Education, is to determine whether intersubjective recognition (HONNETH, 2003) plays a fundamental role in the effectiveness of bilingual programs in two schools with similar characteristics in different countries (Brazil and the United States of America). For the purpose stated above, the main theoretical references used will be the re-elaboration of the concept of intersubjective recognition by Axel Honneth (2003, 20013) and the concepts of self and role-playing (the role we play in interpersonal interactions) by George Herbert Mead (1967). The research will be empirical, in which semi-structured interviews with nine to ten-year-old students in the 5th year of Elementary School in Brazil and Grade 4 of Elementary School in the United States will be carried out as its main instrument. It will also take the form of action-research, whereby the interviewer will be integrated with the school community three or four weeks before the beginning of the interviews to establish rapport and mutual understanding between all parts involved. In case-study format, this educational-research endeavor intends to test the hypothesis which guided the collection of data and which is intended to prove that the relational model where subject and world are placed in a responsive relationship is one of the main factors in the detection of the performance of bilingualism in human communication, and whose universality should be tested more broadly from this example. Therefore, one may conclude that the results of this investigation will show if intersubjective recognition and role-taking are determining circumstances in the acquisition of communicative competence in two languages in these school contexts.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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TEACHING PRACTICES AND THE LEARNING OF NUMERICAL SENSE IN CHILDREN OF THE 1ST YEAR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Keywords: *Natural number concept; Mathematical Education; Number Sense.*

ABSTRACT:

The research “Teaching practices and the learning of the numerical sense in children of the first year of Elementary School” aims to analyze, in a class of 1st year of Elementary School, the acquisition of the numerical sense by the children from the proposal of practices that different knowledge present in the room. It is also intended to research and list practices that contribute to the development of the numerical sense, with an emphasis on mental calculation; to analyze the signs of the acquisition of the numerical sense in the different children of a 1st grade class, observing their strategies and paths covered in this learning; verify if there are and what are the steps of acquiring the numerical sense in children; to evaluate, from the proposed practices, the advance of the students involved in the research. The researcher will act as a teacher, which will constitute research of the practice itself. It will have a predominantly qualitative research approach, of the participatory intervention type, in which the researcher will act actively and not only as a passive observer. A bibliographic study about the acquisition of the numerical sense will be carried out initially as a research procedure. Subsequently, a survey will be made of practices proposed by the studied authors that contribute to the acquisition of number sense and might be activities involving body movement, games, use of manipulative materials, among others. From this survey, the most appropriate proposals will be selected to the needs of the students in the class in question to be applied by the teacher-researcher. The development of the selected proposals with the children will be recorded by video-recordings and annotations in the field notebook. In addition, it is also proposed the analysis of the students’ records, seeking indications of their reasoning and established relationships. From the data obtained from the analysis of these materials, in the light of the theoretical contribution, the necessary discussions will be made, with the intention of presenting contributions for the acquisition of the numerical sense by children of that school stage.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: ABOUT WHO, FOR WHOM, AND WHAT FOR?

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Keywords: *Teenagers and young adults; Socio-educational programs; Educational Practices.*

ABSTRACT:

This research project has a central and fundamental problem the following question: What are the effects of socio-educational programs in participating teenagers and young adults? To answer this question, a socio-educational program called 'Integração' [Integration] will be investigated, which is developed in a small city in the countryside of the State of Piauí, in the Northeast region of Brazil, attended by participants of low-income families and/or who live in a condition of vulnerability. Thus, this research has as objective to analyze the effects of the Integration program from the significations developed by current and past participants. The methodological procedure will be qualitative, involving field research. The instruments used to develop the study will be a documental analysis of the program – having as focal group the attending and egress teenagers and young adults – and semi-structuralized interviews with the technical-pedagogical team (managers, educators, employees) and the students' family members. We will adopt the focal group technique with the students, who will be divided into groups of five (5). The groups will be formed by teenagers and young adults, separately. These activities will be developed in the program headquarters. We will further seek to expand the research to an analysis in the community, appointing six (6) program participants to perform interviews with at least one of their family members. For the analysis of the empirical material, we will triangulate the collected information, which will be previously structured with a central and nuclear thematic in relation to the significations the participants will produce on the program, especially regarding what they consider as contributions and limits resulting from their participation. We hope this work can contribute positively, bringing innovative reflections on socio-educational programs, their pedagogical initiatives and the context where they are being applied. We further hope that it helps in the creation of public education policies and that it assists existing programs engaged in the socio-educational cause to better develop their programs.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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PROFESSIONAL DOCTORATE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION: TRENDS BASED ON WORLD CLASS UNIVERSITIES CONTEXTUALIZED IN THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC RANKINGS

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Keywords: *Professional Doctorate; Academic Rankings; Physical Education.*

ABSTRACT:

Considering the Brazilian legislation of 2017 that regulates and poses as a challenge the creation of Professional Doctors (DPs) in the country, emerges as a research problem: the professional doctorate (DP) in the area of physical education is a modality of doctoral training commonly offered by the world's leading universities, this is, the world-class universities (WCU)? If we get a positive answer, we ask: what are the main characteristics and differences of these courses when compared to the traditional academic doctorates (DACs)? In the face of these questions, the present research project has as general objective to investigate the trends, in terms of conception and operation, of the DPs of the area of physical education, offered by the WCU, within a perspective compared with the Academic Doctors (DACs) as well offered by this type of university. There are three specific objectives: a) to study the main trends presented by the international academic literature regarding DPs, with emphasis on specific scientific production in the area of physical education; b) research the postgraduate trajectory in physical education in Brazil, from the University Reform of 1968 until the implantation of the first DPs; c) research the trends of DPs in physical education in the WCU, taking as reference the following analytical indicators: thematic focus or areas of concentration, course objectives, year of creation, number of places offered, admission prerequisites, time of payment, student dedication regime and prerequisites for obtaining the degree. In methodological terms, we intend to carry out exploratory, analytical-descriptive research, within a comparative perspective, having as main reference the bibliographic analysis of scientific articles, books, theses, and dissertations, as well as documentary analysis of the data obtained in the web pages of the world-class universities selected for the present study. As a result of this study, it is intended to generate scientific knowledge, empirically validated, that in addition to enabling a better understanding of professional doctorates at an international level that could potentially contribute to the improvement of the expansion of this type of doctoral qualification in the country.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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TRAINING PROCESS OF TEACHER PROFESSIONALS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Keywords: *Teacher Training; Higher education; Bachelor's teacher; Professional qualification; Teaching.*

ABSTRACT:

This research project addresses the training process required for professors in their classroom practices. It will be aimed to investigate the teacher professionals who do not have training in undergraduate methods or the education area but are active in higher education, and which what are the characteristics and needs for them to develop their pedagogical practices. Our main objective is to know the training needs of the bachelor's professional for teaching in higher education, which go beyond the domain of the technical content. Therefore, we elaborated the following research question: What are the professional characteristics necessary for bachelor's professionals to act as teachers in higher education? To develop the research, we will seek empirical information that will be produced through the technique of semi-structured interviews with bachelor's teachers who work in a private institution of higher education in the city of Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The empirical material will be analyzed based on the education critical theory and historical-cultural theory on human development. The relevance of this study lies in two main pillars: there is no significant number of publications (dissertations, theses, and academic articles) focused on the presented theme in recent years, and the theme is also important for investigating and analyzing the characteristics necessary for the performance in higher education. In our experience as teachers in higher education we have found in many professionals a strong load of technical experiences and complete domain on the subject taught. However, there are strong complaints from students about the lack of other qualities that would contribute to effective student learning.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

THE GAME USED IN THE INITIAL YEARS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AS A PEDAGOGICAL RESOURCE FOR SPEECH DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: *Game; Speech; Cultural-historical theory.*

ABSTRACT:

It is a research-based on the importance of verbal language for the development of the human psyche, here mediated by a game of rules in the interaction between students of the initial years of Primary School. Considering that the pedagogical actions are intentional practices, using the game in the process of language mediation potentializes the learning in the construction of significant knowledge. Therefore, it has a general objective to investigate the use of a game of rules as a pedagogical resource in the speech development of primary school students. This research will have as participants 32 second years, students of the researcher in a municipal education institution in Campinas. The established objectives are: (i) to insert in the school routine of the respective group the practice of a game especially planned for the research; (ii) to observe how the children make use of the verbal language during the game matches; (iii) to mediate the speech strategies that trigger favorable actions in the matches regarding the objective of the game; (iv) to verify how these new speech strategies are used and what different thought-forms are evidenced through them; (v) to analyze if and how the game dynamics and the interactions between the participants propitiate speech development. These objectives will be reached through observation (filmed images) of the game matches and dialogued mediation of the teacher with the students. For the research development, a course game was created, composed by a board, pawns, data, and cards with figures that must be guessed through questions formulated by the players. The research group will be subdivided into groups of four children each, for matches played along with the researcher/teacher. The analyses will be made aiming to identify strategies of verbal language use during the game matches. We expect the results to provide new theoretical elements of pedagogical practices that contribute for speech development, structuralized by a game of rules within the school context; as well as, being this an application research, it is intended to contribute to teacher formation.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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A GIFT AND THE COUNTER-GIFT: THE CONDITIONALITIES WITHIN PROGRAMA UNIVERSIDADE PARA TODOS - PROUNI

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Keywords: *Prouni; Higher Education; Gift.*

ABSTRACT:

The University for All Program - UAL (*Programa Universidade Para Todos – ProUni*) - is a public policy created in 2004 by the federal government, which focuses on the provision of scholarships in higher education institutions for students who have completed their studies in the public primary school system, or as fellows in the private school network. In order to obtain the scholarship, there are criteria related to the student's performance in the National High School Examination - NHSE (*Exame Nacional do Ensino Médio – ENEM*) (obtaining a minimum score of 450 points), and also linked to the socio-economic profile of his family (monthly family per capita income requirement is until 1 minimum salary for the full scholarship, and until 3 monthly minimum salaries for the 50% scholarship). Also, some conditionalities must be fulfilled every semester by the undergraduate student, such as the approval in 75% of the subjects studied per period, and non-substantial change in the socio-economic profile of the student. The verification of these conditionalities is made by professionals of the higher education institution. This research aims to understand the role played by these conditionalities, regarding the perspective of the beneficiary students. The hypothesis is that conditionality plays a symbolic role in social cohesion between beneficiaries and civil society, where the legitimacy of receiving scholarships is justified by the fulfillment of program requirements. The methodology used will be semi-structured interviews, where a total of fifteen interviews will be carried out with UAL beneficiaries. A questionnaire will also be sent to students, via e-mail and social networks. The collected data will be analyzed from the perspective of the Gift Theory, by Marcel Mauss. It is expected that the results of this research, by revealing the perceptions of ProUni beneficiaries, point to the best explanation of the role played by conditionality within educational public policy.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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LITERACY: MULTIPLE SEMIOSES IN THE SINGULARITY OF A GROUP OF PRE-SCHOOLERS

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Keywords: *Literacy; Preschool; Historical-Cultural Theory.*

ABSTRACT:

In the current educational scenario, the literacy processes that aim at education and learning of written language are seen as processes that potentialize the psychic development of children since preschool. It is important to stand out that these processes must be associated with contextualized situations that are necessary and filled with significations established by culture. From these conceptions, the general objective of the research is to understand how 4 and 5-year-old children living in a high vulnerability region (Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil) appropriate the literacy processes. The specific purposes are: (i) to understand how literacy is established in a group of preschoolers; (ii) to understand and help the teacher understand the possibilities of formation experienced by the teacher herself/himself; (iii) to understand the writing practices experience by children outside of school environments; (iv) to understand the signification of written language for different groups of involved subjects. The participants are children enrolled in preschool in 2019, and who are to remain enrolled in 2020, their teacher and parents/guardians. The research is based on the Historical-Cultural Theory; it is empirical and uses the case study method. The production of empirical material will be made by observation of daily filmed interactions of the group in the mentioned years; following literacy activities; analysis of pedagogical material produced and used by the teacher; filmed interviews with the teacher, group children and parents/guardians. The analytical categories will be built a posteriori, however, as there is already interest in identifying factors that contribute to literacy as well as factors that hinder it. We will also analyze the multiple semiosis produced by the three separate groups of subjects on these processes. We hope to contribute to the full development of preschoolers given the importance of accessing written language for establishing an education committed to human emancipation and the construction of scientific knowledge that allows people to be socially and conscientiously objective.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE CONDITIONS OF THE TEACHING WORK OF INFANT EDUCATION THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE JUDICIALIZATION OF VACANCIES IN DAYCARE CENTERS.

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Keywords: *Kindergarten; Early Childhood Education; Judiciary; Teaching Quality; Teacher working conditions.*

ABSTRACT:

The Federal Constitution of Brazil of 1988 provides in its legal text the right to education, it is understood that said legal principle must be respected, however, reality shows that this right is violated. The aforementioned fact occurs frequently in early childhood education, in daycare, comprising the age group from zero to three years of age. In the face of the violation, the Judiciary must act to guarantee to the citizen what is provided in the text of the law. It happens that said action of the judicial body, which is still necessary for the maintenance of the citizen's right, causes in most cases overcrowding of the daycare center. This research aims to study and analyze the causes that lead to the mismatch between the legal text and the reality lived in the daycare centers, the maintenance of the quality of teaching, its challenges and possibilities, and especially, to understand the conditions of teaching work in this context of overcrowding of the daycare centers due to the judicialization of vacancies, particularly in the city of Campinas. In the literature will be verified the conceptual delimitation given by authors and scholars of several areas of knowledge, to establish categories to be widely analyzed and studied within the various constitutive aspects of teaching work conditions. The study of this research will address the right to education through the analysis of legislation, especially the Federal Constitution of Brazil through a contextualization of social rights, analyzing the constitutional protection of the right to education, drawing a historical survey of the Brazilian Constitutions until the current Constitution, of the (LDB) Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education, 1996, of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent of 1990, judicial sentences and their practical consequences, and jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the State of São Paulo on the problematic, through a qualitative analysis. The theoretical contribution of the research will be based on the historical-cultural theory of Vygotsky in order to analyze the development of children from 0 to 3 years old, verifying the concepts studied in his theory, highlighting the importance of the role of interaction, mediation, mediator, of signs and meanings, of internalization, of learning and development, and of the importance of the social environment and the dialectical thinking in Vygotsky of the transformation exerted by the social environment on the individual and of the individual's capacity to transform the social environment in which he lives. The empirical survey will be carried out employing semi-structured interviews in a nursery school of the municipal school of early childhood education, listening to its various actors, such as Managers, Teachers and Parents, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office, Guardianship Councils, and Juvenile Court Judge. This research develops from quantitative and qualitative approaches, operating both with official data (Municipal Education Department, Federal Government, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Children's Court) as well as information from the various actors of the reality experienced in day-care centers municipalities.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ALTERITY AND ACADEMIC RECOGNITION IN SPECIALIZED EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Keywords: *Specialized Educational Attendance; Alterity; Academic Recognition.*

ABSTRACT:

The objective of this study is to understand the process of academic formation of the Special Education Target Audience students (TASE), operationalized in the Specialized Educational Attendance (SEA) of higher education. The guiding question is: what forms of belonging and implication with alterity are outlined in the (SEA) of higher education for the TASE students if this space provides academic recognition and helps in the self-realization of the same? The research is empirical, it has a qualitative approach and it presents and discusses the vision of the segments that take part on SEA in higher education as regards the process of school inclusion having alterity and academic recognition as constructs to be investigated; it will use the methodology of the Discourse of the Collective Subject (DCS) that allows to collect rich details about the opinion of the subjects investigated on issues that affect them (qualitative part), and assessing the degree of sharing and intensity of each of the opinions presented (quantitative part) at the same time. For data collection, the online form submission with open and closed questions to the 242 subjects (employees, teachers, and students TASE linked in SEA of the universities investigated). As an empirical field of investigation, it will be the SEAs of two higher education institutions, community, and state, of the city of Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The answers will be transcribed into the online QLQT software which allows grouping individual opinions or expressions into semantic categories while preserving their dimension articulated to the collective dimension. The theoretical anchorage of the research lies in the philosophical thought of Emmanuel Lévinas regarding the categories of alterity, responsibility, and intersubjectivity in dialogue with the theory of recognition of Axel Honneth. It is expected with this research that the SEA in higher education, in addition, to ensure accessibility to content, eliminate barriers and promote the permanence of the TASE students, so that school inclusion takes effect, which in turn needs to be conceived as a space for academic recognition and considers otherness as an essential dimension in the training process of these students.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I thank God, my advisor Prof. Artur and this study which was financed in part by the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas.

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PERSONALIST PHILOSOPHY OF JACQUES MARITAIN AS FOUNDATION FOR A PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL POLICY CRITICAL

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Keywords: *Jacques Maritain; Educational Public Policies; Education Philosophy.*

ABSTRACT:

Brazilian public educational policies have been created in response to modifications to educational guidelines and programs made influenced by political issues. There are several problems related to the educational public policy cycle, that is, to the agenda formulation, definition, and analysis of educational issues, public policy decision making, and finally on the implementation and accountability of such policies. The researcher has a hypothesis that this occurs due to the lack of philosophical foundations to public policy decision making. This research has as object analyze the problems associated with educational public policies in a philosophical perspective, by having the works of Jacques Maritain. The works have the following objectives: (i) to identify philosophical concepts and categories developed by Maritain's philosophical theories on human persons and (ii) analyze which of such philosophical educational concepts and categories are related to the education of children and young people in public or private collective systems. The research shall propose epistemological and methodological modification changes to the educational guidelines and to public policies associated therein. The works shall use as methods a systematic structural analysis of the metaphysical, epistemological, political and educational works of Jacques Maritain. Elaboration of an analytical and propositional model, based on the philosophy of the human person and the educational philosophy of Maritain, containing guidelines and objective criteria for the consideration of educational public policies. Besides Maritain's philosophy, Jefferson Mainardes was also selected as a foundation concerning to public policies. The research has as expected results to identify guidelines and objective criteria of a qualitative nature for the public policies cycle on educational matters, including the following: the recognition of the reality of the human person, as per the integrality of its dimensions; development of the freedom of human autonomy, obtained through knowledge, wisdom, goodwill and love; the formation of intelligence, the capacity for abstraction and the will, guided for good; liberation from creative and perceptive intellectual intuition; opening to the transcendent.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Our thanks to the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas, due to the scholarship granted.

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DARWIN, VYGOTSKY AND THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION: THE DARWINISM AND THE HISTORICAL-CULTURAL THEORY IN PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICE AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

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Keywords: *Teaching-learning; Mediation; Video-lesson.*

ABSTRACT:

Studies proposed by Darwin served as the basis for the work of Vygotsky in the field of phylogenesis. Much has been surpassed so that Vygotsky, already in the fields of ontogenesis and sociogenesis, formulated ideas about the development of the human being. Today, this overcoming is necessary for the educational system, by the present Darwinism Pedagogical and selection of students through reprobation. Pedagogical practices based on the Historical-Cultural Theory would help the teacher in the teaching-learning process and, consequently, in the reduction of reprobations and other problems. The mediation planned and close to each student is a possibility for coping with the difficulties that arise during the learning process. An appropriate instrument to subsidize such practice derives from digital technologies. Video-lessons, virtual mediation, when applied in the classroom, can result in instruments capable of enhancing the action of the teacher, real mediator. The objective of the study is to analyze the teaching-learning process and the potentialities of secondary school students, developed from the application of a pedagogical practice supported in video-lessons, from the point of view of Pedagogical Darwinism and Historical-Cultural Theory. It consists of qualitative research, participant of intervention, applied by two months for students of the first year of the High School of a private school, in the city of Iguape, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Video-lessons for the discipline of Biology will be produced by the teacher-researcher and applied during the classes. This will allow the teacher too has closer access to students with learning difficulties, while others make use of the virtual mediation. The application will be registered by the researcher-teacher through a field diary after each class. Students' performance, learning, and impressions will be monitored through tokens, assessments, and collective conversations. The parents, or guardians, impressions will be collected through questionnaires. The results will be compared to those of the next two months, without application of the proposal. It is hoped that with this pedagogical practice when considering different skills and competences of students, it is possible to evidence the improvement in school performance and in the teaching-learning process.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: To the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas for funding with the Puccamp/Rectory scholarship, for the possibility of studies and formulation of the research. Thanks also to the private school of the city of Iguape/SP, for permission and trust in the

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THE SEARCH FOR QUALITY: LARGE SCALE EVALUATION PROGRAM OF A PRIVATE EDUCATION NETWORK

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Keywords: *large-scale evaluation, basic education, public policies of evaluation.*

ABSTRACT:

The public policies towards large scale evaluation, created since the last decade of the 20th century, have attributed to the evaluation systems through official documents, the condition of inducers of educational quality improvement. Throughout the last three decades, an increasing number of external evaluation systems has been created on different educational levels on the federal, state and city scopes. In this context, the area of studies and research focused on education evaluation was significantly expanded. We intend to carry out a research in a private education system, present in almost all states of the federation, with more than 350 school units, that developed in the last decade an evaluation program in a large scale with the same logic and methodology adopted by the National Assessment of School Income, known as Prova Brasil. The problem that generates the research questions the gains and the possible difficulties of the evaluation program of this private primary and secondary education system of national extent. The research will be based on a qualitative approach, using as empirical material the use of a semi-structured interview for this school system leader who devised the program, focus groups for managers and pedagogical coordinators of administrative macro-regions and mixed online questionnaires for managers and pedagogical coordinators of the administrative micro-regions of this school system. We intend to perform the data analysis through a dialogue effort with reference authors in the area in question such as Almerindo Janela Afonso e Sandra Zákia Souza, among others. Until this ongoing study, through a review of the bases literature of dissertations, theses and periodicals whereas Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, Catalog of Thesis and Dissertations of the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel and in the Scientific Electronic Library Online, we verified that there are several types of research developed on the evaluation subject, however, there are no publications on a large-scale evaluation of private education systems. It is intended that this research contributes to the reflection process of the subjects involved, indicating ways and alternatives for the effectiveness of the program and the production of knowledge regarding the subject matter.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SPORT AS A TOOL FOR THE PROMOTION OF SELF-REGULATION OF LEARNING: A STUDY WITH PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES SEEKING PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

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Keywords: *Sport; Self-regulation; Intellectual disabilities.*

ABSTRACT:

With the inclusion process, education professionals are questioned about strategies and work methodologies that provide learning for all students, especially those with intellectual disabilities. The present study, based on the sociocognitive perspective, is started on the hypothesis that ludic experiences based on the practice of games and sports offered to people with intellectual disabilities can favor the development the professional skills and promote the self-regulation of learning. The objective of the research will be to create and evaluate a program of practices in games and sports (“DEZPORTIVO”) as a tool to promote the self-regulation of the learning and professional skills by people with intellectual disabilities participating in a program of University Extension of Preparation for the World of Job. About 25 people with intellectual disabilities will participate in the study. The program will consist of a road map of activities, including the practice of games and sports that will stimulate “planning” (“bocce”), “execution” (“adapted volleyball”) and “evaluation” (“tchoukball”). The instruments will be: the Inventário de Processos de Autorregulação da Aprendizagem (IPAA) adapted to the context of sports activities. The IPAA will be applied as an interview to the participants at the beginning of the program and at the end of each of the phases for evaluation of the “planning”, “execution” and “evaluation” processes. The reports in the field diary and filming of the activities will be used to record the observations, allowing for qualitative and quantitative analysis. The data will be analyzed according to the method of content analysis. With the present research, it is expected to elucidate information that corroborates for identification and recognition of the ludic activities based on the practice of games and sports as an effective tool to promote the self-regulation of learning, especially of people with intellectual disabilities.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by Master/Ph.D. scholarship.

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EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF ANIMAL-ASSISTED THERAPY FOR CHILDREN WITH NEUROPSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT DELAY

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Keywords: *Child development; Physiotherapy; Animal assisted therapy.*

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: The motor acquisition in the first year of life is extremely important. For this reason, health professionals look for alternatives that would allow babies to interact with the environment using a different motor and sensorial stimulation. For instance, objects of different sizes, textures, colors, and sounds. This study aims to compare conventional physiotherapy, using toys, and the dog-assisted therapy in neuropsychomotor development of babies, from 4 to 10 months of age. Method: experimental, prospective and randomized research applied to neuropsychomotor development of babies from 4 to 10 months. First, babies will be evaluated with the Alberta Infant Motor Scale (AIMS) will be divided into Typical Group (GT) and Atypical Group (GA). They will be randomly divided into the Toy group and Dog-assisted group. The sample size will be 80 babies divided into 4 groups with n=20, based on literature. Inclusion criteria: baby did not participate in motor and cognitive intervention programs; a baby is in the chosen age range; the baby was not hospitalized during the study period; parents/guardians have signed the Free and Informed Consent Form (TCLE); baby and responsible are not allergic to dogs. Will be excluded babies that present neurological pathologies and/or orthopedic problems; babies who have some type of acute, chronic or severe disease, genetic syndrome and congenital malformations. Expected results: dog-assisted therapy is expected to be a stimulus to improve the neuropsychomotor development of typical children or with neuromotor changes for providing support to explore the environment and motivation for motor skills learning. Other contributions are to compensate for affective and structural deficits, to increase the plasma concentration of endorphins and to reduce plasma cortisol concentration, to improve social interaction, to promote self-care and communication among health workers, family and children and, to promote relaxation and joy.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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RETROSPECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF POSTOPERATIVE OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING FREE FIBULAR FLAP RECONSTRUCTION FOR MANDIBULE AT PUC-CAMPINAS HOSPITAL

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Keywords: *Microsurgery; Fibular Flap; Mandibular Reconstruction.*

ABSTRACT:

Head and neck reconstructive surgery have been through different challenges once the great number of anatomic structures involved in the cervical and cranial compartments and it's proximity entails in major defects not only causing loss of tissue but also function and aesthetic impairment can be seen^{1,2}.

The most common affected site in these patients is the oral cavity and frequently neoplasms invade the floor of the mouth and mandible impairing mastication, speech, and facial contour³.

In this perspective, microsurgery comes up as an option to provide better cosmetic and functional results in subjects that suffered in the past from higher morbidity and complications with pedicled flaps⁴. In the middle 90s, free flaps achieve it's popularity, becoming the gold standard method since and nowadays. Great reconstructive centers in Brazil and abroad have demonstrated optimistic results⁵.

Patients that underwent head and neck ablative surgery in oncology suffer from a variety of unfavorable outcomes such as disability and lack of socialization. Therefore they need a reconstructive method able to provide better aesthetic and functional results. In this perspective⁶.

The PUC-Campinas Head And Neck department started performing this type of reconstruction in 2014 with an increasing number of surgeries performed to reconstruct these anatomic sites and subsites with a variety of free flaps. The most challenging of them, by far, is the fibular free flap.

This study aims to assess retrospectively the postoperative outcomes of patients particularly undergone reconstruction of the mandible with a fibular free flap. With this analysis, we are expecting to verify this method's viability as the first choice in PUC-Campinas Hospital patients from Head And Neck department that underwent mandibular resection due to neoplasms.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS AND RISK OF DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION IN BRAZILIAN ADULTS

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Keywords: *chronic diseases; risk factors; household survey.*

ABSTRACT:

Noncommunicable diseases (NCD) (cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, and cancers) are responsible for about 70% of all deaths worldwide – around 38 million deaths annually. Of these, 16 million deaths occur prematurely (people under 70 years of age) and nearly 28 million in low-and middle-income countries such as Brazil. Behaviors such as harmful use of alcohol, smoking, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diets influence the development of these diseases, giving them multifactorial character. For this reason, the control of these factors is fundamental for the prevention of such morbidities. Thus, the present study aims to investigate the association between different behavioral patterns and the risk of development of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH) in Brazilian adults.

A Cross-sectional, population-based study that will use data from the National Health Survey (NHS) conducted in 2013. This research is a household survey, nationwide, and aims to produce data on the condition of the nation's health, lifestyle habits, and health care service use and access, and preventive actions. We will use data from the adult population (≥ 18 years old $n = 64,308$) who answered the questionnaire completely. Information on smoking, harmful use of alcohol, physical activity and food habits (consumption of fruits and vegetables, consumption of sweets and salt) will be used for the identification of behavioral patterns. Sociodemographic variables such as age, sex, race, education, income, and geographic region will be used for adjustment. Behavioral patterns will be identified using principal component analysis (PCA), which summarizes the correlations in a series of variables to explore the underlying structure of the data. The association between behavioral patterns (independent variables) and the presence of diabetes and hypertension (outcome variable) will be tested from the Poisson regression. Values of $p < 0.05$ will be considered statistically significant.

We expected to identify which behavioral patterns increase the risk of occurrence Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Systemic Arterial Hypertension.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CLINICAL AND SURGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH FOOT AND ANKLE FRACTURES

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Keywords: *foot and ankle fractures; nutritional status; vitamin D deficiency.*

ABSTRACT:

Of all the bones in the body, foot and ankle fractures are among the most common causes of urgent care in orthopedic departments 1. There are strong indications of the relationship between hypovitaminosis D with acute fractures in the foot and ankle region 2. Vitamin D is essential for bone growth and maintenance of bone density 1. In addition to vitamin D, the nutritional status is related to the clinical outcome and the quality of life of orthopedic patients 3. This research aims to investigate vitamin D levels and the nutritional status associated with the clinical and surgical characteristics of patients with foot and ankle fractures. This is a prospective cross-sectional study that will be developed in a hospital institution in Campinas - Sao Paulo - Brazil. It will be studied individuals of both genders, over the age of 18 years, with foot and ankle fractures, being investigated clinical and surgical characteristics as a mechanism of fracture; type of fracture; fractured bone; laterality; the presence of diabetes mellitus and/ or menopause; smoking; surgical technique. Furthermore, complications such as dehiscence or infection will also be investigated; deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary thromboembolism (PT); removal of synthesis material; post-traumatic arthrosis; pseudoarthrosis. The nutritional status will be assessed using anthropometric indicators (body mass index, arm circumference, triceps skinfold, brachial muscle circumference, calf circumference), and laboratory tests (albumin, prealbumin, transferrin, protein retinol-binding agent and vitamin D). As expected results are to demonstrate the relationship between nutritional status and vitamin D deficiency as possible risk factors for foot and ankle fractures and its relation to postoperative complications.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

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LYMPH NODE RATE AS A PROGNOSTIC FACTOR IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENCE AFTER CERVICAL DISSECTION SURGERY FOR HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELLS CARCINOMA.

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Keywords: *lymph node rate; lymph node density; squamous cells carcinoma.*

ABSTRACT:

Head and neck tumors constitute the sixth cause of death in the world, and the squamous cells carcinoma (SCC) is responsible for 90% of the total. In most cases surgical resection with cervical dissection is the best therapeutic option, however, there is a discussion about which variables have an impact on the operated patient's survival. The lymph node rate (relation between the number of lymph nodes affected by the disease and the number of dissected lymph nodes) has been studied as a possible isolated prognostic factor and maybe can be used as a staging parameter optimizing the indication of more aggressive treatments in some cases and/or preserving others from adverse and morbid effects of an unnecessary therapy. Therefore, the objective of this study is to analyze the lymph node ratio of patients with recurrence previously submitted to cervical dissection surgery by head and neck SCC and correlate those values with the survival.

This study was financed in part by the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. We will analyze the medical records of patients from Head and Neck Surgery Center of PUC-Campinas Hospital between 2006 and 2019 that were undergone to cervical dissection surgery by SCC and had a recurrence of the disease. The lymph node rate will be related to the survival time of the group. The biopsychosocial aspects of the patients and the anatomopathological characteristics of the surgical specimens will also be subjected to multivariate analysis and related to the outcome.

It is expected to find shorter survival time in patients with higher lymph node rate values as well as identifying other aspects of the sample that may influence on the prognosis.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

QUALITATIVE STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL IMPACT OF FACIAL RESECTION SURGERIES IN PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK CANCER

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Keywords: *facial resection surgeries; cancer; phenomenological impact.*

ABSTRACT:

The face has a primordial function in the personal identity and consequently interferes in the self-esteem, in the vision of oneself, in the interpersonal relationships in general, besides the influence in the own perceptions.

Patients with head and neck cancer often need to go through surgeries that result in facial resections due to difficulty or delay in diagnosis and the consequent progression of the lesion.

Objective: The objective of this study is to qualitatively evaluate the individual phenomena resulting from facial resections, still little known. Their availability and desire to participate in psychotherapy groups or even individual therapies will also be analyzed, and in these cases, the themes arising from the study can be discussed in these interventions.

A prospective qualitative clinical method will be used, whereby there is no attempt to study the phenomenon itself but to understand its individual or collective signification for people's lives. Thus, it's indispensable to know what the phenomena of illness and life, in general, may represent for them.

Based on what things mean, people will somehow organize their lives, including their health care.

In this study will be applied semi-structured in deep interviews, developed exclusively for the current study, will be applied to a group of people selected for this purpose. The evaluations will be submitted to an elaborate analysis of the data, following the next parameters (which will be reproduced in different orders several times): compilation, decomposition, recomposition, interpretation, and conclusion of the data.

It is expected that new relevant themes will emerge about the phenomenons that occur in these patients as a result of the disease and the procedures. From this, it will be possible to explore the topics with the patients, both by the surgeons and by the mental health team. Both teams may have greater knowledge about the concerns, expectations and personal differences regarding the ability to deal with treatment results so that the delusions can be taken with more caution, both by the team and by the patients and not only aiming to obtain the expected technical result.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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EVALUATION OF RENAL FUNCTION IN THE LATE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD OF CARDIAC SURGERY IN CHILDREN

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Keywords: Congenital heart disease; acute kidney injury; cardiac surgery.

ABSTRACT:

Congenital heart disease has a prevalence of 9.1/1000 live births, according to a 2011 meta-analysis. With the improvement of surgical techniques, postoperative management and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), technology and the complexity of surgeries, the survival rate has been increasing, evidencing other serious complications such as a high incidence of acute renal injury in the postoperative period. This complication can range from 5 to 42% after the surgery, going up to 90% when ECMO is used.

In general, acute kidney injury (AKI) occurs as a consequence of low cardiac output following exposure to extracorporeal circulation, however, it is known that AKI after cardiac surgery has a multifactorial. It is now known that the etiology of AKI after cardiac surgery is multifactorial. Especially in children, studies have shown an increase in the incidence of AKI as a postoperative complication after cardiac surgery, 60 to 500 per 100,000 inhabitants per year in the last decade.

Experimental studies have shown that AKI causes permanent damage to the renal microvasculature and consequently abnormalities in renal function long term. The association between AKI and mortality is well documented; however, its relationship with long-term mortality has received less attention, probably because of its apparent reversibility. It is important to evaluate the incidence of this condition in children, for early detection and intervention.

To evaluate long-term renal function in children who underwent cardiac surgery from 2008 to 2017.

A retrospective cohort study to evaluate risk factors and the presence of late kidney injury in children submitted to cardiac surgery in the period 2008-2017 at the PUC-Campinas Hospital. Renal assessment will be delayed after at least 2 years of surgery. It will be performed at the pediatric cardiology outpatient clinic at PUC-Campinas Hospital. Patients will be evaluated for renal function and presence of albuminuria, according to the routine established in the pediatric cardiology outpatient clinic.

The expected number of participants is 100 children. There must be a higher prevalence of chronic kidney disease in these patients, and this may be in its incipient form, with the presence of microalbuminuria as an isolated finding.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D.50%

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INTRAVASCULAR LASER IRRADIATION OF BLOOD (ILIB) FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ORAL MUCOSITIS IN PATIENTS WITH CANCER

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Keywords: Oral mucositis; photobiomodulation therapy; photodynamic therapy.

ABSTRACT:

Oral mucositis is the most frequent and debilitating side effect of cancer treatment. The present study was designed to evaluate the prophylactic and therapeutic clinical applicability of intravascular laser irradiation of blood (ILIB) against oral mucositis in patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy. As methods were analyzed ninety patients with head and neck cancer will be randomly divided into 3 groups (n = 30 each): Prevention, Treatment, and ILIB. In the Prevention and Treatment groups, half of the patients (n = 15) will receive photobiomodulation therapy (PBM-T) and photodynamic therapy (PDT), while the other half will receive PBM-T, PDT, and ILIB. The ILIB group will receive ILIB alone. PDT will be performed with curcumin mouthwash as photosensitizer (20 mL solution for 5 min), followed by irradiation of the oral cavity with a blue LED (wavelength 468 nm, power 1200 mW) for 5 min. PBM-T will be performed using a low-level laser (power 100 mW, wavelength 660 nm, energy 1 J, in continuous mode), applied to 26 points in the oral cavity, once weekly for 5 weeks. ILIB will be performed with a bracelet over the radial artery, set to administer low-level laser (power 100 mW, wavelength 660 nm, total energy 180 J) for 30 min, once weekly for 5 weeks. In the prevention group, the rate and time to onset of oral mucositis lesions after the therapies will be measured. In the treatment group, the severity of oral mucositis before and after therapy will be evaluated according to WHO criteria. The saliva of all patients included in the study will be collected for measurement of the proinflammatory cytokine IL-6 and total viable bacteria (CFU/mL). ILIB is expected to be a useful alternative for the prevention and treatment of oral mucositis in patients with cancer.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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MEASUREMENT FOR ELBOW JOINT

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Keywords: *elbow; force measurements; elbow joint.*

ABSTRACT:

The elbow is a complex anatomical area in which the main neurovascular, tendinous, ligamentous and bony structures are close. Isometric strength measurement of joints and muscles is one of the parameters that sports professionals use to monitor strength improvements after training and even recognize an imbalance in a joint, which could facilitate injury. In this way, for all the joints of upper and lower limbs, there is already a validation and numerical parameters of force measurements while for elbow still does not exist.

The objective is to standardize values of force measurement for elbow joint through the manual isometric dynamometer Laffayette® as well as isokinetic dynamometer that remains the gold standard.

As methods were analyzed Fifty healthy patients, of both sexes, aged between 18 and 50 years without previous elbow lesion in the last 6 months will be evaluated. Individuals will be evaluated in 3 sessions with an interval of 1 week. In the 1st session will be performed force measurement by the manual isometric dynamometer as well as by the isokinetic dynamometer (gold standard). In the other sessions, only the maximum peak force was measured by the isometric manual dynamometer. There will be two medical evaluators who are members of the Arthroscopy and Sports Trauma group of the Hospital de Puc Campinas, already accustomed to collecting strength data from other joints. Sessions 1 and 2 will be performed by the evaluator T1 and session 3 by the evaluator T2 to evaluate the intra and inter-rater reliability of the manual digital dynamometer. It is expected to validate in adults the method of strength measurement for elbow joint as well as to standardize values of force measurements using the manual isometric dynamometer since for the other joints of the lower limb and upper limb there is already validation of force measurements.

SCHOLARSHIP: NO SCHOLARSHIP

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THE USE OF MESALASINE IN THE TREATMENT OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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Keywords: *Ulcerative Colitis; Mesalazine; Clinical Treatment.*

ABSTRACT:

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is one of the most common illnesses among inflammatory bowel diseases. Epidemiological studies show an increasing incidence and prevalence in Brazil. Clinical, laboratory and endoscopic remission can reduce disease morbidity, and decrease the number of hospitalizations, the number of surgeries, and improved quality of life. Salicylates are the most used medications for the treatment of UC, in mild and moderate diseases. One of the major problems encountered in clinical practice refers to the use of daily dose below the recommended therapeutic range. This factor may represent a risk of reactivation of the disease. The main objective is to identify the proportion of patients with UC treated with mesalazine in posology lower than that prescribed in a leaflet the active phase of the disease, as well as to evaluate the clinical response to dose adjustment. To analyze the patients in clinical remission and the active phase of the disease, cording with the clinical therapy adopted. As methodology was used a review of the medical records of the patients with UC from the outpatient clinic of the surgery of PUC-Campinas from 2008 to 2018, analyzing the symptoms, the inflammatory levels, and the Colonoscopy. The data will be analyzed according to the appropriate parametric tests for each variable. We expect to observe about 30 to 40% of patients with active disease in the use of mesalazine who are using underdose of medication.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

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ASSESSMENT OF THE METABOLIC PROFILE OF HYPOGONADIC PATIENTS CONCERNING CARDIOVASCULAR RISK

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Keywords: *Hypogonadic; cardiovascular risk; metabolic syndrome.*

ABSTRACT:

Testosterone deficiency syndrome (TDS) contributes to a number of pathophysiological processes and affects the overall health and quality of life of men. Obesity, diabetes, insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome are considered cardiovascular risk factors, and may be associated with testosterone deficiency. Adiponectin also plays a role in the protection and inhibition of different metabolic disorders.

This study aims at providing evidence on the importance of hormone replacement in the symptomatic hypogonadal patient, with a direct effect on the reversal of metabolic abnormalities and on the improvement of the endothelial function, obesity control and reduction of cardiovascular risk. It is also expected that there will be an increase in adiponectin levels and a reduction of carotid intima-media thickness (1, 2).

There are currently no studies evaluating adipocyte levels and intimal media thickness in male patients undergoing hormone replacement.

The main objectives is to compare clinical, laboratory and ultrasound findings of Group 1, composed of 30 patients already undergoing hormone replacement therapy for 1 year against Group 2, composed of 30 patients without previous treatment.

As methods were analyzed sixty voluntary patients, with a diagnosis of hypogonadal hypogonadism, aged over 18 years will be selected and attended in a private practice, including 30 patients already undergoing hormone replacement therapy for 1 year (Group 1), and 30 patients without previous treatment (Group 2).

It is expected that patients with hypogonadism, after 1 year of hormone replacement therapy, will exhibit a better cardiovascular and metabolic risk profile due to a reduced carotid thickening, better laboratory exams results and improved clinical parameters compared to the group of diagnosed but still untreated patients.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. To my father

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CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS REGARDING FUNCTIONAL ABILITIES AND RESPONSIBILITY

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Keywords: *Autism Spectrum Disorder; Developmental Disabilities; Disability Evaluation.*

ABSTRACT:

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder that affects communication and behavior. The symptoms of ASD appear mostly in the first two years of life and include difficulties with social interaction, repetitive behaviors, and restricted interests. Despite that these symptoms arise in the first two years of life, the diagnostic of ASD occurs at about 4-5 years of age and is based on clinical screening tests for developmental delays and parents' experiences and concerns. Late diagnosis and/or types and severities of ASD can affect children' neurodevelopment and, consequently, cause delays in speech, learning and motor skills. After diagnosis, treatment for ASD should be defined by interdisciplinary teams of health professionals, preferably. The precise identification of developmental disorder for each patient can provide data for choosing the best intervention needed. Moreover, getting reliable measures of patient's current level of functional abilities, and the extent to which one takes responsibility for managing daily life tasks can facilitate the definition of the treatment program and enable an accurate follow-up of patients' improvement. So, this study aims to evaluate functional abilities and responsibility of children with ASD perceived by their parents and to verify the agreement of the perceptions between the parents and the health professionals who attend to these children. As methods were used the cross-sectional study, including a convenience sample of 100 parents of children with ASD and 6 health professionals who attend to these children at Advance Space (*Espaço Avançar*) in Indaiatuba, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Pediatric Assessment of the Disability Inventory - Computer Adaptive Test - Autistic Spectrum Disorder (PEDI-CAT-ASD) will be applied to the whole sample, and socio-demographic and general health information will be collected through a standardized questionnaire applied to parents. Expected results: To describe the scores obtained through PEDI-CAT-ASD according to parents' perception and to compare these scores with the ones obtained by the health professionals. These results may contribute to evaluating the updated version of a validated and useful instrument to measure functional abilities and responsibility since there are few studies yet that applied the PEDI-CAT-ASD.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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EXPLORING NOVEL DETECTION METHODS FOR CRP ON MICROTITER PLATES: APPLICATIONS TO DIAGNOSE SEPSIS IN NEWBORNS

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Keywords: *Sepsis; Diagnostics; Elisa.*

ABSTRACT:

Neonatal sepsis is the third main cause of mortality of newborns and thus a major problem for public health, especially in developing countries. Newborn sepsis can be termed premature or late, respectively in the first 48h of life, or up to a week after this period. Besides its major importance, yet it is difficult to diagnose, considering that hemoculture, a gold standard, presents low sensibility in this population. Therefore, the development of novel analytical methods is very important. Amongst them, the analysis for the presence of the C-reactive protein (CRP) in serum samples. Due to its wide coverage in clinical practice, ease of access, low-cost and availability at most basic health units, quantification methods using CRP as a biomarker are frequently used. However, there is no recent advancement on the microtiter-based methods, regarding specificity towards the calcium-dependent binding of CRP on immobilized phosphocholine (PC). According to this rationale, this research aims to design a sensitive analytical method based on the specific recognition of PC immobilized by different methods on microtiter plates.

The method used to the detection of CRP will be based on its binding to microtiter plates containing various forms of immobilized PC. After washes to remove excess material, the microtiter plates will be saturated with BSA to block uncoated sites; washed and stored for further use. Specific recognition occurs upon addition of CRP-containing samples, in the presence of calcium. After the interaction between CRP and PC, the plate will be washed. Then the plate will be treated with specific peroxidase-labeled antibodies against CRP. Excess reagents will be washed off and the peroxidase substrate will be added, followed by color development. To validate the method, samples from infected patients, characterized by other methods, will be quantified.

The expected results are to produce an alternative method for CRP detection on microtiter plates that could serve as the basis for a biosensor with applications in the diagnostics of neonatal sepsis.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: PUC-Campinas for the Scholarship

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IMPLANTATION OF ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT OF WAITING FOR HOSPITALIZATION AND ELECTIVE CARDIAC SURGERY IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM: BEFORE AND AFTER ANALYZES IN PROGNOSTIC AND COSTS

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Keywords: *surgery cardiovascular, management; cardiac surgery.*

ABSTRACT:

The cardiovascular diseases are among the main causes of morbidity and mortality in the world. It is onerous financially the health programs leading an impact in the society by rushing a big parcel of the young adult's population under productive age, causing death, sequels, and disability. The main risk factors for cardiovascular diseases are smoking, sedentary lifestyle, dyslipidemia, and high blood pressure. In Brazil, it responds for 30% of all deaths and cardiac surgery is one of the treatments options, with good results contributing to an improvement in quality and life expectancy. Therefore, it is essential to define the efficient management of these patients' access to hospital beds, surgical staff, and intensive care beds. Especially in public health systems, optimize the delay in hospitalization and surgery can improve prognostic in these cardiac surgery patients. The objective of the study is to analyze the impacts of efficient management of this demand, in the prognosis, mortality and costs of the patient in need of revascularization surgery in the public health system, between 2014 - 2018. The method used was a retrospective and observational study of patients requiring elective cardiac surgery will be conducted between 2014 and 2018. The study will be conducted through comparative analysis 3 years before and 3 years later the institution of a hospital beds management department, which took place in January of 2016. This department began to manage the waiting for elective cardiac surgery, organizing the hospital beds of ICU and surgical availability. The waiting time for the procedure, length of hospitalization, the incidence of surgical site infection, mortality, and cost of hospitalization before and after the intervention will be evaluated. Analyzes will be performed through secondary data and medical records. This study expects that more agility in the cardiac surgery access will reduce mortality, cost and improve prognostic in public health system patients.

SCHOLARSHIP: NO SCHOLARSHIP

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COMPARISON BETWEEN LOCAL ANESTHESIA (WITH 3-PHASE PTAS) VERSUS NEUROAXIS BLOCKS, IN OPEN RADICAL PROSTATECTOMIES

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Keywords: *Radical prostatectomy; multimodal anesthesia; International Perioperative Europrogram.*

ABSTRACT:

More than 80% of patients undergoing surgical procedures experience acute postoperative pain and approximately 75% report this pain as moderate, severe or extreme. Studies have shown that the association of general and local anesthesia can improve postoperative results through synergic effects on the pain pathway. In this sense, the 3-phase PTAS (Preemptive Target Anesthetic Solution), developed by Dr. João Carlos das Neves Pereira, as one of the 36 steps in the protocol of the International Perioperative Euro program (I.P.E) has, for 23 years, proven to be efficient in the treatment of pain and an important tool in the concept of E.R.A.S (Enhanced Recovery After Surgery).

This study consists of a retrospective cohort study of 60 patients submitted to open radical prostatectomy from June 2016 to July 2017, using general anesthesia associated with neuroaxis blockade and 58 patients, from August 2017 to July 2018, using general anesthesia associated with 3-phase PTAS; after the presentation of the I.P.E at our institution. Data regarding the length of stay and expenses involving both groups were requested to the hospital administration, and statistical analysis was performed using the T-student test.

Results. The mean length of stay of patients submitted to blockades was 3.83 (SD 1.43), while the mean length of stay of patients submitted to 3-phase PTAS infiltration was 3.12 (SD 1.86), with a 19% reduction in length of stay (p 0.02). Regarding expenses, there were savings of approximately R\$ 49,000 after the use of a local anesthetic solution.

The 3-Phase PTAS was effective in shortening the patient's length of stay, with a 19% reduction in the time of hospitalization. However, the study was focused on evaluating only the length of stay, just one of the steps within the protocol. A prospective, randomized trial is being developed in our institution in order to show not only the effectiveness of the solution, but also of the entire protocol of the I.E.P in patients submitted to open radical prostatectomy, which, although becoming obsolete in most developed countries, is still the standard treatment of prostate cancer in underdeveloped and developing countries.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. I would like to thank Dr. Edison Daniel Schneider Monteiro for introducing me to the benefits of E.R.A.S. To Dr João Carlos das Neves Pereira for all his involvement and dedication with the the Eurasian Program that has benefited so many patients with this new model of thinking the surgical process, to Dr Leonardo de Oliveira Reis for introducing me to the world of research and to reinforce my appreciation for science; and my to wife, Juliana Lech de Camargo Travassos, for all the support, love and patience along the way.

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CERAMIC (AND) FOLDS: HYBRID ARTISTIC INSCRIPTIONS

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Keywords: *technologies; subjectification processes; ceramic artefacts.*

ABSTRACT:

The current project aims to investigate some of the practices in the ceramic workshop as well as technologies and ways of making it. Amongst the aforementioned practices, we are going to broach the making of hand-built pieces and its tools, potter's wheel and its techniques, finishing processes, fire, and glaze. In this study, we consider the ceramicist within their subjectification processes – Deleuze's folds and hybrid heterogeneous connections. Thus, we take into consideration that modeling processes of the subject are constituted in practices and traditional values (DELEUZE e GUATTARI (1995); ROSE (2001), DOMÉNECH (2001)). Therefore, we are to investigate the construction processes of ceramic artifacts and their potential force as generators of the reflections in the multiple directions of the being, constituting symbolic power, signifying memories, modeling the material culture that we see as a collective and complex inscription. In order to better understand the object in social-cultural contexts, we are to refer to the discussions of Latour (2012), Ingold (2011), Miller (2013), e Serres (1994). When studying technologies, practices, and uses, this research intends to associate to the poetics and processes in the contemporary ceramic art, observing the artists Katsuo Nakano, Kenjiro Ikoma e Israel Kislansky as case studies. Since the Japanese influences of the ceramist Katsuo Nakano described in his book *Terra Fogo Homem* (Earth-Fire Man) to the high-temperature technology in the processes of the artist Kenjiro Ikoma; to the propositional re-dimensioning of the ceramic artistic object by the sculptor Israel Kislansky. Finally, we intend to re-discuss the popular artistic production of the Brazilian popular Master Thiago Amorim, from Pernambuco, as a personal poetic exercise, grounded on the autoethnographic methodology, which defines the research as an ecology of knowledge and everyday life component.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE CANON (RE)LIVES: THE (RE)CONSTRUCTION OF CANONS OF THE NATIONAL IMAGINARY IN VIDEO GAMES

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Keywords: *literary canons; Brazilian indie videogames; imaginary.*

ABSTRACT:

The role of literary canons in society has undergone many different definitions throughout history. Derived from the Greek kanon, meaning “measuring rods”, the term is used to define works that came to be aesthetical and cultural references. In Brazil, its first canonical figures were born in contemporaneously to the independence process, and the idea to create a literature that would prove its role as a nation and culture, reverberating the first reflections on the Brazilian identity with a complex emphasis in magnifying the homeland through Indianism and sentimentality. Brazilian Literature, that inevitably has its influences from the imperialist cultures of its time, had a significant role in the creation of an identity and imaginary of the nation, creating canonic representations are incorporated till these days. The explosion of the cultural industry and advances in technologies have given way to new discursive practices and new concepts of narrative and storytelling, finding different supports for (re) constructions, invocations of origins and searches for correspondences between subject, identity and society, that came from a commonplace: the cultural imaginary that compose a nations idea of identity. The primary intention of this research is to understand how this notion of canonical identity occurs within a medium of contemporary cultural production, analyzing independent video games created by Brazilian companies. The games chosen are Dandara, Banzo: Marks of Slavery, and The New California. The games were created by independent companies that in some way invoke and ressignificate canonical aspects and representations that are marked or represent as a Brazilian identity, trying to understand how the current Brazilian identity is constructed in these contemporary narratives and how they can construct, through these canonical figures, a new and integrated imaginary.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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NEWS FROM THE PLACE THAT REMAINED: ON OBJECTS AND MEMORY IN TAKING REFUGE

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Keywords: *Refugees; Memory; Objects.*

ABSTRACT:

As a volunteer in a language class for refugees, I observed many students spoke of objects carried as remembrances of a life left behind, taken up at the moment of leaving for Brazil. These affective relationships with objects appeared to remit what Aleida Assmann has called “spaces of remembrance,” or, “the memory of things providing answers about origin and identity” (ASSMANN, 2011, p. 53). In this sense, the objects themselves carried memories of places abandoned, of relationships left behind, and of all things remaining, which would be, in many cases, protagonists in the narratives refugees constructed. By means of auto-ethnography, a genre which asks an author to speak, in the first person, “about their own lived experience, relating the personal to the cultural” (BLANCO, 2014, p.56), my research aims to understand singular stories, occurring in a classroom for refugee students, as a type of narrative enabling comprehension of a social and historical moment, “a space for a turn, a change, a reconsideration of how we think, how we do research and relationships, and how we live” (ELLIS, 2015, p. 21). Recording these stories illuminates affective links which appear to emanate from them: the first relates to selection – of objects, and for a life – providing a relative protagonism in lived history; the second suggests fantasy, the possibility of return, through fable, to a place which does not exist if not in memory; and the third suggests belonging to a new place, inaugural of other futures.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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¹ Ph.D. Prof. RICARDO GAIOTTO DE MORAES advised the student from 02/2019 to 07/2019. Since 08/2019 Ph.D. Prof. LUISA ANGELICA PARAGUAI DONATI has advised the student.

WOMEN IN FOCUS: EMBROIDERED PICTURES AND FEMINIST ACTIVISMS

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Keywords: *Contemporary Arts; Photography; Feminism.*

ABSTRACT:

Based on the Foucaultian theoretical concepts of power dispositive, which imply social control mechanisms over bodies, and activism, the proposal is to analyze the works of artists such as Rosana Paulino and Bruna Alcântara who resource to photography and embroidery in order to reflect about languages in contemporary art and their relations with the feminist movement agenda. When we think that there are constant threats to women in any environment, including in the domestic space, we understand that the social mechanisms of discipline over the feminine bodies, their desires, and their subjectivities still persist in the XXI Century. The interest in the production of Rosana Paulino is established by personal and autobiographical references that the artist uses to compose her works and denounce the violence that the socioeconomically vulnerable black woman is subject to. On her turn, Bruna Alcântara presents feminism, gender equality, and motherhood issues, taking to photography, embroidery and urban actions, with intense presence in the social networks as an important part of the artistic process. Social networks enhance political manifestations in the arts arena, considering that a photographic image is a recurring form in the digital context, whereas embroidery has been revalued from feminine traditions to a political discourse which denounces the practices of gender violence. The composition of these two techniques provokes transgressions and critical looks on a society that still maintains the idea that the woman belongs to the domestic space. In this context, the methodological elements of this research establish a study of the languages of contemporary arts and their social and activist implications. In order to accomplish our goals, we will use autoethnography as well as iconographic and bibliographic analysis to study the works of the artists. We expect that this research will amplify and sum to other theoretical discussions on power dispositive and contemporary artistic languages, through the analysis of feminism in the arts to provoke a reflection upon the imagistic production in the contemporary context, collaborating to the discussions in the area.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

AUTOMATION IN THE PROCESS OF MEDIATED COMMUNICATION

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Keywords: *social network; social network analysis; social networking on the internet.*

ABSTRACT:

In contemporary society, with the emergence of new technologies, especially with the popularization of mobile media, media communication has been greatly altered. The increase in the use of smartphones was one of the factors that drove the use of digital social networks.

This growth in the use of social networks, facilitated by technologies and linked to the phenomenon of globalization, has integrated people from all over the world, reducing social, physical and / or geographical barriers. With this, in order to seek individual fulfillment, the hyperconnected subject shares all the time, more and more information about himself and also about other subjects: where he goes; what are you doing; with whom it is; which puts him on a stage where online, to become visible and remarkable, even if he has to expose his intimacy to put himself in situations of extreme exposure or vulnerability.

This search for visibility has made digital social networking sites such as Facebook and Instagram the most accessed these days. As a form of self-assertion and recognition, people began to worry more and more about likes and dislikes coming from these digital networks.

By realizing that people are spending more and more time in the digital world, companies are looking for ways to increase digital engagement by distributing relevant content and building relationships that are concerned with the audience and visibility of their brands. In this sense, strategic marketing and communication planning has become essential for the dissemination of products and services.

In this quest to increase digital engagement, tanners and followers, processes of automation are verified to accelerate these results. Therefore, the objective of the present study is to understand the role of automation contexts in the mediated communication process, in order to enable the improvement of marketing strategies and communication planning. This study seeks to support the reflections on the role of social media in the processes of communication and strategic planning, especially from the automation and use of algorithms, in order to allow greater interaction and attraction between products, processes, and information through Social Network Analysis.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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TWO “BRAZILS”: THE (RE)CONSTITUTION OF IDENTITIES IN THE (POST)MODERNITY

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Keywords: *Discourse Analysis; Identity; Social media.*

ABSTRACT:

This study aims to reflect on the process of identity (re)constitution in the social media, more specifically in Facebook and Twitter, understanding those platforms as discursive spaces where the subjectivities are built as a network. In this perspective, we will carry out a qualitative and interpretative study to comprehend in which ways the contemporary subjects constitute themselves and their identities in these discursive spaces, understanding that subjectivities extrapolate the boundaries between subject and things. In this way, we chose to study the discursive context of Brazil's presidential election of 2018 where the social media were the main device of broadcasting and (re)producing representations connected to identities. Focusing on the second round of the election, the subjects were responsible for spreading and also “choosing” various identity representations, which revealed themselves as effects from dichotomous and, consequently, polarized discourses. The research has as a theoretical-analytical device - the Discourse Analysis - and our corpus will be selected from videos, memes, and comments available on those social networks, from January to October 2018. Searching for discursive regularities, we will establish thematic axes of analysis and choose the discursive excerpts that will significantly represent them. Working with the linguistic and imagistic materiality of the excerpts, we will analyze elements that are part of these “dichotomous” and polarized discourses. Other aspects that will be studied are the possible effects and productions of sense that enabled the subjects to identify themselves (or not) with the polarized discourses and consequently with the candidates that represented each of them. As part of the production conditions of this political discourse, we intend to bring a brief description of the Brazilian political background and, as theoretical support, the studies on discourse, identities, and memory as well as the studies concerning social media and their convergence. Therefore, our objective is to understand the phenomenon that manifested and still does in many other discursive contexts, which tends to influence the ways the subject (re)constitutes his/her identities, (re)producing other discourses that become part of individual identities and memory.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

COLLECTIVE (LACK OF) INTELLIGENCE: HATE, LIES, AND BIAS IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

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Keywords: *Collective (lack off) intelligence; Mediated society; Compassless subject.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to investigate the epistemological conventions on which the dissemination of misinformation, hate speeches and anti-scientific discourses in the so-called information society, from which the advent of a “collective intelligence” was expected. In the scenario where emotion overrides reason, the ideals of the Enlightenment and the belief in the democratic system of social organization are compromised. The study proposed here aims at the effort to understand - and attempt to explain - a world in which solidarity gives way to xenophobia as well as the convenient version of facts overlaps with scientific knowledge and misinformation becomes an industry with the potential of driving public opinion and to corrupt the progress achieved during the civilizing process. To meet the proposed objectives, this work will make use of a hybrid research model, which associates bibliographical and documentary research to network ethnography and a Discourse Analysis perspective. As theoretical references, society will be studied here from the systemic functioning of the social fabric, as seen in Luhmann (2005), which reaches the stage of a global village according to the assumptions of McLuhan (1972), where it establishes the network society observed by Castells (1999). The questioning of the collective intelligence stage, celebrated by Lèvy (2003) and Harari (2016), will be based on recent studies on human behavior about the postmodern subject - a “compassless man” according to Forbes (2018) -, marked by the disorientation due to the loss of tradition consolidated (BAUMAN, 2001). The empirical method will have as corpus the communication (systemic irritations) that is located in the digital social networks, such as debate forums and groups constituted and self-organized in Facebook, WhatsApp and Youtube. As a result of this work, we hope to contribute to the understanding of the complexities which, in the XXI century, still make obscurantism the ideal of life.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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CYBERSPACE AS A CATEGORY AND INFLUENCE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GEOGRAPHIC SPACE

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Keywords: *cyberspace; geographic place; network society.*

ABSTRACT:

With the intense development of network communication technologies, especially the internet, the concept of technical-scientific-informational medium (SANTOS, 2008), although present in the power relations since the beginning of the Cold War, was consolidated by the reconfigurations of space-time relations. This phenomenon of the digital environment made it possible to dematerialize economic, political, social, cultural and, mainly, communicational elements, reterritorializing them in a space governed by the multi-connectivity among users who experience attributes such as speed, instantaneity, simultaneity, replicability (HAESBAERT, 2009), the cyberspace (LÉVY, 1999).

The study of the Geographic Space (SANTOS, 1996) intends to think of a dimension where not only the representation of physical reality is possible, but also the emulation and simulation of virtual realities until then intangible in digitally produced and connected environments. The contemporary dynamics of the network society (CASTELLS, 2005) has influenced the perception of the Geographic Space from the strengthening of this interactive dimension, whose existence as a geographic category will be the object of criticism and reflection in this work.

To achieve this objective, besides a bibliographical review that makes possible the interlocution between Geography, Philosophy and Sociology, part of the methodology of this research will be the follow-up of case studies with high school students. After the data gathering process ended it will be possible to measure and evaluate, critically and reflexively, the interference and the consolidation of cyberspace in social relations and the construction of the Geographic Space experienced by each one.

Based on the data collected, we expect it will be possible to evaluate the existence of Cyberspace as a category of Geographic Space and its influence on the construction of concepts as Place, Landscape, Territory, and Regions. This result will expand the possibilities of its use in the socio-educational process of students and narrowing the links between school spaces and the digital-virtual reality increasingly present in the daily lives of young people and adolescents.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001, whom I thank for the encouragement.

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FEMININITY IN THE INSTAPOEMS BY RUPI KAUR: VOICES OF THE POST-MODERN SUBJECT

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Keywords: *feminine representations; feminine empowerment; instapoems.*

ABSTRACT:

This research, partially financed by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES- PROSUC) – Brazil, Finance Code 8887.342866/2019-00, takes into consideration Adichie’s (2015) proposal that the issue of gender needs to be treated as a step for us to begin dreaming of and planning a different world, fairer for both men and women, not incarcerating the subjects from the tight definition of being “man” in charge of caring for the “woman” – the “fragile ego”, who should stay in the shadow in woman-man inter-relationships. Thus, we intend to analyze the feminine representations, identifications, and resistances of the discourse of the Instagram poet Rupi Kaur and in her followers’ comments published in her Instagram Page, contributing to a better understanding of the constitution of the contemporary subject. Specifically, we aim to: exploit the transdisciplinarity that goes through the process of production and dissemination of literary narratives in cyber literature; study the digital genre Instapoetry, in its linguistic and imagistic materiality; analyze the linguistic materiality of woman’s empowerment discourse in works of the mentioned poet, under the light of its production conditions; analyze comments of followers of her Instagram profile looking for identifications and resistances, and discuss the feminine empowerment discourse that is grounded in cyberspace. To achieve these objectives, digital ethnography (Pink et al., 2016) will be used to collect the corpus composed by posts and respective comments published from 2017 to 2019. After the selection of representative excerpts, the utterances and images will be analyzed with the support of discourse analysis and visual semiotics. Therefore, this interdisciplinary and qualitative research takes is mainly founded in the studies of Foucault (1996) on subject and power; Butler (2010, 2005) on gender; Santaella’s (1996) on visual semiotics and Festino (2015) on literary narratives, among many other authors. As a result, it is expected to achieve a better understanding about the extension to which technologies of the self and technologies of domination act to (re)(de)construct regimes of truth about gender in/by the digital media context.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. We would like to thank PUC-Campinas and Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES- PROSUC) for the financial support for this study.

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AESTHETICS OF INCLUSION: CINECLUBISM AS AN ART TOOL FOR DEPATOLOGIZING PEOPLE WITH PSYCHOSOCIAL DISORDERS

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Keywords: *Cineclubism; Psychosocial Disorders; Social inclusion.*

ABSTRACT:

Given the perceptions and affective enhancements that moving images provoke in the contemporary subject, this work proposes to investigate the cine club activity that takes place within the Museum of Image and Sound of Campinas (MIS-Campinas), with the involvement of patients from the Psychiatric Hospital Cândido Ferreira, an institution located in Joaquim Egídio, district of Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil, as a motivating tool in the inclusion and depathologization of people with psychosocial disorders. The research intends to interact and to move modes of subjectivation in the search of new technologies of self and the empowerment of knowledge. The objective is to investigate the cine club, composed of the exhibition of movies followed by debates, to reveal whether, beyond the spectator-screen contemplation, it can be efficient and libertarian within a public environment common to all. The methodology includes action research associated with discourse analysis, with the creation of a research group formed by professionals from the institutions - two of them psychologists and active partners in the project - as well as employees and/or relatives who can respond to the patients. The activities will involve several works in curatorship defined by a team, in addition to materials collected in the form of written minutes during the sessions that will be determined in a report. The intended result is to confirm if what is present in the MIS institution today mobilizes the subject, leading him or her to better social interaction and performance of his/her emancipatory political role.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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BUYER PERSONAS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO JOURNALISM IN WEB 2.0 GENERATION

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Keywords: *Journalism; Web 2.0; Buyer Personas.*

ABSTRACT:

Web 2.0 offers several advantages for journalism professionals to pursue their craft. Content on virtual platforms, real-time news reach, and interactions with readers are some of them. In the competitive generation of Web 2.0, the study and application of marketing techniques gain importance in the conquest of the reader. The journalist's efforts need to be aligned with marketing strategies to reach prominence, gain preference, and add value to readers. The study and application of marketing techniques gain importance, and subjects such as strategy, target audience, and competitive differential become part of routine journalistic planning. This study intends to deepen these marketing tools through the use of Buyer Personas, a concept that understands the expectations of customers. The objective of the research is to observe the relationship of journalism with the application of digital content, analyzing the changes that the field obtained. In addition to this analysis, this study intends to explore the need to use marketing tools in the production and dissemination of journalistic works to achieve greater reach and engagement in the Web 2.0 era. This research has an exploratory purpose, the data collection will be elaborated through bibliographical and documentary sources. Buyer Persona has the power to provide the journalist with a solid view of the recipient. This contributes to the delivery of news, as well as attracting and retaining new readers effectively. The created persona model can reveal what the client thinks, the problems they face, and important information about their choices, attitudes, concerns, and their criteria. Thus, one discovers what leads him to choose this company or the competitor. The expected result of this research is contributing to the projection of this professional and its created content, guaranteeing a different perception of its current and future reader. The detailing of the receiver is important so that the communication happens effectively in the approach and the language, being convenient in the schedules and focusing on its interests. Many variables contribute to a more reader-focused action plan and delivery of effective content.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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2 Ph.D. Prof. ROGERIO EDUARDO RODRIGUES BAZI advised the student from 02/2019 to 06/2019. Since 08/2019 Ph.D. Prof. TARCISIO TORRES SILVA has advised the student.

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THE WELCOMING OF VENEZUELAN IN BRAZIL IN THE LIGHT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Keywords: *Human rights; International cooperation; Humanitarian welcoming.*

ABSTRACT:

This paper presents an analysis of the welcoming of Venezuelans in Brazil, in the light of the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the welcoming as a State policy and not a government policy. The objective is to point out deficits in the application of Brazilian legislation for the construction of an effective Migration Policy and, especially, to approximate the condition of Venezuelans to those described in cases of internally displaced persons already judged by the Inter-American Court. It is important to emphasize that the Court, along with the Commission, is part of the Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights (SIPDH), which is responsible for building regional parameters of governance and international cooperation within the Organization of American States. In this sense, in addition to going through the jurisprudence and organization of this System, the purpose of the research must also observe, in the light of International Relations theories, the regional political scenario from Lula and Chávez governments, in order to demonstrate the roots of the ideological and geopolitical clashes that occur between the countries until the current days and of how the Venezuelan regime generated this migratory movement in South America. The work hypothesizes that the migration of Venezuelans is related to the cases of internally displaced persons in the ambit of the SIPDH, since the vulnerability of peoples, who have their liberties curtailed within their own countries, can be compared to the alarming situation of the Venezuelans on the border with Brazil.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. PUC-Campinas.

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND ITS PROTECTION BY THE STATE-JUDGE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE THEORIES AND CRITERIA ADOPTED BY THE CHAMBERS OF PUBLIC LAW OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF SÃO PAULO IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

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Keywords: *religious freedom; fundamental rights; human rights.*

ABSTRACT:

In recent agendas, there has been a discussion in the Brazilian legal scene of the extent of the fundamental right to religious freedom, especially in face of the increasing conflicts around religious questions and their interpenetration in controversial issues, ranging from problematics such as religious proselytism in public schools (ADI 4439) until the sacrifice of animals in rituals of religions of African matrix (RE 494601).

While it is true that the present work is not orientated to cover the fiction of absolute legal certainty, it is also true that in the struggle to obtain (and offer) greater clarity to the law administrators regarding the exegesis of fundamental rights, the present reflections navigate in the sea of contemporary conceptions about the theories of interpretation and the scope of protection of these rights, using as perspective in the analysis the precedents of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), in an increasingly necessary dialogue with the jurisprudence of the Chambers of Public Law of the Court of Justice of the State of São Paulo (TJSP) during a five-year period (2014-2018).

The method chosen was rulings made available by the computerized system of the TJSP during the five-year period comprehended between 2014-2018, specifically related to the expression "religious freedom", will be collected and organized in the scope of Public Law Chambers, so as to make it possible to gauge the criteria adopted by the different Judges in the interpretation and protection of the Fundamental Right to Religious Freedom and its subsequent comparison with those extracted from the ECHR's paradigmatic decisions on the subject.

To investigate the interpretation of the TJSP's Public Law Chambers on the protection of the Fundamental Right to Religious Freedom, based on the analysis of rulings handed down on the subject in a five-year period (2014-2018), comparing them with the criteria adopted by the ECHR in paradigmatic cases on the same subject.

As expected results is to try and identify if there is a decision-making standard adopted by the TJSP's Public Law Chambers in the interpretation of the Fundamental Right to Religious Freedom, based on the analysis of rulings handed down on the subject in five-years (2014-2018), confronting it with the hermeneutics established in precedents of the ECHR.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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PUBLIC POLICY AND BUDGET: STUDY OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE RENUNCIATION OF TAX REVENUE

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Keywords: *Tax revenue renunciation; Public policies; Budget.*

ABSTRACT:

The State, within the framework of its financial management, is responsible for the maintenance of various aspects related to the public interest, which range from the operation of the public machine to the implementation of the so important public services. To finance these activities, the public budget depends on revenues that will be collected to achieve those ends. As stipulated by the Financial Law (L. 4.320/64), there are several sources of income that the federated entities can use and the most relevant is the one that comes from taxes.

Even though tax revenue represents a large sum of the public budget, the legal system allows public administrators to renounce these to promote other aspects of society, such as economic and social development, as to fulfil the extra-fiscal function of the taxes. It is important to highlight that in 2017, the Brazilian Union has renounced around 270 billion of reais. This number is very significant, especially considering that the budget relative to the social security for 2018 was approximately 720 billion.

Considering the impact of this institute, this dissertation proposes an analysis of the renunciation of revenue as public policy, demonstrating the relation between this institute and the budget, when it will be argued that the waivering of revenue can be considered as a public policy in itself.

The method used will be the hypothetical-deductive so that it is aimed at proving the hypothesis that the renunciation of tax income is a public policy through the analysis of academic and legislative material. This work is divided in 03 sections: initially, the construction of a notion of public policies; second, the analysis of the relation between these and the budget; finally, it will be demonstrated that the waivering of revenue can be understood as public policy.

The general objective of the work is the analysis of the renunciation of tax revenue as public policy. To this end, specific objectives will be pursued that reflect the aforementioned path, involving the understanding of themes related to public policies and budget.

This dissertation expects to produce conclusions that may add to the literature on the field of public policies and financial law. These subjects are increasingly gaining relevance and it is hoped that the present dissertation can contribute to this growth.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I would like to acknowledge the support of the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas for the development of this work.

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FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION ON THE INTERNET: INTERNATIONAL PARAMETERS, SCOPE OF PROTECTION AND RESTRICTIONS

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Keywords: *freedom of expression; Internet; legal-dogmatic analysis.*

ABSTRACT:

In the context of new information technologies, this project aims to investigate the exercise of freedom of expression on the Internet. Two propaedeutic points legally qualify the theme. First and foremost, states alone or together are taking steps to regulate life in the digital environment, showing concern for the implications of discourse in this new era and seeking to control it. On the other hand, the free manifestation of thought is a human and fundamental right with special importance for democratic systems and therefore for most societies today, was established in the most diverse political-legal documents. As such, some normative conflicts are already emerging and, gradually, the judiciary around the world has faced the issue. In this context, through a legal-dogmatic methodology, supported by normative texts, jurisprudence, and relevant literature, the question to be investigated by this project is to identify the scope of protection of freedom of expression on the Internet, as well as their respective interventions. One of these interventions, perhaps the most preeminent in the context of digital governance, is the intermediary liability of content providers for third party damages. This will be the focus of the normative analysis of the research. Due to the peculiarities (transnationality of tensions) and novelty of the theme, the use of comparative law, and international parameters are essential. In addition to inter-American law, the normative systems of the United States, Canada, and the European Union will be analyzed. With the execution of this project, it is hoped to offer a solid contribution to the operationalization of the constitutionality judicial review of Brazilian in face of the new challenges of the present time. This study was financed in part by the "Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES)" – Finance Code 001.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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LEGISLATIVE OMISSION AND JUDICIAL ACTIVISM: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROCESS OF HOMOPHOBIA CRIMINALIZATION BY THE BRAZILIAN SUPREME COURT

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Keywords: *Judicial activism; Legislative omission; Homophobia criminalization.*

ABSTRACT:

The Brazilian Constitution of 1988 aimed to effect the dignity of the human person by prescribing a broad range of rights and guarantees, such as the prohibition of discrimination of any kind - be it by race, gender, color, age, sexual orientation -, and the principle of equality.

Contemporary to the promulgation of the constitutional text, in 1985, the Brazilian Federal Council of Medicine withdrew the “homosexuality” of its pathologies’ role.

However, although this depathologization has played an extremely important role in this group’s struggle for social acceptance and attainment of equality under the Constitution, it was not enough for the hate speech and practice of violence towards the LGBT population to be soothed, given the prejudice so entrenched in society. It was necessary to implement public policies designed exclusively for the protection of this community, as well as the creation of laws that safeguard their rights.

To attain these expectations, the Brazilian Supreme Court, after witnessing the legislative inertia towards the LGBT community’s rights for so many years, began the judgment of ADIO nº. 26 to criminalize the practice of homophobia.

The present research aims to critically analyze the recent movement of law created by the Judiciary, taking as a prism the phenomenon of judicial activism, which is gaining more space every day and that greatly undermines the Tripartite System of Powers. The expected results are, in turn: proof of legislative inertia towards the creation of laws for the protection of the LGBT community; understanding of the Brazilian Supreme Court empowerment movement; critical analysis of this movement.

To achieve the objectives, a set of research methods will be used. The first will be the qualitative one, based on the analysis of the concrete case presented to the Supreme Court. The second will be the exploratory-documentary, using as a database the sites of the Federal Senate, Chamber of Deputies and National Legislation Base, to analyze the legislative proposals in transit at the moment regarding the LGBT community. Finally, the dialectical method will be conducted, to reflect on what is observed in the research.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE ROLE OF THE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE APPLICATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN BULLYING CASES

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Keywords: *Bullying; Restorative Justice; Criminal Law.*

ABSTRACT:

Bullying is a phenomenon whose occurrence became a very recurring study object in contemporary society. It usually occurs in places where coexistence between people is mandatory, such as schools. Bullying is understood as a specific manner of aggression which is characterized by a power unbalance between the parts involved, in such a way that those who bear greater power with themselves, real or figuratively, inflict damage in a recurring and systematic way upon the weaker ones. Therefore, the present research project aims to discuss the approach dismissed to bullying cases, in school, and the way the employment of the criminal law as a way of repression of such practices can show itself as a mechanism that tends to the locking of the autonomy of the school environment's autonomy in the solution of such situations. Discussing, as its central point, the possibility of employment of the Restorative Justice as an alternative to the direct application of the criminal law in the treatment of Bullying cases. The current study will be performed through literary reviews of many academic works dedicated to the theme in the comment. Also, it will be complemented by the development of empirical research alongside the Restorative Justice program developed by the FEAC Foundation in cooperation with the Campinas' Childhood and Youth Court. The objective is to analyze the effectiveness of the employment of Restorative Justice as an alternative to the Criminal Law appeal in the solution of Bullying cases. Reflect on the importance of the due treatment of Bullying cases and about the moment when the inadequate intervention of the Judiciary can worsen the social issues involved in such situations and, also, indicate, inside the scope of the Restorative Justice, alternate ways that can be considered in the solution of such problems.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Law

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PUBLIC POLICY AND PENITENTIARY SYSTEM: ANALYSIS OF PARDON DECREES SINCE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF 1988

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ABSTRACT:

In Brazil, the Criminal Execution Law defined rules and organization of the penitentiary system, but the State does not follow this baseline, creating an overpopulation prisons issue recognized by the executive, legislature and judiciary, that even the last official data on 2016 there were 726.712 detainees for 368.043 slots. It is an issue because creates a lot of violations of human rights, as examples deaths, diseases, and inhuman sanitary conditions. In this context is necessary to think ways to solve or soften it. The pardon is regulated in the Constitution of 1988, in the Criminal Execution Law and the Criminal Code as a legal device that can extinct the custodial penalty before it ends as long as being fulfilled certain conditions, so it can be viewed as release normative that could affect the overpopulation issue. Then, the hypothesis is that pardon is an adequate normative device to release prisoners, reveling in recent years its value, so its scope is growing up. To structure the research the global objective is to understand if pardon is adopted by a large or restrictive way according to the political, social and historical context. To this end, the specifics objectives are (a) describe the pardon institute and its theoretical foundation; (b) analysis pardon decrees since the Federal Constitution of 1988; (c) identify the normative standards of pardon and identify the incidence hypothesis has an expansion or a retraction according to social and political context; (d) analysis pardon under public policies theories and criminology theories. Thus, to do the research it is necessary use a range of sources, like: (a) documents, that contain national norms, especially pardon decrees; (b) literature review of books, master and doctoral thesis and scientific articles of specialized periodicals; (c) empirical quantitative research about penitentiary system from public or private institutions; and (d) historical and critical analyses of pardon, taking into account social and political context, as well as the historical advent of prisons and its finalities. So, the expected result is to understand the importance given by governments to pardon and why the institute grew up in the 2000s, maintaining it stable until 2016 when it got relevance in the political arena and starts to be expanded until 2018 when it had a huge retraction with no edit of pardon decree.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. Law

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DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE: WHAT DO COLLABORATORS THINK ABOUT IN COMPANY INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES?

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Keywords: *Public policies; Inclusion; Companies.*

ABSTRACT:

According to official statistics of 2018, 6,6% of the Brazilian population is considered as People with Disabilities (PwDs). Despite all affirmative actions, such persons are still subject to unequal opportunities in Brazil. They have, for example, less access to education for while 73% of the Brazilian population have completed elementary school, only 17,6% of PwD have completed it in 2010. Also, PwDs have as well lower occupancy rates: as of 2010, while 23% of the Brazilian population were not occupied, 73% of PwD were not occupied. There were not found consistent numbers of PwDs employment rates in companies. However, according to Brazilian law, companies with at least 100 employees should employ from 2-5% of PwDs, provided that such rate varies according to the total number of employees of such company. Considering the above, the inclusion of PwDs must still be a major subject to public policies. After an analysis of academic researches on this matter, the researcher has concluded that, although there are several works related to this, there are few with a legal perspective, and the numbers of works related to the inclusion in companies are minimum. With that in mind, this research has the objective to analyze the inclusion of such persons in companies located in the region of Campinas, SP that have more than 100 employees, and shall consider the perspective of recruiters, managers, and PwDs. The work will be divided into three (3) parts: the analysis of Philosophy of Law principles on exclusion and inclusion criteria; the analysis of the legal protection of PwDs (internal norms and international treaties), both of which will consist of a bibliographical survey; and the empirical part, which will seek to understand the practical challenges related to inclusion. This work will start from the empirical to the theoretical part, therefore, it will employ the inductive and empirical methods, considering the qualitative criterion, using semi-structured interviews and questionnaires as tools. The expected results are as follows: (a) the multilevel normative protection of the rights of the PwD is sufficient to guarantee inclusion; inequality occurs due to the inefficiency of public inclusion policies; (b) lack of knowledge/maturity of the people involved on how to improve the conditions in corporate environment to include PwDs.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: For all your support on this research: To God, dearest family and little Daniel Caixeta, who have been inspiring me to research about PwDs and to Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas - PUC Campinas, Prof. PhD Samuel Mendonça, for believing on this research and in me and for all cheerful words, Prof. PhD Pedro Pulzatto Peruzzo, for taking PwD human rights so seriously, and Prof. PhD Regina Toledo Damião (in memoriam).

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BUDGET, PUBLIC POLICIES AND WEALTH TAXATION

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Keywords: *Public Policy; Fair Taxation; Income Distribution.*

ABSTRACT:

Nowadays nations are seeking to provide social development to its citizens. Through public policies happens the realization of social rights such as health and education, but that process does have a cost to the state.

How resources will be raised for such policies will be through taxation. Once collected, the assets will be used by the state through a budget, a permissive legal act issued by the legislature to limit and control the executive's spending.

In the budget will be foreseen the public policies to be adopted favoring the most in need. We can now see the link between taxation, budget, and public policies.

However, Brazil's current revenue is composed predominantly of the taxation in consumption of goods and services, which reaches all social layers.

Consequently, those who finance the majority of public policies are not benefiting from them in all of its whole extension, thus materializing a regressivity, since there is no distribution of income.

A plan to reverse this regressive character of the tax system would be more assertive taxation on the most privileged in the forms of wealth, inheritance, and dividends.

These modalities are not foreseen in Brazil's tax system for mere liberality, these choices on who and how to tax is called tax policies.

The objective is to investigate how progressive tax policies can be implemented, aiming to tax the riches to provide a fund to public policies for the poor, hence promoting fiscal justice. Hopefully, this study will help the pursuit of achievable social tax reform.

The work will be carried out by checking official collection data, as well as using technical and scientific productions of qualified scientific articles, national and foreign. Plus a few classic books will be used, not excluding publications from official institutes. The method used is the hypothetic-deductive, in which the initial hypothesis will be developed with fundamentals in arguments logically consistent.

Besides contributing to the line of research of the University's Law School it is sought to demonstrate, as a result, that in Brazil the rich are taxed proportionately less than the poor, the need of change and the available approaches to do it.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. Special Thanks to the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (CAPES/PROSUC) for financing this study

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INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF CORPORATIONS TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF MECHANISMS BASED ON THE JURIDICITY OF THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: *International responsibility; Companies; Decent Work.*

ABSTRACT:

With the advent of globalization, international relations and Public International Law are no longer an exclusivity of States, which began to share space with NGOs and transnational corporations. On the one hand, the economic power, through the corporations, coopted and conditioned the performance of the States themselves. On the other hand, going into the 21st century, the conception of Decent Work emerged, created within the framework of the ILO – with direct influence of economic theory and international norms on Social Development, especially those present in the actions of the UN - which has been gathering positions in normative documents pertinent to International Law of the Human Rights. In this scenario, what are the existing mechanisms for monitoring and responsibility from companies concerning Decent Work and Social Development? The ILO and UN documents on Decent Work (particularly in the 2030 Agenda) and the Right to Social Development (particularly in the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Millennium Declaration) will be analyzed to verify the juridicity of these rights, as well as those who mention the corporations. Finally, the mechanisms of international responsibility (Courts and committees of investigation Statutes) and how they can reach the corporations will be analyzed. This work has as objectives analyze the foundations of Decent Work and Social Development's juridicity; locating companies as international actors; and through that, analyze the extent of international responsibility mechanisms, and, also, identify the necessary changes to be implemented so that these mechanisms reach the violating corporations, in order to implement respect, protection, and promotion of such rights. This study intends to analyze the fundamentals of Decent Work and the Right to Social Development's juridicity and to verify the possibilities, in the context of the international human rights process, for the implementation of respect, protection, and promotion of such rights in face of corporations.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE (IN) EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS IN TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Keywords: *Transnacional Corporations; Compliance; Human Rights; Social Development.*

ABSTRACT:

Considering the protagonism Transnational Corporations (TNCs) in the international scenario, the objective of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of compliance programs in these corporations, specifically concerning Human Rights. It is considered that the phenomenon of globalization has promoted expansion and a profound transformation in the circulation of capital, technologies, services, and goods, expressively increasing the profits and the power of these corporations, that began to strongly influence their States of origin, as well as the States where they are installed based to carry out their activities. In this way, TNCs impact on various aspects of the organization of a given society, which includes, but it is not limited to, income, the working environment, working hours, the quality and safety of the products made available to consumers, the data flow, the environment.

The method of theorization based on data will be used, with an initial bibliographical revision to contextualize the object. Initially, research covering the globalization impact on TNCs and human rights will be made. The research for the confirmation of the hypothesis will be carried out through an investigation, in a universe of twenty six selected companies, using the following criteria: (i) the ones that are a signatory of the UN Global Compact; (ii) the ones resulting from the filters: "Type-Company"; "Initiative-Human rights and working group", at <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants>. After this filtering, human rights violations will be investigated, identifying the points that indicate the incompleteness and/or ineffectiveness of the integrity programs of these companies.

The hypothesis is that, due to the nature and size of TNCs, integrity programs often suggest an apparent preoccupation with values related to the most varied interests, such as human rights, environmental law, consumer law, among others, thus increasing their credibility vis-à-vis the market, shareholders, and investors. However, what is observed is that these programs are not effectively incorporated into business practices, as a way of fulfilling the social function that these companies are increasingly carrying out, both locally and globally.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: PUC-Campinas

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RIGHT TO HOUSING IN BRAZIL: THE 'MINHA CASA, MINHA VIDA PROGRAM' ANALYZED FROM THE CONCEPT OF THE RIGHT TO CITY

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Keywords: *Right to housing; Right to the city; Urban Public policies.*

ABSTRACT:

The housing deficit in Brazil reached a significant number of 6.3 million households in 2015. Since it has been faced as a stock issue, in 2009 it was enacted the Law 11.977, which created the My House, My Life Program - MHMLP (*Programa Minha Casa, Minha Vida Program - PMCMV*) (M, the largest public policy in the history of Brazil in terms of housing construction for the low-income population.

The legal structure of the MHMLP creates access to housing by furnishing access to real estate financing. However, in the beginning year of the program, 90.1% of the total housing deficit referred to families that had income up to 3 minimum wages, proportion that has held up practically intact until this days, since these people cannot afford any bank financing, which evidences that the policy's goal is not exactly what it was proposed to.

The logical contradiction between the housing problem and the public policy created to face is clearly perceptible: if the most affected by the deficit of adequate housing are low-income population, a public policy intending to facilitate real state property through bank credit –that cannot be afforded by these people– does not seem to be the solution for the housing deficit.

Any public policy designed for promoting a solution in favor of this population, the right to housing should be qualified and understood necessarily as part of the right to the city because the household must be inserted in an urban environment that permits access to public services. Not only real estates need to be constructed in such a way low-income people have not to pay for such right, but it should be designed in conjunction with urban planning that grants city environment to the dwellers.

It is intended to use the hypothetic-deductive method which hypothesis is to know if the MHMLP is a public policy whose institutional structure focused on access to real estate credit is capable of promoting the right to housing, understood as part of the right to the city. We will use authors as Henri Lefebvre, Amartya Sen, and David Harvey as a theoretical base in the examination of the proposed public policy.

Finally, data on housing in Brazil and on MHMLP collected by specialized institutions shall be profoundly considered.

We aim to understand MHMLP as a public policy of access to real estate credit and the formal real estate market, not necessarily promoting the right to housing for the low-income population.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE GENERAL THEORY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS: THE CITY AS A SPACE FOR BUILDING TIES OF COEXISTENCE AND MATERI- ALIZATION OF SOCIAL VALUES

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Keywords: *Law General Theory; Fundamental Rights Theory; Social Values Materialization.*

ABSTRACT:

The theme of this research is the analysis of the city based on a critique of the General Theory of Law and the Theory of Fundamental Rights, to understand the possibility of consolidating social values in a way that is dissociated from legal relationships.

In general, it aims to present an overview of the main theoretical discussions about the contraposition between legal and social relations involving material values or conditions, through the organization and systematization of specialized literature.

As a way of approaching reality, the chosen methodological procedure aims at the bibliographical revision focused on Philosophy and the General Theory of Law on the recognition of the city as a value guide and as a space for the construction and affirmation of social relations. The research will show conceptions of the city as a social phenomenon to dissociate from the need for it to be presented as a fundamental right as the norms of law prescribe, contextualizing it as a locus of concreteness of the relations between people.

From this systematic review, we intend to apprehend the state of the art about the proposed theme with an emphasis on the realization of a theoretical study about the understanding of the city as a valuable guide to the materialization of other social values, identified by the Fundamental Rights Theory as social rights. Under these objectives, as results of the proposed research, it is expected to make this intrinsic relation between the city and the possibility of realizing social values more explicit.

The justification and relevance of this study lie in analyzing how the city should be understood as a place of construction of the most diverse social bonds, through the enabled ties of coexistence and the materialization of social values.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study is provided and financed by the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas

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FROM “EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY” TO “GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION”: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN UNESCO DOCUMENTS AND THE BRAZILIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES BILLS (FROM 2014 TO 2019)

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Keywords: *Education; Democracy; Global citizenship.*

ABSTRACT:

The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence, in 1945, intending to guarantee the worldwide peace, security and human rights, after the Second World War. In the same year, The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was created. It searches to build the peace through international cooperation in Education, Sciences and Culture. These international organisms have guidelines for their states-members. With the fall of Berlin Wall in 1989 and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 came unprecedented popular support for reforms of states institutions, legal systems and civil rights and liberties. Education was at the forefront of such reforms. UNESCO started to propagate the discourse of education for democracy. However, faced with worldwide dissatisfaction with the democratic regime, UNESCO has changed its discourse. In 2014, it begins to promote the “education for global citizenship”. In this context, this research has the objective to show how those discourses are or are not observed to Brazilian Chamber of Deputies bills.

To achieve the above objective, this research analyzes the discourse of the following UNESCO documents: “World plan of action on education for human rights and democracy”; “Declaration and Integrated Framework of Action on Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy”; (both of them bring the guidelines of education for democracy); “Global Citizenship Education Preparing learners for the challenges of the twenty-first century”; and “Global citizenship education: topics and learning objectives” (those last ones bring the guidelines of global citizenship education). Then, by documentary research, it will list all the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies bills, from 2014 to 2019, with the subject education. Finally, it will compare the Chamber of Deputies bills with the UNESCO discourses. Besides, the bibliographic research, based on the indicated references, aims at the critical approach of the contents studied.

It is hoped, as a result, to verify the extent to which Brazilian Chamber of Deputies bills, about education (from 2014 to 2019), are in accordance or not with the guidelines proposed by UNESCO, in the subjects: “education for democracy” and “global citizenship education”.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Rectory Scholarship (PUC-Campinas)

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WORK AND AFTER WORK: MEANINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF WORKING WOMEN, LEADERS AND MOTHERS

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Keywords: *Leadership; Working Conditions; Personnel.*

ABSTRACT:

Research studies and scientific articles from the last decade show that many terms are being used to designate work relationships, such as: Home Office (people who work at home full period or after work), Flex Working (ABW), (people who work based on activities in designated places for the development of some project) and Part-Time Working (which means to have a job part of the time or period). This project aims to comprehend the meaning that working women in such modalities of arrangements, especially the ones who are also leaders and mothers, bring to their professional and personal life. There is also interest in how they cope with different roles' demands and eventual mention of impacts on their quality of life. Such debate becomes relevant because of exploring relative new trends in working design, as well as expanding academic knowledge about this subject and offering a basis for further studies about it. There is also a willingness to generate discussion to general people, in a practical way, of how to deal with the potential psychological suffering due to these activity modalities. Dialogical encounters will be held with about four to ten women who hold leadership positions and are mothers. From each of these, the researcher will write comprehensive narratives and, in the end, a narrative synthesis will express the experiences. This approach is qualitative, phenomenological and under the influence of Eugene Gendlin's experiential theory, with emphasis on process aspects and the co-creation of meaning. It is expected that the results of this research may help participants to observe, evaluate and change some behaviors to improve their quality of life and offer references for Human Resources policies according to Occupational Health Psychology (OHP).

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE PURPOSE: CONCEPTIONS OF NINTH GRADE STUDENTS

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Keywords: *life purpose; adolescence; vocation.*

ABSTRACT:

Adolescence is considered a fertile period of development for the construction of life purposes. It is well known that teenagers who have clear life purposes are happier, have a sense of direction and meaning about their lives, and tend to stay away from risk behaviors typical of adolescence. This study aims to investigate how students of the ninth grade of Elementary School describe their professional life purpose considering their school context (the type of school). For this, a descriptive study will be done through documentary analysis. Documentary analysis of the essays of adolescents sent to the EPTV on School (EPTV na Escola) held in 2018, which the theme was "My Vocation and the Purpose of My Life" will be done. The project is a writing contest for EPTV geographic coverage cities. To participate, it is necessary to be enrolled in the final year of Elementary School of the municipal, state, private, SESI or EJA schools. In 2018, the theme was chosen to motivate adolescents to research, analyze and reflect on the classroom about their vocation and their life purpose. The background of the project was to think about the professional choice linked to the purpose of life as an effective way to promote transformation in society. The essays should be handwritten and have a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 25 lines. The data used in this study will, therefore be the essays of the adolescents, which were assigned to the counselor of this study by EPTV. The first step of the analysis will be the construction of a corpus, which will be constructed randomly from the database with all the writings of the adolescents. 20 essays will be selected for each type of school, which will be analyzed through content analysis. The purpose of content analysis will be to investigate similarities and differences in the content of student essays. Considering that the essays were done with adolescents from different contexts, the results are expected to reveal distinct work-life purposes for each of them. Deepening the knowledge about what adolescents from different contexts think about their life purposes about work may subsidize future intervention projects for the promotion of life purposes with this population.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: "This study was financed in part by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq)."

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL SELF-AWARENESS SCALE: CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION

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Keywords: psychological evaluation; *socioemocional competencies*; *self knowlegde*; *social competencies*.

ABSTRACT:

Social-emotional self-awareness is essential for children and youth health development. It is necessary for the development of instruments because the scarcity of national production that allow measure these competencies. The research will be organized in three studies: the first will be the instrument development searching validity evidence with judges; in the second will seek validity evidence for internal structure and accuracy; and finally concurrent validity by external variables. The first one will be the elaboration from scale based in theory model of Collaborative for Academic, Social and Emotional Learning. The areas to be evaluated will be self-awareness that will focus on identifying emotions, recognizing strengths and values; and the social awareness that will be based in perspective for others, empathy and respect for others. The Self-awareness Social-Emotional Children and Youth (SECY) will consist in 120 affirmatives which will be answered in a Linkert Scale of five points (totally disagree, disagree, indifferent, agree, totally agree) being ten points positives and ten negatives considering each area. The content validity of investigation will have six judges postgraduate students, authorities in children and youth by the Cohen's kappa psychologists, coefficient ($k \geq 0,80$). The second study will have the validity on the internal structure of the items thought confirmatory factorial analysis with 360 students in the age group of 9 to 11, 12 to 14 and 15 to 7 years, being 60 female and 60 male subjects for each age range. The last study will seek the external variables thought of Pearson's correlation coefficient with the Child and Youth Self-Concept Scale - CYSCS (*Escala de Autoconceito Infanto-Juvenil - EAC-IJ*), Social Skills Inventory (*Inventário de Habilidades Sociais*), Behavior Problems and Academic Competencies for Children - BPACC (*Problemas de Comportamento e Competência Acadêmica para Crianças - SSRS*) and Social Abilities Inventory for Teenagers - SAIT (*Inventário de Habilidades Sociais para Adolescentes - IHSA*) of 50 students. Hopefully at the end of the research one scale with psychometric qualities aiding in social-emotional diagnosis.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

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EVALUATION OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE COPING SCALE OF HOSPITALIZATION, ILLNES, AND TREATMENT - VERSION FOR PARENTS (COPHAT-P)

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Keywords: *Coping; Hospital Psychology; Evidence of Validity.*

ABSTRACT:

Coping comprises a set of strategies used by individuals in order to handle potentially stressful situations in their lives, like child hospitalization, that has a strong impact both on the lives of parents and those close relatives. In this sense, the adaptation and development of new psychological instruments are important to better understand the coping strategies of these caregivers in the context of their children's hospitalization. Besides, this data could support the development of new psychological approaches in clinical settings to help the parents improve their coping behaviors. The objective of this study is to evaluate the psychometric properties of the parent's version of the Coping Scale of Hospitalization, Illness, and Treatment (COPHAT-P). A sample of 350 individuals over 18 years who has a child with a hospital admission history in the last five years. Participants will fill the following instruments: Sociodemographic questionnaire comprising the following items: gender, age, schooling, marital status, religion, occupation, time of hospitalization, and disease diagnosis. Coping of Hospitalization, Illness and Treatment Coping Scale for Parents (COPHAT-P) which has 35 Likert-type items and evaluates the coping of hospitalization in parents based on four factors: 1) Understanding the Disease; 2) Hospitalization, 3) Procedures and side effects of treatment, 4) Expectation of return to school. The sociodemographic data will be analyzed using descriptive or inferential statistics. The psychometric properties of the scale will be evaluated by using Exploratory Factor Analysis with the Maxima Likelihood extraction method and Varimax rotation. It is expected that the instrument shows satisfactory evidence of psychometric validity. Also, it is expected that the instrument may be applied both face-to-face and online with the same psychometric quality.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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CHALLENGES OF FEMALE LEADERSHIP ACCORDING TO THE SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION THEORY

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Keywords: *Organizational Psychology; Sexual Discrimination; Women.*

ABSTRACT:

There is now a tendency to consolidate a situation that is more positive than contrary to female leadership, but factors such as remuneration differences and restrictions on career opportunities due to maternity reveal that women still face discrimination in the professional context. Such elements may refer to implied associations with social, political and cultural phenomena relating to gender, especially in the form of stereotypes, and to have an impact on the maintenance of disadvantaged situations. This study intends to deepen a discussion about the main challenges faced by female leadership, which over the years has been gaining a significant rise in the hierarchy of organizations, but still permeated by veiled challenges and prejudices that women face in individual, group and systemic dimensions. This study aims to identify the possible restrictions and prejudices on women's leadership from the perspective of the woman herself, as well as to verify if there are stereotypes that can function as legitimizers of their discrimination in the workplace. Method: The methodological strategy to be used will be the construction of comprehensive narratives based on dialogical encounters with women who occupy different levels of leadership positions in companies, based on the guiding question: "How is it, for you, to be a leader and a woman? ". The narratives will be written shortly after each dialogical encounter as records of the revealing elements of the intersubjective encounter. In the end, a synthesis narrative will be elaborated. The elements elaborated will be discussed based on the references of the Experiential Approach and the System Justification Theory. The expected results are to identify and understand the main challenges faced by female leadership, as well as implicit stereotypical and social categories, discourses that act at the level of systemic justification. Thus, it is expected to produce elements that contribute to the discussion about alternatives of adoptions of fairer work practices that can collaborate with the overcoming of gender inequality and possible discriminatory complications that interfere in the health and quality of life of working women.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

EXPERIENCE LIVING AND SOCIAL SUFFERING OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN YOUTUBE VIDEOS

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Keywords: *transgender; social suffering; psychoanalytic method.*

ABSTRACT:

This research goal to investigate the emotional experience of transgender people the concrete psychoanalytic psychology's perspective. It is justified to the extent that social formations, which are organized in a sexist way, can generate social suffering that affects both those defined in terms of cis heteronormativity and those that diverge from these norms, which include transgender people. It is organized methodologically as qualitative and empirical research, using the psychoanalytic method, here operationalized in terms of investigative procedures of production, recording, and interpretation of fourteen videos, accessible through YouTube, in which people self-identified themselves as transgender narrate their own life stories. The material was transcribed and such records were considered psychoanalytically, given the creation/encounter of affective-emotional fields, which correspond to the unconscious when intersubjectively conceived. The work done until now has allowed the production of an affective-emotional field denominated "to be or not to be authentic", which is one that is structured around the belief that non-problematic people should feel like belonging to the sex which was assigned to them at birth. This study will continue in the narrow dialogue with Winnicottian thought because we understand that submission to the norms of gender can generate radical suffering, which would affect the person's creative and spontaneous potential. It is hoped, in this way, to contribute to a better understanding of the social sufferings that are configured in the face of the social demands, producing clinically relevant knowledge in psychotherapeutic and psychoprophylactic terms. It is also intended to produce subsidies that favor social transformations in a critical line and attention to the norms of gender and its impacts on social life.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Thanks to the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas, to the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq), to the teacher Tânia Aiello-Vaisberg and the research group Clinical Psychological Care in Institutions: prevention and intervention

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INVESTIGATION OF CREATIVITY IN THE ELDERLY: EVALUATION OF STYLES OF THINKING AND CREATING AS THE BASIS FOR AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM

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Keywords: *creativity; elderly; creativity program.*

ABSTRACT:

The increase in life expectancy, as well as the population growth of the elderly, is a reality in several countries, including Brazil. Conceived as a period of biological, physical, psychological and cognitive decline, this scenario has often acted to deprive the individual of the opportunity to experience this phase of life healthily and autonomously. To attend this public, a series of initiatives have been proposed, aiming the development of educational activities and social relationships, favoring the manifestation of their potentials and abilities. Therefore, thinking about strategies and interventions that enable the development of resources that the elderly presents, is fundamental. Based on the positive psychology movement, considering creativity as one of its constituent elements, the present study focuses on investigating how creativity can be used as a prevention tool that enables the elderly to redefine, adapt and achieve their fulfillment at this stage of development, and, specifically in relation to the third age, a great gap is still present in the theme. The objective of the project is to evaluate the thinking and creating styles of the elderly to identify the preferential way in which they use their creativity. Approximately 100 elderly people (over 60 years old, of both sexes) will compose the study sample. They will respond to a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Thinking and Creating Styles Scale, collectively and individually, depending on their conditions. The identification of their preferred style will be made, so that, later, activities directed to their preferred style will be offered through an intervention program, aiming at the improvement of their quality of life. The program will be later evaluated by themselves. It is intended that the results will allow the development of the creativity and reach of the self-realization through the offering of creative activities that return to the improvement of the quality of life of these elderly people.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq)

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THE PARTURIENT-COMPANION RELATIONSHIP IN THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL CONTEXT

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Keywords: *Childbirth; Companion; Psychoanalysis.*

ABSTRACT:

Even though the presence of a companion during childbirth is now guaranteed by law, his/her participation still finds obstacles, which are eventually justified by the health professionals by the lack of an adequate structure to welcome them and by the unpreparedness of the professionals to include them in the process. Given the benefits of including a companion in the childbirth scene can be compromised by personal or institutional resistance, we intend to understand how the relationship between the parturient and her companion develops in the hospital context, using a psychoanalytic oriented qualitative research. We intend to invite 6 women who recently had children and their companions to voluntarily participate in two interviews, lasting 60 minutes each, in their postpartum period, to be conducted at the Public sector of the PUC-Campinas' Hospital. The first interview will be conducted during the postpartum hospitalization period, and the second, 40 days after childbirth, during a postpartum revision consultation. The first interview will be initiated by an Interactive Narrative (IN), as a facilitating instrument for emotional expression, being followed by a reflection on the parturient-companion dynamics during the childbirth process, and their expectations for the postpartum period. In the second interview, each parturient-companion duo will be invited to freely associate on their relationship established during childbirth, as well as the challenges faced and the strategies utilized during the postpartum period. The meeting will be recorded in the form of a Transferential Narrative (TN), in which its context, the associations of the participants and the impressions of the researcher will be reported. The narrative material (IN and TN) will be taken for an interpretative analysis whose result will be expressed in fields of affective-emotional meanings that communicate the experience shared by the participants. The finding of the study will be discussed in light of the Winnicottian perspective and the scientific literature about the research theme. We hope this study contributes to the proposal of practices that meet the childbirth humanization premises and those of health integral attention, thus considering the physical, psychological and social dimensions of the childbirth experience.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Financing Agency Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq) and the Research Group

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PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY ABOUT THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF THE LITIGIOUS JUDICIAL PROCESS DUE TO THE UNDOING OF THE MARITAL BOND

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Keywords: *Divorce; emotional experience; psychoanalytic research.*

ABSTRACT:

Considering that the process of litigious divorce under the Law ends up imposing significant suffering to the parties involved, due to its slowness and insufficiency regarding the expectations of those who resort to the Judiciary Power, we intend to investigate how this experience is processed and integrated, after its elaboration, to each individual's life history. Therefore, we will use a psychoanalytically oriented qualitative research so that we can deepen our knowledge about the true emotional impact that the undoing of the marital bond employing litigation provokes. We intend to understand how each individual, after the litigious judicial process is finished, feels the results of the effects of the previous experience in his current life, and also in the common children's lives, who, just like their parents, inexorably, were affected by the family conflict. Twelve adults will be invited to take part in the research as volunteers, these being 6 men and 6 women who went through a litigious judicial process and have common children with their former partners. In the first stage of the research, meetings will be held between the researcher and the participants, an opportunity in which an open interview will be conducted, starting from a guiding question that will provide the participants the possibility of talking about the experience of separation using a free association of ideas. The recordings will be made utilizing Transferential Narratives, which will account for the context and the content of the meetings, as well as the researcher's impressions. The researcher's posture will be empathic and welcoming, to privilege the emotional meanings outlined in each interview. In the second stage of the research there will be a deeper analysis of the records in order to identify and organize the fields of affective-emotional meanings that underlie the personal experience of those who went through litigious judicial processes due to the breakdown of the union, whose interpretation and discussion will be made in the light of the Winnicottian perspective and the current scientific literature on the theme. We aim that the knowledge produced by this study can subsidize the elaboration of new alternatives, perhaps less traumatic, for the dissolution of the marital bond.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. And the Research Group.

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THE MEANINGS OF ACADEMIC KNOWLEDGE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE SUBURB: AN ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF IMAGINATION IN DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: *Adolescence; Cultural-Historical Psychology; Imagination.*

ABSTRACT:

This research is linked to the studies developed by the research group “Processes of Constitution of the Subject in Educational Practices” – PCSEP - of the Stricto Sensu Postgraduate Program in Psychology from the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas. Its purpose is to understand the meanings that Elementary School students attribute to the knowledge taught in school and the participation of affections in this relation. As intervention research, it seeks to comprehend and transform the researched context to contribute to the reduction of conflicts that emerge in school relations. This research is based on Cultural-Historical Psychology theory and it assumes the concepts developed by Vygotsky. It is sustained on the categories of historical and dialectical materialism as guidelines for the analysis utilizing mediation as the central element. The research will take place in a state public Elementary School of a city located in the countryside of São Paulo, Brazil. The participants will be adolescents from four classes of the final years of Primary Education from the 6th to 9th grade. To approach the investigated phenomenon - the meanings of academic knowledge - meetings will be held every two weeks mediated by different artworks, such as music, paintings, and literature; as well as the production of stories involving themes related to school life. With these interventions, we expect to consolidate a dialogical space so that students reflect on their reality, access distant and unknown contexts through imagination, express their emotions, and reconfigure the role of academic knowledge in their present and future life. This study was financed in part by Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior – Brazil – Finance Code 001.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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PURPOSE IN LIFE AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN GRADUATION: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BEGINNING OF YOUNG ADULT CAREERS

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Keywords: *life purpose; social entrepreneurship; young adults.*

ABSTRACT:

Life purpose has been defined as a stable and generalized intention to achieve something that is meaningful to the self and that engenders a productive commitment to some aspect beyond the self. Many young adults engage in a life purpose in which social entrepreneurship plays a relevant role. Social entrepreneurs are individuals who combine pragmatism, commitment to future results to realize social transformations of significant impact, accelerate change processes, and inspire other actors to engage in a common cause. In this sense, it may be thought that being a social entrepreneur is an important part of the life project of many young adults. This research project aims to investigate how life purposes that involve young adults acting in social entrepreneurship projects can facilitate the process of transition to adulthood and the beginning of a career. Participants will be 10 young adults. Inclusion criteria: (a) to have been a participant in the ENACTUS Brazil Network of Social Entrepreneurship for University Students, (b) to be a graduate for a maximum of three years, (c) to be employed. Instruments: (a) Sociodemographic Data Questionnaire and (b) Semistructured Participation in Social Entrepreneurship Project Interview. Before the data collection itself, a pilot study will be carried out to verify the suitability of the instruments. Participants will be interviewed individually in person or via Skype. All interviews will be recorded and later transcribed. The data will be analyzed through content analysis and, depending on the volume of data, the software may be used to aid in the analysis. Data collection will only begin after the approval of the Ethics Committee in Research with Human Beings of PUC-Campinas. The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) will be applied to ensure qualitative research quality. It is hoped that this study will produce arguments that encourage universities to offer social entrepreneurship projects as an extracurricular activity for young adults to develop their skills in career transition. Being an entrepreneur during the undergraduate course can be the beginning of a life purpose that will enable sustainable development in the communities where these young adults will be inserted.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WELL-BEING AND CREATIVITY

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Keywords: *Well-being; Creativity; Positive Psychology.*

ABSTRACT:

Positive Psychology is a movement that aims to promote the healthy aspects at a subjective, individual and institutional level, having as the main elements of measurement and intervention, the Well-being and the Personal Strengths and Virtues. The Well-being is a construct endowed with five elements that can be properly measured: Positive Emotions, Engagement, Relationship, Meaning, Accomplishment (PERMA), and each of these elements is sustained by the 24 Personal Strengths and Virtues. Creativity is one of the Personal Strength, characteristic of the Virtue Wisdom and Knowledge, and which is defined by the ability to innovate and create new ways of doing things. The present study will have as objective to investigate the correlations between Well-being and Creativity in Psychology undergraduate students. To understand the relevance of Well-being and Creativity, so that these constructs serve as preventers of psychopathologies and promoters of life quality if considering the high frequency of psychopathologies and psychological suffering among university students. For such, two instruments will be used: the first one is the Psychological Well-being Scale (PWBS), developed by Carol Ryff and translated to Brazilian Portuguese by Wagner Machado. The second one is the Characteristics of the Creative Person, developed by James Kaufman and translated to Brazilian Portuguese by Solange Wechsler. Psychology students from Brazilian institutions will participate in this study, selected for convenience without exclusion criteria, who will respond to the online version of these instruments. The relationship of these factors will be established by the method of Pearson correlation. Is expected as a result that there will be a positive correlation between the factors Well-being and Creativity, which presumes that the students with higher rates of Well-being, will also tend to present higher levels of Creativity. In conclusion, we hope to contribute to Positive Psychology indicating the importance of Well-being and Creativity.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN WHO WENT THROUGH MASTECTOMY: SUBJECTIVITY AND FEMININITY.

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Keywords: *psychological intervention; phenomenology; mastectomy.*

ABSTRACT:

This exploratory phenomenological research aims to understand the experience of women who went through a mastectomy. After an investigation on the CAPES/MEC gateway for mastectomy in Brazilian papers, it was possible to find a gap in the researches on the subjective experience of these women. According to the Instituto Nacional de Câncer, breast cancer is the second more incident in women. Therefore it is relevant to understand the impact of this disease and, the most invasive procedure on its treatment, on this growing population. After going through approbations on the study the researcher will meet with the work team at the oncology hospital - where the research will happen - seeking to bond with the possible subjects and then inviting some of them to participate in the research by accepting to get together with the researcher in an individual encounter. The selected participants will be mastectomized women who are attending the support group offered by the hospital. The methodological strategy for registering and analyzing the participants living experience will be Comprehensive Narratives written by the researcher after each dialogical encounter. The encounter will be started with a guiding question aiming to facilitate the contact of the participant with the theme. The purpose of the Comprehensive Narratives is to seek for significant elements that enable to apprehend the meaning experience lived by the participants.

Posteriorly a Synthesis Narrative will be built to symbolize all the meetings among the researcher and the participants, besides the phenomenological interpretations of the significant elements. Some phenomenological categories will be built to state the structural elements of the participants lived experiences, as a way of presenting the study results. Lastly, the significant elements that emerged from this study will be discussed with other research findings to elaborate a conclusion. It will be expected that by understanding the women experiences of going through a mastectomy can help to capture the meanings they attribute to this process and the impacts of it on their lives. In a wider range, we would like to contribute to professionals and families that have relatives or patients who are experiencing a breast cancer diagnosis, as a way to empathically understanding their experiences.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This research is financed by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq). I thank the master's advisor Ph.D. Prof. Vera Engler Cury and my colleagues from the institutional research group who provide support and expertise

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THE MEANING OF WORK TO MIDDLE-AGED BRAZILIAN PEOPLE: AN EXPERIENTIAL APPROACH

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Keywords: *Adult development; career choice; occupational aspirations.*

ABSTRACT:

The life expectancy of Brazilian people has reached 75,8 years in 2016, according to IBGE. This means that the middle-aged people (40 to 60 years) will continue to live, at least, more than ten years with health and vitality. The increase of longevity and current Brazil's economic situation impact on the professional lives of these people, who feel the need to longer keep themselves fruitful and economic actively, even after their retirement. This work aims to comprehend how the middle-aged Brazilian people are relating with labor, in face of all these new issues, especially the meaning that they attribute to work since it represents an important part of matured people's life. This project will be shown as relevant to the field of Psychology because of proposing reflections about the relation between work and aging process, the longevity impact and the national labor market situation. It is expected that results might be able to help matured workers to deal better with their professional's issues as well, smoothing their adaptation to new market demands. Two search procedures will be used: one qualitative and one quantitative. The main one is a qualitative search applying Comprehensive Narratives method, whose participants will be 5 to 10 Brazilian people of 49 to 59 years old who still want keep professionally active (for desire or necessity) up to 10 years, at least. Two dialogical meetings will be held with each participant to assay the meaning elements that will be discussed under Gendlin's Experiential Approach. For the complementary study, a quantitative one, the Survey Monkey device will be used. In this case, it will be open to how many people from that age group wish to participate, focusing on socioeconomic aspects, work conditions and strategies to the effectiveness of professional plains. This study intends to recognize and comprehend the psychological content involved in the professional life extension, that is to say, the meaning of work experienced in maturity age, nowadays.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

NEW SOCCER CLEATS IN BAREFOOT: THE COLLECTIVE IMAGINARY OF JUNIOR ATHLETES ON THE PROFESSIONAL SOCCER PLAYER

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Keywords: *brazilian soccer; collective imaginary; psychoanalytic method.*

ABSTRACT:

The present study aims to investigate the imaginary of young athletes on the professional soccer player through the psychoanalytic method. It is justified as the production of clinically relevant knowledge for proposing psychological support that takes into account the critical challenges faced by athletes who practice sports as a professional activity. Soccer is recognized as a culturally important activity in Brazil and reveals some relevant aspects of the country, such as social inequality and the consequent aspiration for an economic ascent. However, only a few young boys as athletes will achieve profitability within the soccer realm. The inclusion of Brazilian youth boys into the soccer academy seems to be related to the need for social and economic ascension, as shown on studies covering this theme and as we perceive in our professional experience as psychologists in the context of youth academies. Therefore, the search for the soccer career as a means for youth to socioeconomically rise is a phenomenon to be studied if we intend to produce comprehensive knowledge about the engagement of athletes, adolescents and young adults in sports. The present study is methodologically organized as qualitative research with the use of the psychoanalytic method according to the perspective of concrete psychoanalytic psychology. The research material was produced around a collective psychological interview of 21 junior athletes from a soccer club in São Paulo's countryside and mediated by the use of the Thematic Drawing-and-Story procedure. The psychoanalytic interpretation of the drawings and stories will be employed with the purpose of an encounter of affective-emotional fields, which correspond to an intersubjective view of the unconscious. In this way, we expect to produce knowledge about the condition of the participants who, in all probability, experience socially determined emotional sufferings; hence to support the professional practice of the sports psychologist who works in sports institutions and provides psychological assistance to the athletes.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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CHILDHOOD SELF-CONCEPT SCALE: EVIDENCE OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

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Keywords: *psychological assessment; self-concept; validity; children.*

ABSTRACT:

Self-concept can be defined as the way the individual perceives himself, and his importance has gained the field in Clinical and Educational Psychology. It is considered a multidimensional construct, possessing cognitive, behavioral and affective components. The cognitive component refers to the way one describes and thinks about oneself. The behavioral aspect is the way the individual presents himself and is directly influenced by the person's concept of himself, and, lastly, the affective component, which is the emotions and affections in the self-description, defined by self-esteem. Therefore, considering the importance of self-concept in childhood, the present study aims to build a scale to evaluate self-concept in childhood, to seek evidence of the validity of content and evidence of validity concerning in relation to external variables, through the drawing of the human emotional figure. The research will be divided into three studies, the first study aims at building a scale of self-concept of childhood and the search for evidence of validity based on content. In the second study, the objective is to seek evidence of internal structure validity and precision. And in the third study, the objective is to find evidence of validity with external variables. For the first study, the sample will be composed of six judges, a master's and doctoral student in the area of psychological evaluation, who are knowledgeable about the subject, and the level of the agreement will be analyzed. In the second study, the sample will be composed of 400 children aged 9 to 12 years, from public and private schools, and the instrument used will be the scale of child self-concept, and the factorial analysis will be performed. In the third study, the sample will be composed of two groups of children aged 9 to 12 years, group 1 will be 50 clinical children, and group 2 of 50 nonclinical children, the instruments used will be the scale of child self-concept and the drawing of the human emotional figure, and the correlation between the results will be made. From the proposed studies we intend to obtain a scale of self-concept with excellent psychometric qualities.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE RESTITUTION OF SCHOOL AS SENSE PROMOTER OF THE FUTURE: CONTRIBUTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY TO SCHOOL MANAGERS

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Keywords: *School psychology; Cultural-Historical Psychology; School management.*

ABSTRACT:

This doctorate research is based on the theoretical assumptions of Cultural-Historical Psychology and it integrates the set of investigations in progress in the research group Processes of Constitution of the Subject in Educational Practices – PCSEP. The focus is on the development of a school psychologist practice with the management team – principals, vice-principals, and coordinators - of a public state school in the outskirts of a city in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Characterized as intervention research the objective is, through the usage of artistic material, to discuss with the school management team the perspectives of the subject, reality, and education to insert in the School's Political Pedagogical Project [PPP] the assumptions that will guide the educational practices of the institution. To this moment, eight one-and-a-half-hour meetings have been held with five school managers - principals, vice-principals, and pedagogical guidance teachers. Partial results show a shared comprehension of the management team on the PPP as a bureaucratic document. Furthermore, the vision attributed the school psychologist seems to be based on the figure of a clinical and receptive professional which results on the restriction of the contributions that he can offer to the management practices, especially those involving interactions - a constant source of conflict in school. Finally, it also has been found – as future issues to be analyzed - situations related to the authoritarian posture of some managers that limits the dialogue and the participation of the team in the construction of a collective capable of dealing with the demands that are daily presented in the school context. It is important to emphasize that efforts are being made to maintain the space of reflective meetings with these managers in the face of the innumerable demands and urgencies to which these professionals are subject in the school context.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL: PROMOTING THE CAPACITY OF ACTION IN ADOLESCENTS

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Keywords: *High School; Cultural-Historical Psychology; Imagination.*

ABSTRACT:

Psychological practices mediated by art in educational contexts have characterized the actions of the research group Processes of Constitution of the Subject in Educational Practices - PROSPED - to which this project is related. Sustained in the theoretical-methodological assumptions of Cultural-Historical Psychology, especially on the concepts of L. S. Vygotsky, the present project aims to investigate psychological practices that promote changes in the perception and action of adolescents who attend public high school at night about their present and future living conditions. We hypothesize that actions that favor the imaginative processes of adolescents and the reflection about themselves and others, mediated by the appropriation of new information and knowledge, increase their capacity of action and transform their positioning to the world and themselves, resulting in new perspectives for the future. The information from this research will be constructed in weekly meetings with students from different grades from a night public state high school of a city in the countryside of the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Mediated by the appreciation of different artistic productions, meetings will be recorded in audio and transcribed, composing, along with the field diaries and the productions of the participants, the content to be analyzed and discussed. In the analysis, it will be adopted the meaningful expressions as a unit that will give rise to the organization of meaning indicators and the construction of categories as a form of theorization of the research findings. As a result, it is expected to highlight practices of the school psychologist that favor the interest of adolescents for the continuity of academic life and the insertion in professional life.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study is funded by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq).

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THE SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER

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Keywords: *Dialogical encounters; Narratives; Phenomenological research.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to investigate the subjective experience of patients with a bipolar affective disorder with suffering. It is justified insofar as it concerns a type of disorder that implies serious emotional oscillations that affect interpersonal relationships. It is a disease that causes concern in mental health professionals because it presents the highest suicide death rate concerning all other psychiatric diagnoses, with a rate of 39% per year (Neves et al., 2009). Among mood disorders, bipolar disorder is characterized by mood changes and recurrence of manic or depressive episodes throughout life. Estimates show a prevalence of this mental illness in up to 8% of the population (de Lima et al., 2005). With the hegemony of biological logic in the treatment of mental disorders, phenomenology was only reduced to the nosological aspects (Borgna, 2005, Andreasen, 2007, Ghaemi, 2007, Zachar & Kendler, 2007). Given these data, it is possible to understand the importance of scientific studies that emphasize an understanding of the human being from his psychic experiences. This study will be developed as qualitative research guided by the presuppositions of the phenomenology of Edmund Husserl and the humanist psychology developed by Carl Rogers. Approximately six adult individuals with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder will be selected as participants. The methodological way to understand participants' subjective experience will include dialogical encounters between individuals and the researcher. After each meeting, a comprehensive narrative containing the significant elements of the participant's experiences will be written based on the researcher's impressions (Brisola, Cury & Davidson, 2017). The process of analysis will proceed through a narrative synthesis that will include the structural elements of the participants' experience as a whole. The results will be the object of a collaboration with other current researches on the subject in focus, allowing for theoretical reflection. It is hoped that this study will contribute to improving the psychological interventions for people diagnosed with bipolar disorder to enable them to acquire greater autonomy in dealing with their suffering experienced.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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PROMOTING MEANING IN LIFE IN EMERGING ADULTS: PROPOSAL FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

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Keywords: *meaning in life; emerging adulthood; psychological intervention.*

ABSTRACT:

People believe that their lives are meaningful when they understand themselves and the world, their goals, and identify what they are trying to accomplish in their lives. Meaning in life can be understood as the judgment that an individual makes that his life makes sense and is meaningful with a sense of purpose. This study aims to propose a psychological intervention to promote the meaning of life based on an international proposal among university students. Specifically, it will investigate if the intervention developed for young American university students produces the same effect in Brazilian university students and investigate whether a six-week intervention developed to improve the sense of life among Brazilian university students: increases sensation of meaning of life and well-being, reduces the symptoms of depression and anxiety, and enhances the academic development of university students. The themes of the workshops will be: Understanding the self through music, movies or books, Understanding the world through savoring and photos, the Understanding fit between self and world via strengths and values, Discernment through exploring purpose, Finding commitment through the personal mission statement and Preparing for action. Therefore, a study with experimental design, with an experimental group and a control group will be carried out. Thirty university students, divided into two groups, will participate in the intervention. The instruments will be Meaning in Life Questionnaire (MLQ), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21), Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), Positive and Negative Affect Scale (PANAS) and Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS). These instruments will serve as objective measures to identify whether the intervention was effective or not. The intervention is expected to provide an opportunity to identify what academics want to achieve in their lives, to explore their identity, personal strengths, weaknesses, values, priority, purpose, life expectancy, and motivation. It is hoped that this intervention may be a tool to be used in future studies to promote meaning in life in Brazilian university students.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

DEVELOPMENT OF POTENTIAL: AN INTERVENTION STUDY OF CREATIVITY AND SOFT SKILLS

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Keywords: *creativity; soft skills; creativity Program.*

ABSTRACT:

We live a time with innovative thinking and soft skills are essential to ensure that future generations will be prepared to face all the challenges in an interconnected world (World Economic Forum, 2017, UNESCO, 2016). It is necessary to prepare young generation face the new scenario, able to cope with crises in a creative and transformative way. In this sense, innovation and entrepreneurship are fundamental. Brazil is one of the countries with the best potential of entrepreneurs, however, entrepreneurship with high innovation is still very low, a factor that does not allow Brazil to conquer markets and international competitiveness. There are relationships between creativity and innovation, with creativity is necessary condition for innovation. However, there aren't many actions in formal education that programs for the development of creativity. In this sense, this project intends to do two studies: the first investigating intend to know the creative characteristics of entrepreneurs in different areas, the environment, process, and product. The second study intends to develop a program to stimulate the characteristics identified in the first study in high school adolescents. It is estimated that substantially with the training of young people with a view to the 21st century, focused on the development of creative potential and soft skills or emotions skills.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHNIC-RACIAL RELATIONS: HISTORICAL MEMORY AS A POSSIBLE PATH FOR STRENGTHENING SUBJECTS AND COMMUNITIES

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Keywords: *Critical Psychology; Indigenous Peoples; Historical Memory.*

ABSTRACT:

Historical Memory, from a psychosocial perspective, can be a tool for strengthening the subject and the community, improving the confrontation with violence. In this sense, this research aims to present evidence for the historical memory of everyday life from how indigenous community can strengthen the subjects and the community, enabling new ways of coping with different violence. The concept of Historical Memory is presented, which is itself not only as a concept but as an experience lived in the everyday life of the original peoples. This statement, which is still somewhat uncertain, is a thesis that intends to be defended at the end of this work, bringing with it a need for new ways of resisting, living and seeing the world. For this, the specific objectives are: 1) To accompany, describe and analyze the every day life of an indigenous community, taking as reference the ethnic-racial relations and the historical memory in the Psychosocial perspective; 2) To produce possible links between the actions of Critical Psychology and the everyday life of an indigenous community in relation to historical memory; 3) Present what elements in this field can contribute to Psychology in coping with violence in the community. Thus, the present thesis will be based on four theoretical axes: 1) Indigenous peoples: contextualization of indigenous peoples and how they are at the moment, bibliographical revision of the existing production between psychology and indigenous peoples; 2) Neoliberal structuring and indigenous peoples: how does the culture in this movement and how does Psychology come?; 3) Psychology and Memory history: possible paths. Method: This research is based on the method of Action-Participation and is developed in an indigenous community Shanenawa in the city of Feijó, state of Acre. The information of this work will be collected: 1) Field diaries written by Psychology recording the activities performed in the day, perceptions and reflections in the indigenous community (stored in the Gep-In-Psi database); 2) Semi-structured interviews; held with the leaders of the indigenous community and children. It is expected that with this research, Psychology can be revised with the form that has been working or hiding to indigenous peoples. That can contribute with new reflections, constructions of knowledge and possibilities of action of Psychology, as well as presenting the importance of the traditional knowledge of the original peoples, presenting us with new ways of thinking the world.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: We thank the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq) for the support of this study

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: NARRATIVE MEETINGS WITH SHELTERED GIRLS

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Keywords: *Domestic violence; teenage girl; psychoanalysis.*

ABSTRACT:

Considering the emotional suffering that accompanies the experience of institutionalized girls who suffered domestic violence, we intend to investigate how the experience of violence is elaborated and integrated to the life history of these girls through a psychoanalytically oriented qualitative research. In the first stage of the research, a Narrative Workshop will be offered for a group of teenage girls, between ages 12 and 18, that are currently housed in an institutional shelter in a countryside of Sao Paulo. The Narrative Workshop will be composed of 8 group meetings lasting 90 minutes each, to be scheduled according to the participants' and the collaborating institution's availability. At the beginning of each meeting, we will utilize an Interactive Narrative (IN) as a facilitating instrument for the free associations from the participants, followed by a Reflection Group about the theme of domestic violence in the context of their personal experiences. An empathic welcoming posture will be adopted during the course of the study, letting the psychoanalytic listening which privileges the emotional senses of the conduct be the guide for the creation of each IN and their posterior analysis. The record of each meeting will be made as a Transfereential Narrative (TN), in which the content and the context of the meetings will be reported, in addition to the researchers' impressions. In the second stage of the research, a survey of the participants' records will be made to create a profile about the teenage girl who is sheltered due to domestic violence. In the first stage of analysis, the researcher will seek to understand the experiences shared by the participants about domestic violence and, in the second stage, will proceed with the documental analysis of the data obtained by the consultation of the institutional records. In the final stage of analysis, the corpus constituted of the gathering of the documental and the narrative material (IN and TN) will be interpreted according to their fields of affective-emotional meanings, and then discussed in the light of the Winnicottian perspective and the current scientific literature on the subject. We hope that the knowledge produced by this study subsidizes the elaboration of preventive and therapeutic practices with sheltered teenage girls housed due to domestic violence.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. And the Research Group

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CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES: THE FAMILY'S PLACE IN THE SCHOOL

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Keywords: *School Psychology; Family Participation; Child Development.*

ABSTRACT:

The relation between the families and the schools, where their children study, has been a problem, in the sense that disagreements about the children's development process create problems for teachers and children. For children being able to develop in school more healthily, family and school must be more integrated. This research is based on three theoretical axes: the historical-cultural perspective of child development, a preventive look at child development and critical psychology, and participation in the daily life of the school. It aims to analyze the spaces of participation of the family in the school for understanding the child development process. As a methodological proposal, it focuses on the families daily life and the constructions of the knowledge process through the participatory action research (PAR) using 4 techniques as information sources: fields diaries from psychology team, mapping the families of the school and the School pedagogical project, meetings with families discussing about child development. Participants will be families and teachers of the initial series of each teaching (1st years of elementary school I and 6th years of elementary school II), of a municipal public school in the city of Campinas-SP. The Brazil Platform and Ethical Committee are formalizing the ethical procedures. For the analysis of the information collected it will be used the constructive-interpretative process developed by González-Rey, which allows synthesis of the main proposals presented by families and teachers in favor of the integration between these two systems of children's development. It is expected that this research contributes to the school and families in the construction of participation strategies in favor of child development.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE POSSESSION AND EXORCISM IN THE RITUAL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

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Keywords: *Exorcism; Possession; Ritual.*

ABSTRACT:

The present research approaches the possession and exorcism phenomenon in the Catholic Church ritual from the Second Vatican Council. Possession and exorcism are a reality that occurs since the Catholicism beginning and is present in the Gospels narratives. This phenomenon has surpassed the Catholic Church barriers and has invaded the literary, cinematographic and television market. I hypothesize is that the possession-exorcism phenomenon awakes, even today, some interest, even if from different perspectives, as shown by such phenomenon is present beyond the ecclesiastical borders. The present research has a general-purpose to offer a reflection about the official Catholic Church position about the possession-exorcism phenomenon. The research also aims to show that such a posture is based on a theological reflection, as well as a pastoral practice, which allows the Catholic Church to dialogue with contemporary society. This research has a specific purpose to show in the first chapter that possession and exorcism practice is not exclusive to the Catholic Church. It is present on TV, cinema, spiritualism, Afro-Brazilian religions, Islam, Judaism, and in historical and Pentecostal Christianity. In the second chapter, the objective is to specifically explorer this phenomenon in Catholic ritual, in Popes speeches and Catholic Church documents referring to this research theme from the Second Vatican Council. The third chapter will specifically approach a data collection from interviews to be fulfilled with some priests who perform the exorcist ministry and who belong to the International Association of Exorcists – IAE. The expected result of this research is to show, in an interpretive way, the Catholic Church position on this subject question, to collaborate with reflections about the possession-exorcism phenomenon, to provide a service to the ones who feel the desire to discover something else about the way as the Catholic Church deals with this phenomenon, to participate and disseminate this search in articles and congresses, and, finally, to elaborate the dissertation conclusion for the Master in Religious Science.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE QUESTION OF SPIRITUALITY IN WALDORF PEDAGOGY: A COGNITIVE PATH FOR RELIGIOUS PLURALITY

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Keywords: *Waldorf pedagogy; religion; plurality.*

ABSTRACT:

The objective of this research is to analyze how the Waldorf Pedagogy, based on the philosophical and pedagogical contribution of Rudolf Steiner, an approach in his methodology of work the spirituality in the curriculum, anthropological and religious plurality scope, although this thought is not a religious system. There is currently a debate on the subject of religious teaching at school, which addresses a wide range of issues, including a plurality, curriculum design at school, and the separation of morals from the educational environment to those preached by religions. It is intended to evaluate how it works the intersection between the plane of spirituality and the Waldorf pedagogy of anthroposophical basis, whose proposal is to educate seeking the integration of the human being into his transcendent nature. To do so, we will analyze the concepts of Ethical Individualism and Intuitive Thinking, developed by Rudolf Steiner in *The Philosophy of Freedom* (1894), evaluating the extent to which they lend themselves to the philosophical foundation of Waldorf Pedagogy. In the same way, the terms Spiritual Science and the spiritual world, employed in the Waldorf perspective, will be investigated. It is proposed bibliographical research, from the survey of the texts of Rudolf Steiner, of commentators and qualified articles addressing the problematic raised. At first, the conceptual articulation of Rudolf Steiner is discussed in his course from the scientific work of Goethe, resulting in the concepts proposed in *The Philosophy of Freedom* (1894). Next, the bases of the Waldorf Pedagogy will be approached in curricular aspects (which embraces the dimensions of science, art, and religion); in the aspect of human development and the corporeal, psychic and spiritual constitution. From these fundamentals, the spiritual questions of human existence will be evaluated in the classroom and *The Philosophy of Liberty*, based on the understanding of a transcendent knowledge, whose foundation extends the concept of rational thinking in modern science.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas - PUC-Campinas - Brazil

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CHURCH, MODERNITY, AND SECULARIZATION: THE ECCLESIAL CONCEPTION OF RERUM NOVARUM

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Keywords: *Catholic Church; Secularization; Rerum Novarum.*

ABSTRACT:

This project aims at the elaboration of a Master's Dissertation in Religion Sciences, whose central question is about the Catholic Church's self-understanding in the face of some tendencies of modern Western society, recorded in the Encyclical Rerum Novarum, edited by the papacy of Leão XIII. Specifically, it analyzes the points of articulation that the document proposes between the Catholic religion and the other spheres of reality that began to differ from it. In particular, it focuses on the way it proposed to solve what was diagnosed as the problem represented by the precarious conditions of the workers, in the context of the emergence of mass society. Through the analysis of religious discourse and the use of the History of Religions as a theoretical reference, one examines how the Rerum Novarum, following a trend recorded in earlier papal documents - in particular, Quanta Cura and its annex Syllabus, edited by Pio IX, and other documents of Leão XIII - expresses the Catholic Church's awareness of its role in contemporary society which simultaneously affirmed the Tridentine perspective and sought to align its strategies and purposes with the process of ongoing secularization.. As a main result, it seeks to contribute to the understanding of the Catholic Church and its direct representatives as true agents of the secularization itself, which, in directing responses to the transformations observed in the Western world, incorporated certain dimensions of modernity - such as the themes, terms and concepts in vogue - without giving up the main doctrinal aspects of Catholicism.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by PUC-Campinas - Scholarship Rectory

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SPIRIT'S AGE: THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION AND THE POSTMODERNITY IN THINKING OF GIANNI VATTIMO

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Keywords: *Vattimo; non-religious christianity; Postmodernity Spirituality.*

ABSTRACT:

The focus of this work analyzes the religious phenomenon of Cristianity in postmodernity on optical of Gianni Vattimo's nihilistic hermeneutics. Vattimo based on the philosophy of Nietzsche and Heidegger to compose its philosophical operation. Considering the tensions provoked by the question about which spiritually is possible in Postmodernity, we intend to approach the concept of Spirit's Age of Gioacchino de Fiori, similarly understood by Vattimo like the postmodern era, accepting the premise that the experience religious is an experience hermeneutic. Thus, Spirit's Age is effected by its hermeneutic perspective of the "spiritualized language" which in the Gianni Vattimo's understanding is a "language weakened" by its character located in Thinking Weakened. Questioning spirituality in postmodernity makes it possible to understand religious experience outside the medieval and modern construction of ontotheology, opening the way for the consideration of a new contemporary experience of the religious phenomenon that appears with other faces in modern society without the pretension of establishing itself in a dogmatic, peremptory and institutional way. The Gianni Vattimo's Philosophy can be operated like a theoretical reference for the analyses and the understanding of this new experience of the religious phenomenon that is found in the existential circumstance of the subject who experiences spirituality as a hermeneutic experience in non-religious Christianity of Vattimo. From this we take our object which is the experience of Christianity in the era of the postmodern, concerning religion, one intends to understand its hermeneutic and own face of the experience of the subject.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. I acknowledge PUC-Campinas for contributing to the successful development of my research. To my family for always supporting me in my academic activities and to CAPES for making this research via the scholarship in modality II.

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FROM GOSPEL MUSIC TO GOSPEL: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF MUSIC OPERATED BY CULTURAL INDUSTRY IN THE PENTECOSTALISM IN BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Gospel music; pentecostalism; cultural industry.*

ABSTRACT:

The main aim of this research is to study the transformation occurred in the evangelic in Brazil among the classic Pentecost, with the advent of gospel music. Gospel Music records entered in Brazil in 1990. It integrates new language to the musical compositions, for this reason, it conflicts directly with the spiritual perspectives, such as theological, doctrinaires of Pentecostal bases. The object of this thesis research is gospel music. Particularly, the transformation's analysis from the market drove in the evangelic music and sooner would be called gospel music. This research was guided by two methodological conceptions: bibliographical as per the gospel music concept and its connection with classic Pentecost in Brazil. Comparative as a form to investigate the similarities and differences of music pre - after-advent of the gospel. The estimative of the present time of the concepts of the culture industry and society of consumption. It is intended to develop this research in three phases. The first one, we will analyze the emergent and consolidation of the Brazilian classic Pentecost to delimit the place of music into spiritual Pentecost. Plus, we will argue on the relation of the woman with the production and reproduction of music in the Pentecost context. As gospel, its origin will be analyzed music, consolidation in Brazil in the decade 1990 and explosion in the decade 2000. Finally, a comparative reading basis will be carried through musical compositions pre and after-advent gospel. The hypothesis is that gospel discloses the transformation motivated for the market if appropriating of the evangelic music, that has in principle a charismatic direction, eschatological, Christocentric and proselytizer. Imposing to the profile of the Pentecost a new form of relating to the society and the sacred one.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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THE SECULARIZATION IN THE THOUGHT OF CHARLES TAYLOR

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Keywords: *Laicization; Religious; Secularization.*

ABSTRACT:

This work tries to explore the concept of secularization in the thought of Charles Taylor and in the light of his thought to understand the secular reality of the Brazilian State. For the Canadian author, secularization can be defined in three senses: the first sense is the separation between State and Church; second sense is the total abandonment of faith, and the third sense is to believe as an option among so many others. For the first sense, the author refers to the United States which is one of the earliest societies to separate Church and State, although that country inserts itself in the western society with the highest statistics of faith and religious practices. The second sense of secularization consists of the abandonment of religious convictions and practices, in people moving away from God and no longer attending the Church. In the third sense of secularization according to the faith in God is no longer axiomatic. There are other alternatives. This study aims to investigate the extent to which these three meanings of the term secularization are pertinent to Brazilian secular reality. That is, to understand if it is possible to speak of a total abandonment of the faith in Brazil; to explain how faith is an option among so many others and to understand to what extent it can be said of separation between Church and State in Brazil. To delimit the research, we will focus on the question of religious symbols in public agencies, such as courts, hospitals, etc., and also analyze the position of the Evangelical Benches in the National Congress on religious images. We will use a bibliographical methodology with two main pieces of work: A secular age of Charles Taylor and the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (1988).

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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CALVINISM AND DUTCH NEO-CALVINISM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE TEMPORAL SPHERE

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Keywords: *Calvinism; Dutch Neo-Calvinism; Brazil.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to study Dutch Neo-Calvinism, a religious and cultural reform movement inaugurated by the Calvinist Abraham Kuyper in the nineteenth century. Kuyper had a fertile academic and political trajectory and broadened Calvin's theology, aiming to point Calvinism as a comprehensive life system, with historical, philosophical and political meaning. Neo-Calvinism emerged amid the transformations of the modern world, which affected the cultural status of religion, placing it alongside other value spheres. These transformations, which had been initiated in the previous centuries with the shock of enlightenment rationalism, combined with the deep crisis of orthodox Protestantism, led Kuyper to propose a return to theological objectivity to safeguard the Christian heritage, which he thought was threatened by modern conceptions of the world. Thus, the theologian goes back to the Calvinist thought, pointing out its contributions to religion, politics, science, and art. Dutch Neo-Calvinism entered Brazil more recently, from the para-ecclesiastical institution L'Abri and a series of publications of Kuyper's works and his successors. Its influence in the Brazilian context occurs through the protestants' instrumentalization so that they can dialogue with society. Weberian conception proposes that religious ethics is not a factor of conservation of the *status quo*, but influence and modification. From such conception, an issue has been questioned: the barriers that the Dutch Neo-Calvinism – with its intellectual support allied to political, religious and moral activism – lays to the public sphere. The research herein described, guided by this central issue, aims to contribute to discussions about religious activism in the public sphere. This study is aimed to explore the theological and philosophical bases of the object, detecting how the movement responds to social transformations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as to get to know its dissatisfactions with the political and social agenda. At last, to offer a theoretical instrument for future analysis of the reception of the phenomenon in the Brazilian context, pointing its limits and impasses. Concerning the method, it is exploratory research combined with the technique of bibliographic research.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001, and by PUC Campinas. Our heartfelt thanks.

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EXPERIENCE AND REPETITION: SUFFERING AND RELIGION IN SØREN KIERKEGAARD

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Keywords: *Experience; Repetition; Kierkegaard.*

ABSTRACT:

The present research aims to understand religion from the concept of “repetition” of the Danish philosopher Søren Aabye Kierkegaard (1813-1855). For the philosopher, there are three modes of existence, namely: aesthetic, ethical and religious, and these stages are presented in his various works and reflect his own experiences. Thus, in the case of experiences, one can understand that there is an aesthetic, ethical and religious repetition. It is intended to embrace religion within the author’s experience, which occurs through repetition. Kierkegaard had a life marked by the mourning and the rupture of its engagement with Regine Olsen, events that indelibly marked its work. One can read in his journals and his biography that he intended to resume his engagement after a trip he had made to Berlin; However, Regine was already compromised and, in addition, also, had lost several members of his family, being impossible to recover what he had lost, that is, it had been impossible to repeat the loss. It is in this context of abandonment that in 1843, Kierkegaard will publish *The Repetition*, a work in which he recounts the experience of a young man in love and his confidant, who suggests to the youngster to do the repetition. In the cited work, there is a difference between reminiscence and repetition, although - as the author emphasizes - both are repetitions; while the former is a backward movement, the latter is in the future. The young man, from his experience, arrives at the understanding of the second movement when he makes a reflection on Job. In this sense, the work culminates in a religious experience. Therefore, knowing the trajectory of the author until the publication of the work, it is sought in the field of the Sciences of Religion, from the bibliographical research and the hermeneutic-phenomenological approach - that consists in the understanding from the phatic experience of life -, to understand the sense of repetition in the context of Kierkegaard’s life and in this way one hopes to understand religion through repetition. Thus, this understanding of religion, from the interpretation of Kierkegaard’s work, is not merely abstract but is tied to a concrete experience.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. The Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas (PUC-CAMPINAS), for providing the structure and the environment for research. To the professor

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THE BRAZILIAN POPULAR RELIGIOSITY IN THE REPORTS OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY TRAVELERS: A STUDY ON THE REPRESENTATION OF THE OTHER (1808-1866)

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Keywords: *Nineteenth-century Brazil; travel literature; travelers; popular religiosity.*

ABSTRACT:

This project aims to propose a study on the emergence of Brazilian popular religiosity in reports of three nineteenth-century travelers who visited Brazil in the period between 1808 and 1866. The aim is to identify, systematize and analyze the reports of the English mineralogist John Mawe, who was in Brazil between 1809 and 1810; naturalist French Alcide D'Orbigny, who landed in 1831; and Swiss naturalist Louis Agassiz, who visited the country between 1865 and 1866. As sources of information, travel reports are also considered here as objects of analysis, as well as the problem of popular religiosity. As a first step, try to understand the codes and cultural principles that have shaped the travelers, from which they observed a different world. Then grasp the reality constituted in a different universe to foreign eyes as it was the Brazilian context of the nineteenth century, presenting characteristics of a striking religious dimension to the social, cultural and political sphere. In the third step, it seeks to identify the objectives of each trip, after all, what factors and objectives stimulated these travelers? What is the project behind each shipment? Thus, starting from their intentions, we will be able to understand and interpret what they objectively sought to do, and what they unconsciously ended up performing - glimpsing a Brazilian popular religiosity. The next step is to understand how these travelers found the "other", starting especially from the concept of otherness: after all, who is this other? We will start from a unit of comprehensive analysis, that is, a circuit of travel reports which comprises not only three specific travelers but a larger universe. The development of the phases goes through two methodological avenues: in the foreground, an investigation of a historical nature, intending the clash between subject and object and considering the historical document as the result of a set of relations that can be elucidated, given their meanings, singularities, and purposes. Second, the treatment of sources in a qualitative way, acting on an inductive-deductive method, which seeks to extract a grounded theory on the interaction between the making inductions, producing concepts based on the data; and make deductions, generating hypotheses about the relationships between the concepts derived from the data, from the interpretation.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. I Thank the Ph.D. Prof. João Miguel Teixeira de Godoy for the orientation and support in the development of the research, to the professors and involved in the Stricto Sensu Graduate Program in Religious Sciences, who contribute to the accomplishment

SUSTAINABILITY DEGREE EVALUATION OF CAMPINAS/SP THROUGH THE BUILDING OF A “MUNICIPAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MSDI)

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Keywords: Sustainability; Municipal Sustainable Development; Agenda 21.

ABSTRACT:

One of the main advances of United Nations Agenda 21 was the systematizing of construction and monitoring of a set of index and indicators that may help countries and their subnational units (states and counties) with information about the results of decision making on consume and products that impact the environment. The sustainability indexes and indicators are crucial as they work guiding decision making in many levels, allowing the measurements of the progress and achieving goals of the sustainable development in governmental actions. This research project aims to analyze the sustainability conditions of Campinas/SP, following the recommendations of the United Nations Commission on the Sustainable Development (CSD). Due to the local and regional dynamism of this city, it is assumed that it has a satisfactory degree of sustainability. However, there is no measure of the sustainability degree, which justifies the present study, to propose a policy for the building of MSDI, whether in the public or private spheres. The methodological approach proposed here, considers the city of Campinas/SP as the object of study, focusing on the research of secondary data, in an exploratory and documentary character. The variables studied come from the social, economic and environmental dimensions, which will be collected in trustworthy entities/agencies, to construct and classify MSDI in terms of sustainability levels. It is hoped that this study, besides making possible the creation of an information bank to be used by public and private agents, will serve as a reference for the formulation and application of more effective public policies for municipal development.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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SUSTAINABLE OPERATIONS AND NONCONFORMITIES IN AN AERONAUTICAL AND DEFENSE INDUSTRY

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Keywords: *Aeronautical and Defense Industry; Sustainable Operations; Nonconformities.*

ABSTRACT:

Present in the daily lives of people, moving more than 2.4 billion passengers annually, the Brazilian Defense and Aeronautics Industry connects global cities and protects territories. Currently, this sector has been looking for quick solutions aimed at making its businesses more efficient, sustainable and able to face the challenges of sustainability. Against this backdrop, production engineering aims to make industrial operations more efficient, to obtain maximum productivity, at the lowest cost, based on a sustainable process and guarantee quality. After all, doing the right things right from the start of the process is desirable for all companies and sustainable operations collaborate to ensure lean processes and avoid nonconformities. In this way, to evaluate and understand if the adoption of sustainable operations can contribute to the reduction of nonconformities in the productive processes of an Aeronautical and Defense Industry is the objective of this research. The methodology is characterized as follows: applied nature, qualitative and quantitative approach, exploratory and descriptive objectives. The technical procedures used will be the bibliographical research and the action research, which presupposes the intervention and conduction of the research together with the members of the company to be implanted the research project, after the exploratory phase and the proposal elaboration phase. As an instrument of data collection, interviews, questionnaires, analysis of examples and use of indicators of the company will be used. The interpretation of the results will be after tabulation of the data and the construction of charts and tables. As a result, costs associated with nonconformities are expected to have decreased in the production environment after the adoption of sustainable operations and it is expected to prove the importance of quality to guarantee sustainability in an industrial context.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001. I would like to thank PUC-Campinas and CAPES for the opportunity and scholarship.

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APPLICATION AND IMPACTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES IN THE MAJOR COMPANIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR OF THE METRO- POLITAN REGION OF CAMPINAS

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Keywords: *Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Campinas Metropolitan Area.*

ABSTRACT:

The post-industrial society brought to the organizational context demands such as increasing the quality of life, valuing the human being and respecting the environment, based on the understanding that companies share, in addition to physical space, interests in common with community. This reality is heightened in peripheral and deeply unequal countries such as Brazil, where there is a lack of public policies and third sector organizations often have a constant need for financial resources and technical capacity. With the promulgation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by the UN in 2015, society gained a technical tool to promote attitudes that aim to transform the world into a better place. In this document, the term “company” appears several times, because they are closely related to the environment, the social context that surrounds them and to act actively in this scenario. It is known that this happens through its policies or in partnerships with other organizations and/or with the government. The present study aims to verify if the sustainability practices of the large companies of the industrial sector located in the Metropolitan Area of Campinas meet the SDG, in order to indicate the effective contribution of these companies in the environmental, social and economic dimensions, propose possible improvements to the management of the organizations studied and provide a return to the society on the business performance in the area of sustainable development on a regional scale. As a methodology, the approach will be qualitative and the research will be exploratory. As the procedures, the documentary research will be used, as well as the field study, which will consist of the application of a questionnaire with open questions. Finally, content analysis was chosen as the technique for investigating the data collected.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

REUSE AND VIABILITY OF KRAFT PAPER WASTE IN CEMENT INDUSTRY PACKAGING

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Keywords: *Reverse logistics; Portland cement; re-use of Kraft paper.*

ABSTRACT:

The industrial segment of mining is an economic activity that causes environmental impacts throughout its production chain, being of great relevance the solid waste generated in the process. In this context, the cement industry in Brazil produced 55 million tons in 2017, of which 68% were packed in multifaceted Kraft paper packaging, according to data from the National Industrial Cement Industry (SNIC). A large proportion of these packages are disposed of in an environmentally unsuitable way and this RCC – construction waste – is difficult to reuse, causing physical/chemical contamination of the packaging due to the residual impregnated in the paper. This residual cement contained in the packs in contact with water releases calcium hydroxide, which raises PH (whose normal index is seven), generating alkalinity above 12.5, which in contact with soil, can contaminate groundwater according to ABNT NBR 10.004/2004. Faced with this situation, the need to create techniques for the reuse and management of this waste becomes extremely necessary to reduce the environmental effects of this residue. There are several studies on the proper disposal of this type of waste, but the use studied here, seeks to make feasibly the production of a cement matrix composite by mixing cellulose fibers contained in the Kraft paper from the cement packaging with mortars, searching through reverse logistics solutions, to foster structuring models of cooperatives to capture and separate this waste, in RCC plants, in the Metropolitan Region of Campinas. The method for reusing this material will be done by theoretical research and by mixing this package with different composites of mortar in the 1: 3 trace (cement, small aggregate, and cellulose fibers) to evaluate the performance of these mortars, which will undergo tests of tensile strength, bending, compression, and water absorption, comparing the results with prismatic molded specimens with and without fibers of different contents, observing the technical norms of porosity and resistance. The experiments are expected to generate technical and management evidence, showing the economic and social feasibility to mitigate this environmental issue from the RCC, generated in large Brazilian cities.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Thanks to Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas.

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CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY: SOCIAL IMPACT INITIATIVES

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Keywords: *civil society organization; social impact initiatives; social impact assessment.*

ABSTRACT:

A sustainable society must offer sufficient means for a decent life to all its citizens. But, for its nature, the capitalist society faces recurrent crises and leaves aside millions of people. In this context, nowadays one can observe a significant number of people starting, on their initiative, to mobilize energy to motivate other individuals and jointly to create alternatives solutions for improving the environment in which they live. Insofar, as civil society has opened up a space for participation in collective causes, Civil Society Organizations occupy a relevant space by developing projects that impact on social well-being, promoting the exercise of citizenship directly and autonomously. However, there is still a gap in the studies that contribute to the analysis of the impacts of the initiatives of Civil Society Organizations. The objective of this research is to study how to assess the impact of the initiatives of Civil Society Organizations to identify the changes made in the social system and to contribute to the improvement of the management tools of these entities. The research methodology is characterized as exploratory and descriptive, adopting the case study as a research strategy. To gather information, field research will be carried out in a non-profit organization that aims to boost scientific research among students in primary and secondary school, supporting the student in carrying out his scientific project and offering content, connection to a mentor and feedback. The instruments of data collection involve conducting interviews with the program managers and the application of a questionnaire to the target audience. As a result, it is expected to contribute to a better understanding of the impact of the project on the social transformation of the beneficiaries, by comparing their performance before and after the intervention. The expected result is potentially useful to guide other civil society organizations of this nature.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Thanks to PUC-Campinas for the scholarship granted to carry out this research.

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THE SOCIAL INCLUSION OF THE DISABLED PERSON IN THE LABOR MARKET THROUGH AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS AND DECENT WORK EXPECTATIONS (Goal #08 /SDG 2030)

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Keywords: *Disable person; Decent work; Workplace; Sustainable Development Goals.*

ABSTRACT:

The present study focuses on the inclusion of people with disabilities in society through the labor market and adherence to the movements made to date through affirmative actions, given the United Nations Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goal - SDG 08 (UN) entitled: Decent Work and Economic Growth. The objective is to study how people with disabilities fit into the workplace and how current quota mechanisms contribute to this process in front of the Sustainable Development Goal - Decent Work and Economic Growth. Although access to work has been guaranteed, it seems that current legislation is still far from its main objective: to promote the social inclusion of people with disabilities. Thus, it seeks to point out initiatives so that the state and society can find a way to the promotion of opportunities. The study, which is in progress, aims to bring alternative results to promote inclusion, given the changes in our society since the enactment of the so-called "quota law" in 1999.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I'd like to thank the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas (PUC-Campinas).

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CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABILITY USING BIM AND AQUA-HEQ CERTIFICATION.

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Keywords: *civil construction; sustainability; BIM; AQUA-HEQ.*

ABSTRACT:

Civil Construction (CC) is an important sector in the industry, cooperating for socio-economic development through infrastructure, reduction of the housing deficit, generation of employment and income. However, CC is still one of the biggest responsible for environmental pollution, generating environmental impacts. Attentive to lean and sustainable construction, initiatives and processes have been created, which are to control and qualify a building that meets the sustainability criteria through environmental certifications. In this dissertation, the emphasis is given to the High Environmental Quality certification - Haute Qualité Environmental (AQUA-HEQ). Another influence for CC is the adoption of the Building Information Model (BIM), which is a set of information generated and maintained throughout the building life cycle. According to the decree of the Federal Government in 2018, all public constructions until 2021 should be designed using BIM. In this sense, the objective of this work is to evaluate the relationship of BIM development of sustainable projects on a "construction site", together with the use of the AQUA certification to analyze projects in a digital model. The theme is justified by the merit given to it in the academic, governmental, business, and society spheres since it is a paradigm shift in the elaboration, management and exchange of information on the construction life cycle. The research is qualitative with an exploratory character. The theoretical phase of the research is based on bibliographic research in scientific articles.

The practical phase of the proposal is the elaboration of an experimental project of the construction site, using the software REVIT and NavisWorks. Finally, the results will be interpreted to construct an analytical repertoire narratively, identifying and quantifying the positive and negative aspects of the experimental project.

At the end of the research, theoretical and practical results are expected, such as deepening the discussion and obtaining an understanding of the concept of Sustainability and Environmental Certification; to construct a theoretical-critical dialogue that allows the application of the sustainable concept in the Construction and integrate the concepts BIM and AQUA to Sustainability.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: To PUC-Campinas for waving a 50% discount on tuition.

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TEACHING OF SUSTAINABILITY THEME ON ACCOUNTING UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

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Keywords: *Sustainability; Higher Education; Accounting Sciences.*

ABSTRACT:

The practices of planning, evaluation, and promotion of sustainable actions require that the knowledge of sustainability be shared in different social environments. The characteristics of Higher Education courses in put together subjects from different types of knowledges make it a promising place for leadership formation on sustainable issues. The purpose of this project is to analyze the development of teaching sustainability issues in undergraduate courses in Accounting Sciences in Brazilian universities. The study aims to verify the sustainability content that the CFC (Brazilian Federal Accounting Council) proposes to be offered in the courses of Accounting Sciences; (b) recognize the sustainability theme in the professional practice of accounting sciences; and (c) identify which approach to the formation of sustainable knowledge has been developed in Accounting Sciences undergraduates. The technical and behavioral skills required from the accounting profession will be analyzed from the provisions of the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council and other associated organizations of the class. For this study, courses of Accounting Sciences that have been evaluated 5 grade in the Concept of the Ministry of Education and Culture in its 2015 were select. The pedagogical projects of theses selected courses will be analyzed based on the goals of this research. The results of this investigation aim to contribute to a better comprehension of how sustainability has been dealt with within the accounting sciences field.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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ASSESSMENT OF BIOSOLIDS SUCH AS FERTILIZERS AND SOIL CONDITIONERS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

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Keywords: *Biosolids; Agricultural Recycling; Assessment.*

ABSTRACT:

The environmentally correct management, destination and final disposal of solid residues in sewage stations have been a big challenge for sanitation, especially in urban centers. The solid residues are destined to a landfill, an action that burdens the transport, disposal, and remediation operations, besides bringing serious landfill compaction problems and a rise in the generation of passives such as slurry and biosolids. As an alternative for biosolid destination, agricultural recycling is the most sustainable option and has been the object of growing interest, for it is the answer to two relevant issues: the necessity of cost reduction for fertilizers in agricultural production and the necessity of a correct destination and disposal for solid residues arising from sewage treatment stations. The residue provides benefits in the soil's fertility, is a source of macro and micronutrients, organic matter and acts as a soil conditioner, improving its water-retaining capabilities. When treated with lime, it acts as a corrective for acidity, increasing the soil's pH and the disponibility of nutrients in the soil. It also increases its microbial activity and the plant's resistance to phytopathogenic, which can result in a decrease in the use of pesticides. It must possess chemical and biological characteristics that ensure environmental and sanitary safety, they must be treated by aerobic or anaerobic digestion, composting or liming, organic acids, chemical disinfectants, aiming for the reduction and/or elimination of unpleasant odors, pathogenic microorganisms, and potentially toxic metals that are sources of environmental pollution. The present research focuses on the assessment of the biosolid as a fertilizer and soil conditioner and the main objective of this study is to identify the methods used for assessment, economic viability, applications and pricing of the product. The research's methodology is exploratory and aims at a bibliographical review of already existing works and researches about some environmental goods and services such as Methods of Contingent Assessment (MVC), Travelling costs (MCV), Waterfront Productivity (MPM) or Dose-Response (MDR), Substitute Goods Market (MBS), Avoided Costs, (MCE), Control (MCC), Reposition (MCR) and Opportunity Costs (MCO).

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: AN APPLIED CASE STUDY IN A BEVERAGE COMPANY IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO

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Keywords: *Strategic Business Planning; Balanced Scorecard; Sustainability Indicators.*

ABSTRACT:

The concept of sustainability has gained relevance in the past years due to issues related to environmental accidents and the human survival challenge. In the business context, for an organization to be considered sustainable it must be concerned, besides economic questions, with social and environmental questions, in order to value the socially fair and culturally accepted attitudes, environmentally correct, and economically viable. A questioning which can be done is how to evaluate if an organization is concerned about sustainability? The evaluation of a company is usually done through performance indicators in each strategic objective of the Strategic Business Plan (SBP). A concept that contributes to this is the Balanced Scorecard (BSC), which provides managers an extensive view that clearly translates the company's strategic objectives into a measurement framework through the indicators associated with four perspectives: financial, customer, internal process, and learning and growth. However, there seems to be no evidence that SPB and BSC are concerned with sustainability, i.e. how their management methods can prove how committed a company is to achieve, social and environmental sustainability in a balanced manner. Thus, the goal of this work is to analyze the scientific literature, to identify publications associated to SBP, BSC, and sustainability performance indicators and apply, through a case study these indicators in a company in the beverage industry. The methodology to be used will be exploratory and of a qualitative nature. The case will be developed through the analysis of documents and the company indicators and interviews with the main executives. Faced with the theoretical framework and after the case study execution, as a result, is expected to propose suggestions to contribute to the sustainable management of organizations.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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MONITORING OF AIR QUALITY USING LICHENS AS BIOINDICATORS IN MATA DE SANTA GENEBRA, CAMPINAS/ SP - BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Environmental Quality; Green areas; Air Pollution; Bioindicators; Lichens.*

ABSTRACT:

One of the methods of assessing air quality at local, regional, national and international levels is through emission estimates, use of mathematical models and measurements of environmental concentrations of major pollutants using chemical-physical methods. However, the use of bioindicators has also been seen as an adequate methodology for the detection of pollutants, since it is a group of biological species or communities whose quantity, distribution and presence indicate the magnitude of environmental impacts in an ecosystem. Although they are not able to detect the concentration of pollutants present in the environment, their use, in addition to many other advantages, allows the integrated evaluation of the ecological effects caused by multiple sources of pollution, modifying their vital functions or their chemical composition. The selection of the bioindicator is based on the goals and objectives of the study, for a particular region or ecosystem, and the activity being analyzed. The objective of this study was to quantitatively evaluate the lichens distributed in border areas of the Area of Relevant Ecological Interest – Woods Holy Genebra (Mata of Santa Genebra), Campinas – Sao Paulo - Brazil, using the method and parameters of TROPMAIR (1988) in order to evaluate air quality and the influence that the same suffers for its surroundings. It is expected that the areas surrounding forest remnants under different uses and occupation and at different distances alter the quality of the air in the edge areas. The option of studying the Lichens as bioindicators of air quality gives us another hypothesis that trees with an intense lichen cover tend to be in an unpolluted environment, while those with a low or low concentration of lichens tend to be in a polluted area.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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TROPMAIR, H. Simple Methodology for Researching the Environment. UNESP, Rio Claro - 1988.

ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORK BETWEEN LOCAL PRODUCERS AND LARGE PLAYERS: CHARACTERISTICS FOR A SUSTAINABLE RELATIONSHIP

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Keywords: *sustainable development; organizational networks; producers.*

ABSTRACT:

The current economic growth, characterized by a development that defends the improvement of the standard of living through capital accumulation and incorporation of new technologies, makes that the organizations, to become competitive, seek in the formation of the communication networks, the form to consolidate their actions. The expansion of information and communication technologies enables organizations around the world to be linked to suppliers, customers, and other stakeholders, establishing a more agile connection between the actors, represented by what is known as organizational networks. However, among these actors, it is possible to see small producers that are at the end of these connections, sometimes even almost disconnected, whose only access to information is restricted to a single actor. The question is how this relationship is structured to enable a sustainable practice for the small farmer, for the big company and the other actors involved in the process under the conditions of sustainability understood as necessary for society. Thus, the present research has the objective of analyzing the characteristics and determining factors that integrate the local producers to large organizations (players) to contribute to the structuring of this network of relationship. The relevance of the research is to contribute to the construction and strengthening of relations between local producers and large companies, favoring a sustainable and equitable economy. As for the method, the research is characterized as exploratory in its objectives, since it is a topic still little explored in the researches, and field study, regarding the data collection, where will be collected empirical data to obtain direct and in-depth information about the object of the study. The expected results of the research are the obtaining of the necessary characteristics for the structuring of the network of the relationship of the local producers with the big organizations (players), thus creating a strong structure between these two studied variables, allowing the expansion of this network of relationship in a sustainable way.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: PUC-Campinas; Advisor Ph.D. Prof. Celeste Aída Sirotheau Corrêa Jannuzzi; God; Family.

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PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF VEHICLE DATA COMMUNICATION BASED ON THE IEEE 802.11P STANDARD

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Keywords: *Vehicle communication; IEEE 802.11; Wi-Fi.*

ABSTRACT:

With population increase and industrialization development, the traffic became heavy, increasing the likelihood of accidents. In this context, traffic accidents kill 1.25 million people worldwide by 2013 and cause injuries for more than 50 million people. Multiple factors influence the accident rate but, mostly, they are caused by human error. As a consequence, the Intelligent Transport System (ITS) researchers are applying the concept of Automated and Connected Vehicles (CAV) to solve problems such as traffic jams and accidents, minimizing human error to save lives. The application of this concept is one of the main challenges in the development of intelligent cities. In this context, this project aims to evaluate the performance of vehicle data communication based on the IEEE 802.11p standard.

To reach this goal, three test scenarios are suggested. The first determines the maximum range of the device, and the Road-side Unit (RSU) is positioned at a fixed point and the On-board Unit (OBU), equally static, is positioned at every 100 meters and moves away from the RSU until it reaches 1000 meters between objects. The second scenario aims to verify the performance with moderate vehicle speeds and the last scenario is to verify the effect of higher speeds. Two vehicles moving in opposite directions, one towards the other, starting from opposite ends of the road at the same time and the same speed.

For the analysis related to these scenarios, the RSU and OBU will be developed based on a Raspberry PI 3 computer with Linux operating system OpenWRT. A Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver is also required. The wireless communication will be implemented using an IEEE 802.11 module.

It is intended to determine the experimental results associated to these three tests. These results may be divergent from literature results, due to the specifications of output power, antenna profile and receiver sensitivity, but must have an acceptable statistical correlation due to the same test scenario profile and protocol characteristics.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

DNA-LINKED BLOCKCHAIN SMART CONTRACTS APPLICATION MODEL FOR BEEF SUPPLY CHAIN TRACEABILITY

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Keywords: *blockchain, beef supply chain, smart contracts, traceability.*

ABSTRACT:

In compass with world population growth, one of the challenges that mankind will face is food supply and, alongside this issue, food supply chains will have to evolve and adapt to a new society of high demand for quality products and their detailed information. The beef supply chain is currently one of the markets facing severe problems to fit in that scenario as a variety of scandals have been disclosed in the last decades, compromising public health and therefore customer's reliability on beef products and its producers. Traceability tools used in beef supply chain and government regulations have failed to provide solid means for tracking cattle throughout their life cycle and thus it is proposed, in this work, a blockchain application model with smart contracts linked to animal DNA fingerprint, to avoid those issues. A beef supply chain and its main actors will be simulated on an Ethereum test network, an open-source Turing-complete blockchain platform capable of executing smart contracts code via computer programs locally or in the cloud. The blockchain network deploy strategy, and the corresponding smart contracts algorithms, will be developed in this work. Statistical comparison to the current traceability tools is also performed to demonstrate that the use of a blockchain application, combined with smart contracts linked to DNA fingerprint collected using state-of-the-art mobile devices, can deliver a highly reliable solution for the traceability problem in the whole beef supply chain. Simulation results should provide enough data to conclude that the proposed model outperforms the current ones, delivering a theoretically not mutable, very secure and decentralized system which is viable to be easily implemented in the beef supply chain, to solve most of its traceability weaknesses.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: To PUC-Campinas by waving 50% of the tuition.

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THE USE OF WAVELENGTH CONVERTERS IN REDUCING FRAGMENTATION EFFECTS ON OPTICAL NETWORKS

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Keywords: *Elastic Optical Networks; wavelength converter; simulation.*

ABSTRACT:

Traditional WDM networks allow optical fiber networks to be shared among multiple users through its capability of multiplexing channels using different wavelength on the same fiber, but its efficiency can be improved by changing the way the light spectrum is allocated. When fixed grid allocation (usually with 50GHz slot per channel) is changed to the known Elastic Optical Network, channels with lower throughput no longer use the same spectrum bandwidth as channels with higher throughput requirements due to spectrum allocation using more granular slot units (such as 12.5 GHz), giving to each channel only the required bandwidth, based on required throughput, modulation and distance.

For the case of dynamic traffic, a lightpath is set up for each connection request as it arrives and is released after some finite amount of time. The consequence of allocation and deallocation of resources in Elastic Optical Networks is to produce spectrum fragmentation, just like it is seen on computer memory and file system management. Such a consequence reduces the network efficiency and occasionally cause allocation requests to be blocked even when there are enough resources, but cannot be used because they are scattered, or fragmented.

Researchers have been evaluating techniques for over the last 20 years to reduce blocking in EOL through better algorithms for routing and spectrum allocation as well as algorithms for defragmentation the spectrum. Besides that, wavelength converters can also help to improve spectrum efficiency by flexibilities on the continuity constraint – the need for a channel to use the same wavelength on the entire path. By doing this, a channel can switch to a different wavelength in some defined hop of its path when a route using with a single wavelength cannot be allocated.

Due to the high cost of wavelength converters, this study has the objective to verify how much improvement the use of converters can bring to a network environment by comparing the results of RWA simulation on an optical network without and with converters at a minimum number of network nodes. The expected results will help to understand, through experimentation and real numbers, how much improvement on spectrum allocation efficiency through comparing metrics of the same network, with and without wavelength converters.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

IMPACT OF THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERIES CHARGING COORDINATION ON THE OPERATION OF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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Keywords: *electric vehicle; electrical distribution system operation; batteries charge coordination.*

ABSTRACT:

Due to new Green House Gases emission stringent environmental regulations, electric vehicle share on mobility system has been increasing year by year [1]. However, this share increase affects the distribution system increasing electric energy demand due to the electric vehicle's battery requires recharging. This work proposes an evaluation on impacts caused by electric vehicle's residential charging, capable to exchange data with charge station and system operator, coordinating charging process based on to electrical distribution system demand status and vehicle's battery state of charge status to avoid peak demands periods. Considering the year 2020 electric fleet increase forecast, level 2 charger (19,2kW), [2], which may cause an overload on the electrical distribution system during peak periods. Battery connection to the distribution system, as known, may cause other problems to the system such as known issues on power quality due to harmonics injection on the system, however, this work covers just the impact on the energy demand on the operation of the electrical distribution system due to electric vehicle connection in this system, [3] and [4]. The electric vehicle batteries charging coordination is a combinatorial problem and can be modeled with a mixed-integer nonlinear optimization problem, this kind of problem may be solved using some optimization method like heuristics or metaheuristics. The methodology applied in this paper comprises software development based on optimization mathematical models to electric vehicle's battery charging process's impacts on the electrical distribution system when it is performed in a controlled and optimized way. Results to evaluate a proposed methodology will be obtained by computational simulation using tests systems presented by specialized literature.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas and by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq) - finance code 422964/2016-6.

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INFORMATION SECURITY IN IOT NETWORKS

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Keywords: *Internet of Things; network; information security.*

ABSTRACT:

The increasing number of devices connected to the newly created Internet of Things (IoT) networks and the vulnerability of information from individuals and institutions, without adequate support in legislation, culminated in the Brazilian government's action to enact some laws in the attempt to establish a legal basis for right and wrong in these networks. The first of these was the New Civil Registry of the Internet (Law No. 12,965 of 04/23/2014) and, more recently, the General Law on the Protection of Personal Data (LGDPD - Law No. 13,709 of 08/14/2018). These laws aim to guarantee the privacy, integrity, and confidentiality of users and institutions in the exchange of information and data in computer networks, whether through e-mails or in social networks on the Internet. The first of these laws are already in force and together with some others, it has served as the basis for the courts' performance in the country. The last one will come into effect from 2020 and has generated a very large and extensive debate. There are several projects in the National Congress to make changes to this new law. This article aims to help professionals and companies that integrate this medium to analyze the effect that these laws can generate in the provision, operation and use of these networks. This analysis will be done through a technical study of the practical effect of these laws, checking the aspects that should be included and guaranteed for the effective fulfillment of this legislation. Another objective is to preserve the characteristics of IoT networks, and soon IoE (Internet of Everything), for full compliance with these laws. A difficult task will be how to establish rules in such a dynamic and versatile network so that companies that could be part of this scenario may have their industrial property rights protected and users may have guaranteed their right to privacy and confidentiality of their data.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

³ Ph.D. Prof. DAVID BIANCHINI advised the student from 02/2019 to 06/2019. Since 08/2019 Ph.D. Prof. LIA TOLEDO MOREIRA MOTA has advised the student.

AGILE METHODOLOGY FOR THE EXECUTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS IN THE INDUSTRY 4.0

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Keywords: *Industry 4.0; Agile Methodology; Collaborative Robot.*

ABSTRACT:

The new industrial paradigm currently under development around the world uses new tools that will impact productivity, economy, and sustainability in the various industrial processes, which will make the industry more efficient and certainly more profitable. Many experts call this industry change the “Fourth Industrial Revolution,” also known as Industry 4.0. Making Industry 4.0 a reality will involve the use of a set of enabling new technologies that form the backbone of this new industry. The objective of this work is to evaluate the possibility of using the Agile Methodology in the execution of projects for the application of new technologies in the productive processes, within the scope of Industry 4.0. A case study will be used for the development and implementation of a collaborative robot, one of the new enabling technologies currently used, for the product packaging process of a production line.

Agile Methodology (AM) was created for software development and, over time, it is used as a planning and project management tool in other areas. It enables the elaboration of projects with intense interactivity, through its decomposition in several short-term mini-projects (or iterations), with partial deliveries that already solve important aspects of the project, and allow the optimization of the requirements based on the collaboration and constant customer feedback. The AM will be applied in a collaborative robot project in a production line to carry out the activity of packaging of products, using the Scrum model. A team of employees will be structured to execute the implementation, which will perform periodic sprints every 1 to 4 weeks, with daily meetings.

It is expected that the adoption of the AM in the described case study will provide higher speed and quality in the execution of the proposed project, besides providing incremental functionalities useful throughout the development. Preliminary results indicate a potential reduction of about 40% in development time compared to traditional methodology. The use of AM extends the possibilities for innovation and contributes to the “mindset change” of the employees involved, which is necessary for the successful adoption of new technologies in the industrial environment, especially in the context of Industry 4.0.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Author thanks PUC-Campinas for the partial scholarship support.

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EXPANSION PLANNING OF ELECTRIC ENERGY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS CONSIDERING THE EVALUATION OF RELIABILITY INDEXES

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Keywords: *Constructive Heuristic Algorithm; Expansion Planning of Electrical Distribution Systems; Reliability indexes.*

ABSTRACT:

Expansion Planning of Electrical Distribution Systems (PSDEE) is an important activity in the utilities, representing a large part of its investments. Due to the significant increase in the demand is necessary to improve the quality of electrical energy supply. Therefore, the utilities seek the support of analysis and planning techniques to achieve a better cost-benefit ratio for system expansion to satisfy the operating conditions of the system. The PSDEE is a combinatorial problem, complex and its solution is allied to methods of decision-making. These characteristics are derived from the constant increase in the number of consumer units, which consequently increases the possibility of circuit construction and also increases the number of possible combinations between these circuits. Thus, the objective of the present work is to develop a method, based on a Constructive Heuristic Algorithm (AHC), to solve the problem of Expansion Planning of Electric Energy Distribution Systems (PSDEE), considering the evaluation of reliability indexes that impact in these systems. For this, the PSDEE problem will be modeled as a Mixed Integer Non-linear Programming (PNLIM) problem and solved by methods such as load flow calculation and heuristic techniques, both processes being implemented in Matlab software. The simulations will be performed using test systems available in the specialized literature. As a result, it is expected to find a feasible, reliable and cost-effective expansion plan for the network to be expanded. Finally, this work is intended to contribute to the expansion of studies on the subject in question. The trends in this area are: to evolve in reliability assessment studies and to insert renewable energy sources that are classified as GDs, for example, the presence of electricity generated by wind (wind) and the sun (photovoltaic), energy storage devices, charging stations allocation, among other.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas and by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil (CNPq) - finance code 422964/2016-6.

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INFLUENCE OF WASTEWATER ON CONCRETE DURABILITY

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Keywords: concrete; wastewater; reuse; durability.

ABSTRACT:

Due to the pollution of the water bodies, the increase of the world population, the growth of industrial activities, the long periods of drought, among other factors, there was an imbalance in the supply and demand relationship of drinking water. Two possible solutions to this problem are the reduction of the consumption of this water and the replacement of water with lower quality for activities that require a lower standard of potability. The construction industry is one of the most consuming waters in its activities. Approximately 150 liters of water is necessary for the production of 1m³ of concrete. The interest in using reuse water in civil construction has been increasing in times of scarcity, such as the water crisis Brazil faced in 2014 and the constant concern for sustainability. This research intends to use wastewater for concrete kneading and curing, aiming to reduce the consumption of potable water. The wastewater will come from a wastewater production station located in the metropolitan region of Campinas (RMC). The water quality tests shall be conducted under NBR 15900:2009. Initially, tests will be carried out to verify the influence of reuse water on the heat of hydration of the cement and its resistance. Experimental tests with concrete will be carried out in three stages: fresh, hardened state and after exposure to aggressive environments, aiming to evaluate the physical and mechanical characteristics of concretes produced with reuse water. Concrete will be tested at 28 days; part will be cured traditionally and part will be exposed for 180 days to saline attacks and exposure to bad weather. In the hardened state will be analyzed for the compressive strength and modulus of elasticity. Regarding the durability, indirect measurement tests will be performed such as water absorption capacity by immersion, water absorption capacity by capillarity, chloride ion penetration and carbonation. It is expected to identify if either physical or mechanical characteristic of the concrete will be affected due to the reuse water and to increase the knowledge of the water of reuse in the concrete.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I thank PUC-Campinas for the scholarship

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PROPOSITION FOR A SYSTEM OF URBAN MOBILITY IN A SHORT DISTANCE TO THE WHITE AREA OF THE CAMPINAS CITY

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Keywords: *Urban mobility; travel generator poles; sustainable solutions for urban mobility.*

ABSTRACT:

Increased population, a multiplicity of competing and/or complementary modes of transport, scarcity of resources, different topographic and environmental characteristics of urban centers make urban mobility a challenging theme and one of the priorities of the planning agenda of modern cities. In this sense, the Brazilian government established the National Urban Mobility Policy (Law 12,587/12), which requires of the municipalities with more than 20 thousand inhabitants to present an urban mobility plan that: prioritizes the non-motorized mode of transportation and public transport services on the motorized individual; encourage the use of renewable and less polluting energy and non-motorized modes. Searching for sustainable solutions, which meet the above guidelines, related to the reduction of gas pollution and noise pollution, improvement in the physical health of users of the urban environment have motivated many studies. This work takes part of the city of Campinas – Sao Paulo - Brazil as the study area, in particular, the central region of the city where the public power intends to implement the concept of the white area, whose main objective is to limit the emission of pollutants through the use of non-polluting public transport. This area has high urban density and several poles of attractiveness, in addition to a high number of daily trips. Several factors that influence small-distance travel will be analyzed. It will be used a program with Geographic Information System (GIS), to map the relief and identification of attractive poles by Google Earth that will be integrated to the first. It will be considered: the mapping of the urban form with topographic data and the infrastructure of the modalities present in the area. In addition to Origin/Destination data of the displacements for characterization, origin maps, destination maps, reasons for possible modes of displacements. Through the characterization maps superimposed on the local topographic maps, a proposal will be made for short-distance urban mobility system within the study area. Microsimulations will be made with different scenarios and different variables. It is hoped that this work will contribute to a sustainable alternative and serve as a tool to manage mobility for an urban cell.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT FOR CAMPINAS SMART CITY

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Keywords: *Smart City; Smart Transport; Urban Mobility.*

ABSTRACT:

Urban public transport does not deserve the necessary strategic attention on the part of the Union, states or municipalities and among the main problems are chronic situations of congestion, with the increase of travel times and the consequent reduction of productivity of urban activities, lack of investment and environmental damage. The concept of the smart city refers to a city where society and government together use technology to promote sustainable development and improve the quality of life, positively influencing the economy, urban mobility, the environment, education, health, public safety, and city management. The Internet scene of things has been promoting ways of collecting information from everyday life and the environment to promote intellectual development. In this way, it is necessary to improve the quality of the trips in the public transport for the improvement in the quality of life of the users. Therefore, this dissertation aims to diagnose the situation of collective transportation in the city of Campinas – Sao Paulo - Brazil and propose a contribution to the improvement of urban infrastructure to develop intelligent transportation to Campinas Smart Cities. This can occur through the characterization of the municipality of Campinas, raising the data users of public transport, Urban Infrastructure, conditions of public transport. The research will analyze routes and services of the public transport companies, public norms and will include the application of a social questionnaire with the users of public transport that will aid in the characterization of the same ones. In this way, it hopes to achieve the following results: improvement in the quality of the trips of users of public transport; improvement in the quality of life of users; a decrease of bus time on bus lines; optimization of urban public transport in Campinas.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

⁴ Ph.D. Prof. DAVID BIANCHINI advised the student from 02/2019 to 06/2019. Since 08/2019 Ph.D. Prof. ANA ELISABETE PAGANELLI GUIMARAES DE AVILA JACINTHO has advised the student.

ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF GREEN AREAS USING WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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Keywords: *Green areas; Wireless Sensor Networks; VANT.*

ABSTRACT:

The uncontrolled urban sprawl, together with the economic development and associated with Brazilian rural exodus, brought consequences as environmental degradation and multiple problems of land use. These complications were noted and the authorities took measures to implant laws that define and provide guidelines for green areas in urban areas. Also within these obligations are spaces for common use, including green areas, which can be found as areas of permanent preservation, spaces associated with common use, parks and even as conservation units. Therefore, green areas do not only behave as an area of ecological importance but can be associated with environmental comfort and guarantee of the quality of life for the next generations. However, the growing urban areas and the population living in these areas continue to aggravate their negative impact on the environment and on local quality of life. Nowadays, Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil has approximately 49% of the urbanized area, where 98% of its population resides. In this context, the green areas get highlighting such as relevant contributors to improve the quality of the urban environment. Accordingly, this work aims at surveying of temperature, air humidity and CO₂ concentration parameters with the aid of sensors, to analyze the contribution of green areas in their surroundings. The area under study is located in Terras do Barão allotment, Barão Geraldo (Campinas). To reach this goal, sensors will be used. The DHT22 sensor will be used to collect environmental temperature data and the MG811 sensor will be employed to measure air relative humidity and CO₂ concentration. These sensors configure a sensor node of a Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) that will have sensor nodes installed in the ground and, also, in a UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle). This WSN will enable remote data collection. The results expected can be defined by all data collected in the green area under study (environmental temperature, air humidity, and CO₂ concentration), allowing the analysis of the contribution of this area to the environmental quality in its surroundings.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

DEVELOPMENT OF BIOSENSOR FOR MONITORING THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE INTENSIFIED BY POLLUTION OF URBAN AREAS

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Keywords: *Biosensor; Pollution; Urban areas.*

ABSTRACT:

Currently, most of the population lives in urban areas. However, the disorganized urbanization can cause consequences that affect public health, such as, pollutants accumulation in the atmosphere and the high density of electromagnetic energy. Studies have demonstrated that benzene and the exposure to ionizing radiation may be related to increased risk of cases of leukemia. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is a malignant disease and the main type of childhood cancer. The most common treatment consists of asparaginase enzyme administration to the patient. The enzyme consumes the extracellular asparagine amino acid, with consequent elimination of the tumor cell. However, since the asparaginase is not an essential enzyme to the human body, the organism can produce anti-asparaginase antibodies, which attenuate the pharmacological effect. In this way, the monitoring of the antibodies produced in the patient is essential for the treatment efficiency and disease cure (which can reach up to 80%). Therefore, the development of a simple, reliable and selective method is necessary. In this context, the electrochemical biosensors are of great interest due to high sensitivity and specificity, avoiding interference in the signal by other substances presents in the sample, which could result in mistaken diagnostics. Nowadays, among the platform for the biomolecule immobilization, the miniaturized electrode has been more used, especially due to versatility with the format, use of a low amount of sample and low residues generation. In this work, we propose the development of a miniaturized biosensor, based on gold surfaces and asparagine immobilized for anti-asparaginase monitoring in fortified samples, which can be used to evaluate the treatment efficacy in patients with ALL.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001 (J.C.S.)

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PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: ANALYSIS OF PES-WATER IN THE CITY OF CAMPINAS/SAO PAULO/ BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Urban watershed; public policy; environmental quality.*

ABSTRACT:

Modern society increasingly depends on healthy ecosystems and the flow of goods and services provided by them. However, anthropic interference on these can alter the flow of benefits provided by the natural system. Given the above, the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) instrument aims to create incentives to align land use with natural resource management. In this context, the present work aims to evaluate the potential of water ecosystem services in the Atibaia River watershed (Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil) and to verify the effectiveness of the PES program in a rural property located in the Protection and Recovery Zone of the Waterfalls of Campinas whose PES process has already been enabled. To do so, three stages will be developed: 1) analysis of the challenges for implementation of PES programs, where national and international public PES policies will be surveyed in government websites and scientific articles; 2) Evaluation of the potential of PES implantation in Atibaia River's watershed by means of the mapping of the basin, which will address the use and occupation of the soil and potential services (number of springs, water network, rural properties, % of infiltration area, Permanent Preservation Areas, food production areas and forest remnants) and geoindicators (pedology, slope, biome and vegetation) and 3) Evaluation of a participant property of the PES-Water Campinas. In this step, the property analysis will be done by checking parameters of water quality (components of the Water Quality Index), soil (pH, density, particle density, total porosity, organic matter content, available phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium content and cation exchange capacity) and vegetation (Leaf Area Index as measured by hemispheric photographs analysis in the HemiView© software). Subsequently, the Pearson coefficient will be applied to check the correlation between the indicators adopted. The environmental quality analysis will be performed by adapting the multi-criteria analysis method employed by Freitas (2012) and Fengler (2014). With the results to be obtained, it is expected to: a) present parameters for environmental quality evaluation in the PES program and b) obtain technical subsidies to discuss the implementation of the PES program in the city of Campinas.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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URBAN PLANNING BEYOND THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Keywords: *Urban planning; climate change; drainage systems; flood.*

ABSTRACT:

Urban growth, ecosystem suppression, and climate change, such as rising heat islands, air pollution and flooding, are some of the major factors that increase cities' water vulnerability to current and future problems. These events are estimated at a loss of 400,000 lives and an estimated loss of \$ 1.2 trillion annually on the global economy, accounting for 1.6% of world GDP (MUNICH,2017). Climate change is increasing its impacts, especially in the urban environment. In this context, some indicators are: heat stress, extreme rainfall, flooding, landslides, air pollution, drought and water shortages and accounting risks in urban areas. These changes may trigger various effects in the urban infrastructure systems, mainly because they are interconnected with each other, such as the sectors of water, sanitation, energy and transport, the vulnerabilities of these sectors to climate change may vary according to your degree of development, resilience and adaptability (ROSENZWEIG et al.,2015). In this context, the objective of this work is to discuss the urban planning and management tools available, related to urban drainage, to face the challenges posed by climate change. It is part of the analysis of the climatological information of critical sites of the city of Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil, at the case study level. An evaluation of the historical series and of the available rainfall intensity equations is carried out, aiming to update them with recent rainfall data, making hydrological calculations of the rainfall intensity according to Vieira (1981) and Zuffo (2004), based on 25 and 50 year return periods, in order to define hydrographs of floods and their impacts on urban drainage systems. It is sought to compare the calculations to be carried out with the current physical characteristics, aiming to evaluate the need and the degree of interventions in the urban structure. It is hoped to be able to contribute to the development of a methodology applicable to other areas, pointing out alternative techniques for solving related problems.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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INFLUENCE OF URBAN SURFACES IN THE URBAN MICROCLIMATE

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Keywords: *albedo; urban heat island; mitigation strategies.*

ABSTRACT:

The elevation temperature of urban areas has energetic, environmental and social consequences, while at the same time deteriorating the quality of life of citizens. The strategies to mitigate this urban warming are based on two basic principles: to increase the vegetation coverage of urban areas and modify the optical properties of materials (albedo, emittance, and others) of urban surfaces (roofs, pavements, and facades). Studies have reported that the use of cool materials (materials of high solar reflectance or high infrared emittance) for buildings and structure contributes significantly to the mitigation of the effect of urban heat island and improvement in urban environmental quality (Alchapar, Correa, & Cantón, 2014; Kyriakodis & Santamouris, 2018; Taleghani, 2018). On the other hand, studies report that the mitigation potential of reflective materials depends on a set of factors, such as characteristics of the building and the urban environment, climatic characteristics, among others (Yang, Wang, & Kaloush, 2015). This study aims to verify if the use of reflective materials on the horizontal surfaces (pavements and roofs) contribute to the thermal comfort of the pedestrian and the reduction of urban air temperature. For the analyzes, computational simulations will be performed using the Urban Weather Generator (UWG) software. The UWG estimates the air temperature in the urban canopy layer using meteorological information collected at an operational weather station (Bueno, Norford, Hidalgo, & Pigeon, 2013). The program can also estimate the energy ratio between buildings and the urban climate. The scenarios will be performed for different seasons of the year, summer and winter. The evaluated scenarios will include albedo changes in the horizontal surfaces (pavements and roof) and also in the H / W aspect ratio. The study areas will be evaluated in two different locations of the city of Campinas, being in regions with high and low density. As a result, it is expected to identify the efficacy of albedo increase in horizontal surfaces as a strategy to mitigate the effects of urban warming and improve the thermal comfort of the pedestrian.

SCHOLARSHIP: CAPES/PROSUC II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

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