

II POSTGRADUATE MEETING

DIVULGAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA PARA A SOCIEDADE

28

DE SETEMBRO
DE 2020



EVENTO ON-LINE

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THE INFORMAL COMMERCE AND THE CITY: CASE STUDY OF ZUNQUEIRAS WOMEN IN LUANDA – ANGOLA

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Keywords: *Zungueiras and informal trade; Luanda/Angola; right to the city.*

ABSTRACT:

Zungueiras is the name given to women street vendors in the Angolan informal market, who travel kilometres seeking to sell their various products such as: food, accessories, and clothing. The word zungueira derives from the term zunga, from the Angolan national language Kimbundu, which literally means to circulate, to walk around, to rotate. It is a language used by the population of Luanda to characterize street vendors, particularly itinerant vendors. This practice of selling on the move is the product of social, political, and economic changes in the country. Unfortunately, the practice is marginalized by public agencies, and many times police inspectors persecute them using force and violence to expel them from areas of public circulation, ending on certain occasions even in the deaths of these women. The Zungueiras look for strategies of resistance and survival against this administrative political system that continually disregards and seeks to eliminate the practice of informal commerce, leaving them often vulnerable, invisible, or undesirable to hegemonic politics and to formalized society. This research aims to analyse postures of the state about the informal trade in Luanda, starting from the national structuring since the colonial period until today, in detriment to the urban transformations that seek a modern city that would have the inclusion as an assumption. It searches to identify ruptures and gaps in Angolan laws and to contribute to debates on the informal market insertion in urban public policies and in Angolan trade laws.

Through historical and contemporary literature about historical, political, and social context, an attempt is made to carry out a bibliographic review tracing parallels between authors such as: Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Milton Santos, Ermínia Maricato and Ângela Mingas. Starting from the theoretical foundation, the research is expected to empirical analysis as a substrate for inquiry principles and objectives.

It is intended to configure an investigative framework constituting parameters and foundations to suggest inclusive urban public policies and, consequently, contribute to the public security of Zungueiras as cultural heritage.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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CULTURAL IDENTITY AND TERRITORY FORMATION. CASE STUDY OF THE CITY RIO CLARO/SP – BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Heritage; memory; identity.*

ABSTRACT:

This work aims to study the preservation of cultural heritage in the city of Rio Claro/SP. It seeks to understand the relationship between citizens of Rio Claro and the degree of the feeling of belonging and identity with their cultural heritage. In particular, the relationship with the territory officially defined as a historical center will be considered, based on the analysis of the effectiveness of planning and preservation policies at the state and local levels, and through a historical-analytical review and socio-economic territorial reading. The concepts of memory, identity, and heritage are essential to building a contemporary historical awareness. Researchers such as Pierre Nora (1993), Joel Candau (2010), Ulpiano Bezerra de Meneses (1998) and Dominique Poulot (2009) share a view of cultural heritage as a social construction in a heterogeneous environment, admitting symbolic disputes and conflicts concerning the memory of different social groups. Thus, the objective of this work is to discuss the preservation criteria and the public policies adopted for the cultural heritage of the city of Rio Claro. Initially, the research will be historical-analytical and will analyze the registration processes and the historic center of the city of Rio Claro, in the registration process since 08/05/2006. In a second stage, technical analysis will be carried out, based on the map available at the City Hall of Rio Claro, called ZEPAC 2 (Special Area for Environmental and Cultural Preservation of the Urban Space), where the research will seek to discuss the uses and activities in the area, as well as as the forms of appropriation by the population in different periods. The third stage will be carried out based on empirical research. The material and immaterial heritage of the city will be considered, seeking to understand how they relate to the dynamics of the city. With the results, it is expected to highlight different cultural territories in the urban context of the center, identifying their relations with different ethnic and social groups. The knowledge of how these groups value and relate to different points of the city can contribute to the reflection and review of the selection criteria of buildings, public spaces, festivities, celebrations representative of the city of Rio Claro, with possible repercussions on future local plans and preservation processes.

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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POTENTIALITIES AND BARRIERS IN THE APPLICATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IMPACT STUDY, 2001 - 2020: A LOOK AT THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMPINAS / SP

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Keywords: *Neighborhood Impact Study; urban planning; urban management.*

ABSTRACT:

This research investigates the potentialities and barriers in the application of the "Neighborhood Impact Study" - EIV since its federal regulation, in 2001, by the City Statute - Law no. 10,257/01). The purpose of this instrument was to establish general guidelines for an urban policy as provided for in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988. Based on the Master Plans and other municipal laws, the EIV started to be used by several Brazilian municipalities in the last 19 years. There is now a wide range of academic and planning work that develops a critical analysis of its application in different municipalities. This research will systematize the analysis of the application of the instrument by the municipalities of the state of São Paulo. The motivation of the research is due to the recent municipal regulation that occurred in the municipality of Campinas (Complementary Law n. 208/18). The work takes place in three stages. The first stage consists of a comprehensive bibliographic and documentary review of the history of the evolution of this instrument in the cities of São Paulo. This stage will systematize the analysis of the cases already studied. The research aims to identify: the agents involved, the contradictions found, the local management model, and the socio-spatial results resulting from the application of the instrument. Based on the systematization of academic studies and municipal plans, the second stage aims to create a synthesis framework that explains the contradictions, difficulties, and criticisms regarding the application of the aforementioned urban planning instrument. Based on the findings resulting from the previous steps, the third phase will raise the history of EIV's insertion in the legislation of the Municipality of Campinas/SP, as well as analyze the present urban management model to infer the potentiality of applying the EIV in its territory. The results of the research make it possible to identify the reality, raise doubts and point out the necessary precautions in the application of the "Neighborhood Impact Study" in the city of Campinas/SP.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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HOMELESS POPULATION AS URBAN VULNERABILITY: CASE STUDY IN DOWNTOWN CAMPINAS/SP

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Keywords: *homeless population; urban vulnerability and the right to the city; Downtown Campinas.*

ABSTRACT:

When appropriating the urban space, homeless people are repeatedly treated indifferently by the formalized society that surrounds them. Faced with this circumstance, problems such as poverty, segregation, and exclusion become evident.

According to 2019 data from the Cadastro Único, which socioeconomically characterizes low-income families, about 70% of homeless people live in the Southeast of Brazil, a region with the highest population density. In the same period, there was an increase in the contingent in the city of Campinas, where from 623 the number jumped to 822, generating growth of 31.9% compared to the year 2016.

This investigation aims to study the homeless population under the analysis of political, economic, socio-territorial, and urban aspects. It seeks to investigate individual strategies and equipment offered, existing proposals and their relevance in the territory, as well as their financing.

The research consists of investigating the conditions of people living on the streets in the central region of Campinas/SP, where they are located in greater quantities, with the deepening of the inquiry of the most common paths and mobilities, the survival strategies practiced by them and how they are organized. Subsequently, alliances, and socio-spatial conflicts stand up in the face of social inequality will be debated.

The methodology is directed through the critical dialectic on the constitution of social pacts. It consists of exploring public policies, bibliographies, and indexes aimed at homeless people. Subsequently, through field research, it is sought in an observational way from a distance, to understand the conditions of the individuals under study in downtown Campinas/SP.

Based on the premise that, apparently, the answers made possible to this population have been insufficient, given that the number of people living on the street has increased every year, it is intended to enlarge knowledge about the survival and adaptation strategies of this population in a state emergency in urban areas. It seeks to deepen the focus to clarify fundamentals, comparing legal frameworks and confronting negative actions, aiming to contribute to a more inclusive environment in the search to support new paradigms and applicable guidelines in public policies.

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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ECLECTIC ARCHITECTURE IN BAURU: CHALLENGES FOR ITS PRESERVATION

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Keywords: *Eclectics; Built Heritage; Bauru.*

ABSTRACT:

The present work aims to understand and value Eclectic architecture in the city of Bauru, in the interior of the state of São Paulo and the challenges for its conservation. This architectural period occurred with the beginning of the railway and in the midst of territorial development, during the 20th century and was a pioneer in the history of the city's architecture, however, there is no effective recognition by the public administration. Still, there is a gap in the historiography of Eclectic architecture, both at the international and national scope, often disqualifying it, not really understanding the importance of social, political, cultural, formal, and technical dimensions. The research will be guided by the dialectical method, the science applied to an empirical study, searching for data through bibliographic, iconographic and documentary references verifying the production of Eclectic architecture in the city of Bauru; investigations will be made, seeking to understand the Eclecticism as an artistic and philosophical movement, in order to increase its understanding and appreciation; the verification of public policies for the salvage of the built heritage in the state of São Paulo will also be carried out, through the Conselho de Defesa do Patrimônio Histórico, Arqueológico, Artístico e Turístico do Estado de São Paulo (CONDEPHAAT/SP) and in the city of Bauru, through the Conselho de Defesa do Patrimônio Cultural de Bauru (CONDEPAC), confirming its effectiveness, allowing, in addition to knowledge of the past, a better understanding of the cultural heritage in the present, to guarantee its safeguard for the future. Therefore, the objective of this research is to make legitimate the importance of this period in the historiography of Brazilian architecture, emphasizing that all architecture must be heard, read, and interpreted as a document that is part of history and must be [re]cognized as such.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE STATE PUBLIC MINISTRY ACTIONS AND THE SOCIAL HOUSING POLICY IN BRAGANÇA PAULISTA

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Keywords: *Social Housing Policy; Master Plan; State Public Ministry.*

ABSTRACT:

The Municipality of Bragança Paulista, through Complementary Law no. 534 of April 16, 2007, instituted the Master Plan impacting 66% of its urban area. This fact, plus the lack of sustainable urban planning, the insufficient regulation of planning instruments provided by this legislation, and the insufficient housing policy, resulted in disorderly, fragmented, and informal urbanization. During the 12 years of the law's validity, the State Public Ministry of São Paulo, through several legal interventions, started to interfere directly or indirectly in the management of the municipal territory. This research aims to describe the performance of the Bragança Paulista Housing and Urban Prosecutor's Office related to the implementation, insufficiency, or absence of public policies aimed at social housing in the city of Bragança Paulista. The analysis of the prosecution's actions will cover the period from 2007 to 2019. Based on a literature review on the theme of social housing policy and the Brazilian and local housing deficit, primary and secondary data will be collected and analyzed, such as: 1) Federal, State and Municipal Housing Plans; 2) information/documents from the Municipal Government and the urban services companies (SABESP and ENERGIZA) regarding: a) housing deficit and inadequacy of the current housing stock (Fundação João Pinheiro and Fundação Seade); b) Contracts for the transfer of agreements signed with the Union or the State to the production of social housing in the city; c) Possible partnerships between the city and private sector or popular housing associations to the production of social housing units; d) the numbers of: housing units built, people benefited and the support method used by the Housing Department to define it; e) the material, personal and budgetary structure employed and spent by the Municipal Government to implement its housing policy; 3) analysis of statistical data of the city and the region (IBGE, Fundação João Pinheiro) and comparison with the primary data obtained. As a result, the dissertation will characterize the housing needs of Bragança Paulista and present a critical view of the Prosecutor's Office actions towards a more effective intervention for the benefit of the most vulnerable populations, also in tune with the UN' New Urban Agenda.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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EDUCATING CITIES VERSUS MASTER PLAN: THE CASE OF SÃO JOÃO DA BOA VISTA / SP

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Keywords: *Educating Cities; Master Plan; São João da Boa Vista.*

ABSTRACT:

The globalization has reconfigured all sectors of society, demanding major transformations, especially in the educative process imbricated in the “knowledge society”, which has been changing, day by day, its contents and methods. Historically, the city – urban space – center of power and knowledge, mirrors the civilizing process in almost all its nuances. It is a permissive place for the development of otherness through the opportunities offered by the encounters and confrontations of the different social groups, engendering innovations of all orders. The intensification of mobility and the possibilities of “scheduled meetings” by digital means, due to technological progress, have profoundly altered human relations in recent decades. The urban space has indeed been seen by UNESCO as a tool to face such problems, emphasizing the role of space as a social instance. In this context, urban projects and planning can make the appropriation of public spaces fair to all social classes, assisting in education, in the formation of the individual as a citizen, in the construction of identity, and socio-economic development. The main instrument of a city – the Master Plan, whose proposal is guidelines for the conception of spaces, enabling the insertion of principles of educating cities, has gained a certain protagonism in the search for better conditions of urban life. Analyzing the production of urban space, through exploratory and qualitative procedures, using instruments such as consolidated bibliography, scientific articles, monographs, dissertations, theses, drawings, sketches, maps, and images, this work attempts to verify the importance of the Master Plan and its guidelines to qualify public spaces, especially regarding potential educators, in addition to pointing out the possible gaps resulting from a lack of detailed study of the territory; and elucidate the characteristics of the production of spaces as potentially educating agents, fundamental parameters in the conception and effectiveness of urban spaces under the aegis of their educational potentialities in a Master Plan, having as a case study the city of São João da Boa Vista, SP.

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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PATHS TO PRESERVATION: THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN THE CITY OF CATANDUVA

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Keywords: *Industrial Heritage; Obsolescence; Catanduva.*

ABSTRACT:

This work aims to understand the issues of industrial heritage and the various aspects related to the obsolescence of the central area in the city of Catanduva – located in the northwest region of the state of Sao Paulo, where the industrial complex is located, which constitutes the Railway Complex and the remnants of the Matarazzo Industry – which has resulted in the annihilation of historical documents that gives basis to collective memory, affecting the transmission of people's legacy to future generations. Like most cities in the interior of Brazil, Catanduva had its growth and emergence linked to the railway network, in which it is part of the Araraquarense Railway (EFA), and aimed to flow coffee production to the Port of Santos. At the same time, buildings were emerging to support the function of the railway, leveraging the economic activities of the city, such as the establishment of Matarazzo Industries, located adjacent to the railway station, composing the Industrial Complex. To conduct the research will be used the dialectical method, where will be carried out the understanding of theoretical references in empirical research, seeking data through bibliographies, iconography, and documents in primary and secondary sources, analysis of public policies for the safeguarding of industrial heritage in Brazil, given its great importance in the development and understanding for the identity character of citizens, that is , to understand that the concepts of preservation and transformation are dialectical elements in the conformations of cities. Therefore, it will be verifying the motivations for the abandonment and forgetfulness of this important part of the city and how the problems related to the preservation of industrial heritage in decayed central areas are treated.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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PHYTOREMEDIATION AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL PARADIGMS

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Keywords: *phytoremediation as landscape qualification; environmental education; public policies for the urban environment.*

ABSTRACT:

Faced with intense environmental aggressions that mark our time, debates about the man-nature relationship have become imperative, as well as the search for alternative solutions to mitigate problems caused to the environment by human interference.

Nature-based Solutions predicate actions inspired by natural processes, which aim to face socio-spatial challenges, seeking to conduct processes in environmental balance.

Phytoremediation consists of a technique that uses plants in the face of the harmful effects of toxic and polluting elements to the environment, which have been applied on several fronts, such as: water filtration, effluent treatment and soil decontamination, as one of these Nature-based systems of solutions.

The main objective of this study is to investigate how real phytoremediation projects combined with pedagogical processes of environmental education can inspire the creation of replicable public policies.

In the light of the theoretical foundation by comparing bibliographic, academic and media references as well as legal frameworks that comprise the scope, phytoremediation projects, and actions carried out in various fields and scales will be selected and investigated, through documentation and critical analysis, for the subsequent constitution of fomenting guidelines for the elaboration of pedagogical processes and strategies for public policies.

This Research intends to raise, select, document, and critically analyze projects and actions that affect the adequacy of environmental education practices, in public or private spaces, in order to assist in the development of feasible and replicable strategies as public policies in different strategies and territories.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SANITATION PROVIDERS AND DEFICIT: MUNICIPAL PLANS AND MANAGEMENT MODELS' IMPACTS ON THE SERVICE PERFORMANCE IN VULNERABLE AREAS BEFORE AND AFTER COVID-19 ERA

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Keywords: *Universalization of Sanitation; Sewage Infrastructure; Municipal Sanitation Plans.*

ABSTRACT:

Brazilian legislation guarantees universal access to basic sanitation systems as a way of promoting well-being, dignity, and quality of life. Although Brazil has a diverse range of sanitation companies, universal access is still a promise: in 2018, 53.2% of the population had sewage services (SNIS, 2018). The present research investigates the impact of sanitation providers in promoting universal access at the Metropolitan Region of Campinas, aiming to understand the role played by Municipal Sanitation Plans and by the management models used on the efficiency of the services delivered. Insufficiency or absence of sanitation put poor dwellers in high risk of contamination by viruses like Covid-19. Thus, the research includes an inventory of action providers are taking (or not) to face this emergency. All Municipal Sanitation Plans of the Metropolitan Region of Campinas (from 2007 to January 2020) will be analyzed, discussing its objectives, goals, and proposed actions in the light of local sanitation deficit and literature review of universalization. To know the impact of the Covid-19 in the industry, we will investigate which measures were adopted by providers to increase sanitation in the cities. The theoretical framework will be supported the following subjects: universal sanitation, sectorial basic sanitation policy, and dissemination of Covid-19 related to a deficit in sanitary sewage. Primary data includes a) Sanitation Plans already mentioned, b) Ongoing contracts municipalities have with the sanitation companies to regulates the service's delivery, c) other documents in which companies present reasons to not accomplish with its contractual obligations. Secondary data will be collected from scholar bibliography presenting some challenges to the universalization of sanitary sewage, the social impacts where full service is missing, and the direct relationship between sanitation and risk of diseases, especially Covid-19. As a result, the dissertation will contribute with a picture of the sanitation deficit in the Metropolitan Region of Campinas in the context of the pandemic. Plus, it will present the main arguments providers are using to justify the absence of adequate measures towards universalization.

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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SPACES OF INEQUALITY: COMPETITIVENESS AND PLACE IN RURAL PRODUCTION IN JUNDIAÍ

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Keywords: *inequality; competitiveness; rural production.*

ABSTRACT:

Recognizing the consolidated productive restructuring in the 1980s as the adoption of a series of practices that altered the mechanisms and processes of production in general, competitiveness emerges as a fundamental factor for understanding the current productive order. This technological innovation appears as a reorganizing principle of the physical and administrative space, and, despite presenting itself as a strictly industrial discussion, the territorial role in this conjuncture is central. Within this context, the phenomenon of inequality has intensified as never before. It is in structural inequality that the object itself is recognized in this research. The regional scale of analysis of this inequality will be based on the rescue of research already developed, which indicated that the attraction exercised by the regions of high technical and economic performance is inserted in this new logic, and reveals as a result the increase of inequality. The discussion begins, therefore, by observing the spatial manifestation of this inequality as a phenomenon inherent to the organization of spaces, and which is revealed at all territorial scales. We will deal with the regional identification of this phenomenon, observing the state of São Paulo, and the selection of a unique aspect in the municipality of Jundiaí: rural production, and more precisely, the Maziero family. This specific object concentrates on this new organizational nature in its production. The competitive advantage it exerts in relation to other producers is evident and can be better analyzed from the methodological application of the productive space circuits. It will also be necessary to characterize socio-spatial territorial scales, seeking to understand the insertion of the object in space. Finally, the intention is to investigate the relationship between the marketing success of rural productions and their adherence to the current productivist logic through mechanisms that foster competitiveness, such as marketing. This application will make it possible to differentiate between two types of producers: small and competitive. It is hoped, by testing these hypotheses, to reveal the presence of inequality at these scales, as a socio-spatial result of this new form of production, which contains competitiveness as a principle.

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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FROM CYCLIST TO CYCLING ACTIVIST: “CYCLING SQUARE” AND THE USE OF BICYCLES IN SÃO PAULO

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Keywords: *Cycling activists; Occupation of urban space; Means of transport.*

ABSTRACT:

The Sao Paulo cycling activists – activists through the use of bicycles – have established a new symbology for the act of riding a bike, converting the movement by bicycle into political action, organizing a new discourse of territorial transformation. This discourse is experienced every last Friday of the month at “cycling square” (residual space at the corner of Paulista avenue and Consolação street, which is an important financial center of the city). The transformation comprises two main points: (I) the defense of cycling as transportation means, (II) recognition of the road grid and possibility of permanence, leisure, and sports areas.

In the municipality management of Sao Paulo, Gilberto Kassab (2008-2012), and Fernando Haddad (2012-2016), the cycling activists’ pleas took space in municipality public politics. The bicycles were, more and more, incorporated in road grid - car-bike shared roads in the neighborhood, shared bike system, public bike parking areas, the exponential growth of bike lane and cycling ways – and the road space got new usage – leisure bike-lanes in the large avenue in the weekends, leisure streets, law of transformation of the João Goulart viaduct (minhocão) into a park.

Besides the transformation of municipality public politics, the bicycles started to integrate the urban landscape of the richest regions of the city, creating a division between the “traditional cyclist”, poor and peripheral individual, and the “new urban cyclist”, of middle class and inhabitant of the central regions.

By understanding these dynamics, the research will investigate the process of consolidation of the Cycling square as a symbolic spot of the cycling activists in the city of São Paulo, and its role in the territorial transformation for the use of bicycles in the city. This research will present a historical panorama of the use of bicycles in the city, the time frame of the cycling activism of São Paulo and its plans for the city, the relationship between the road grid and transportation developments, and theoretical debate about the popular occupation of public spaces.

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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TERRITORIAL FORMATION AND URBAN MANAGEMENT OF THE “MOGIS” (MOGI MIRIM AND MOGI GUAÇU) 1970 - 2020

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Keywords: *Conurbation; Territorial formation; Mogi Mirim; Mogi Guaçu.*

ABSTRACT:

The territorial formation is a social and spatial phenomenon demarcated by urban agents of particular temporality, which can be observed in different periods, situations, and regions. Based on the advance of urbanization after the 1960s in Brazil, which caused countless transformations in social relations and in the configuration of spaces, the present research project aims to make a study on the territorial formation of the “Mogis”, urban disturbance formed by the cities of Mogi Mirim and Mogi Guaçu, in the interior of the state of São Paulo. The study seeks to analyze and understand the local territorial formation with contemporary national, social, and political events, seeking to reveal the particularities of this phenomenon of the conurbation. The “Mogis” experienced a constant process of territorial growth, between 1970 and 2020, which resulted in the formation of this disturbance. The study will aim to understand this local process in the context of the general processes of contemporary Brazilian urbanization by analyzing the behavior of urban agents in the management and configuration of urban space and the role that the master plans influenced in the formation of the local urban network and in the definition of the hierarchy of their cities. In the research methodology, the method to be used in order to provide the logical bases for scientific investigation will be the dialectic and as for the method that indicates the technical means of the investigation, a monographic research will be carried out. For the construction of the monograph, an exploratory investigation will be carried out in bibliographies, municipal database and map of the municipality that may serve as a basis for analysis and understanding of the historical process of formation of the troubled region, considering local aspects (social, political, cultural and economic). The results may provide an analytical conceptual basis to understand the case study itself and provide foundations for other studies in the region, since it does not yet have consolidated scientific productions on the subject.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SOCIAL HOUSING PRODUCTION IN CONTEMPORARY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN BRAZILIAN PUBLIC POLICIES AND THOSE OF CAPITALIST COUNTRIES WITH A CONSOLIDATED WELFARE STATE

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Keywords: *Welfare State; Brazilian public housing policy; Architectural and urban planning.*

ABSTRACT:

The popular Brazilian housing is understood as a public problem, theoretically, from 1870. In 150 years, in addition to the inclusion of the right to dignified housing in the Federal Constitution, there were three main public initiatives: 1) Institutos de Aposentadoria e Pensões, a collective initiative that it produced a paltry number of housing units, compared to the housing deficit between 1930 and 1960; 2) Banco Nacional da Habitação (BNH), acting in the dictatorial government (1964-1986), providing more than four million units with low constructive, architectural and urban quality; and 3) Minha Casa Minha Vida Program (2009-2017), suffered criticisms similar to those of BNH but pioneered included individuals with zero and informal income, including women as heads of the family. It allocated a large part of the cost of the non-refundable units, as a subsidy for access to its own home. This research focuses on the comparative study between Brazilian and Scandinavian public housing policies. The proposed method will compare, by differences, two paradigmatic case studies. In Brazil, the Metropolitan Region of Campinas will be used; and in Scandinavia, the cities of Malmö (Sweden) and Copenhagen (Denmark), connected by the Öresund bridge, to complement jobs and housing; defining the territorial cut. The comparison will use political, economic, social, and aesthetic criteria, such as: public and private participation; participation and social achievements; advances and consolidation of the Welfare State; architectural results; consolidation of urban planning; etc. The proposed analysis, supported by the concept of the World-System, will relate the public housing policies and the Social Welfare State models of both cases, between 1920 and 2020. The results, in the process of forming the territory, of public housing policies are interesting from different models of welfare and social security. While the Scandinavians were under the social-democratic model, in Brazil the liberal and meritocratic logic prevailed, constituting the hypothesis of this research. Relationships will result between the quality of housing, with regard to the construction itself and its insertion in the territory, and the political-ideological bias of each State.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SPATIAL PRODUCTIVE CIRCUITS OF THE SÃO PAULO REAL ESTATE MARKET

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Keywords: *Space; real estate; urbanity; advertising.*

ABSTRACT:

The research aims to support a critical-propositional reflection on the productive spatial circuits of vertical residential buildings and the cooperation circles involved in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. The methodology reflects the spatial selectivity through which the deepening of the territorial and international division of labor mirrors the places according to technical density, informational density, and communicational density, “attributes that interpenetrate and whose fusion characterizes and distinguishes them” (SANTOS, 2014, p. 173). It is proposed to establish analytical levels (microconjuncture, reach of one of the real estate agents that operate in the region, projects situated in a certain region of the city), which will be analyzed based on the characterization of these projects to identify “ideal types” represented by niche markets. It also proposes an in-depth analysis of the advertising used by these real estate agents, to identify trends and formulations of ways of life, a dimension that is directly associated with the concept of urbanity: or “what makes a city a city” (LEVI, 1999). In this sense, one of the specific objectives of the work stands out, which is to verify the impact of advertising on the production process of these enterprises, since it is a fundamental resource for carrying out this process: the consumption of these housing units. By articulating the analytical levels, represented in the documentary bases elaborated during the research, it will be possible, hypothetically, to territorialize hegemonic projects of the production of the urban space and, by extension, of social dynamics. This will be the support for the proposition of a distinct social organization from the social control imposed by current planning strategies (PEREIRA, 1979), aiming to contribute to the consolidation of territorial public policies from the bottom-up development paradigm” (STÖHR, 1981) and the centrality of the category of the territory as used (SANTOS, 1999) in the planning 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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THERMAL SPRINGS THAT CONFIGURE CITIES: CALDAS DA RAINHA (PORTUGAL) AND POÇOS DE CALDAS (MG - BRAZIL) - A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Keywords: *Thermal water healing sources; Urbanization; Urban morphology.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to understand closing factors and similarities between Brazilian and Portuguese context, to the transformations along with the configurations of the cities whose developments sprung from thermalism. The Thesis was raised from the analysis of historical, social, and architectonic routes of the towns of Poços de Caldas (MG – Brazil) and Caldas da Rainha (in the center-west region of Portugal). The research began from an agreement signed between the two localities, through Lei Ordinária N° 7416, on April 17th, 2001, that grants the title of Sister-Cities from Poços de Caldas to Caldas da Rainha. The research time cut regarding the Portuguese context goes from 1850 to 1950, and in the Brazilian contest, it goes from 1870 to 1940. In both towns, the thermal water healing sources were driving factors to the urbanization. The thesis aims to answer the following questions: understand the urban elements that set up the thermal cities and its role in ordering the territory; understand the European contributions to the reshaping of the thermal station of Poços de Caldas, what happened with the trip of the two Brazilian doctors: Dr. Pedro Sanches de Lemos in 1902, and Dr. Carlos Pinheiro Chagas in 1927; moreover, to compare the relevant thermal structures, using the case studies of Poços de Caldas and Caldas da Rainha as a space cut. The methodology uses tools from the urban morphology field and it is based on source documents analysis and survey produced by professionals and technicians who worked in the thermal sites in both towns. It is the intension to perform a technical visit to Portugal aiming to raise survey material. The expected results embrace a contribution to the urban field in Brazil and Portugal stemming from this comparative study.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS IN SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT IN CUIABÁ/MT

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Keywords: *Energy Efficiency; Zero Energy; Retrofit.*

ABSTRACT:

The Brazilian energy matrix is predominantly based on renewable sources; however, with the prediction of large increases in electrical energy consumption in the coming decades, we face the challenge of keeping our renewable matrix. There is an inherent need for an electric sector planning to meet the demands, obeying the sustainability criteria, and that it's economically viable. In this sense, research has already shown that the application of passive conditioning techniques through retrofit of buildings presents thermal and energy benefits. The predominant feature of the city of Cuiabá/MT is the warm climate with low ventilation, causing most of the electrical energy consumption to concentrate on the cooling of the environment. In the meantime, this study seeks to analyze the energy performance of a building destined for private education for children and elementary education in the city of Cuiabá, aiming to propose environmentally sustainable alternatives and include the concept of zero energy. For that, it will be analyzed the monthly consumption of the school's electrical energy in the last four years and will be installed as an energy analyzer on the switchboard. On-site collections will be carried out to assess the levels of illuminance, luminous efficiency, and temperature. Interviews with teachers, students, and the school's technical staff, it will be possible to check the conscious consumption of electricity by users. With this data, it will be possible to perform the computer simulation with Energyplus software using two three-dimensional models, one representative that will reflect the current consumption condition of the school, and another reference that will be fed with data extracted from the RTQ -C of Procel. The calibration of the representative model will be carried out by comparing the errors of the values measured in loco and those simulated. After this process will be carried out simulations of passive systems for environmental conditioning in the reference model. The payback required to achieve zero energy through the implementation of photovoltaic energy will also be calculated. As a result, it is expected to determine parameters and guidelines to reduce the school's energy consumption and to propose actions against the waste of electrical energy.

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PRODUCTION OF URBAN SPACE IN SINOP MATO GROSSO FROM 2000 TO 2019 UNDER THE ASPECT OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: *Urban Space; Sinop; Local Economic Development.*

ABSTRACT:

The city of Sinop is located in the North of Mato Grosso State and stands out as a nucleus of regional development in the area covered by the Legal Amazon, it has witnessed a significant population increase in the last decades, being capable of modifying its urban space, at the same time it strengthened its economy in the area of services provided to the North of Mato-Grossense region. The general objective of this research is to analyze the production of urban space of Sinop city in MT that occurred in the 19 years from 2000 to 2019, from the dynamics of economic development, with the specific objectives of measuring the urban expansion; to identify its main economic activities; to identify the determinants of expansion in the areas that have become urbanized; and to verify the commercial correlation, industrial and real estate activities in the insertion of new urbanized areas in the city. The relevance of this applied research is in the possibilities of identifying the existing dynamics between the economic potentials of the city and the production of urban space, as well as to identify the growth vectors resulting from this process. For this investigation, historical, economic, geographic, and demographic documentary data surveys will be carried out for further analysis, by seeking to identify the cause- and- effect correlations in the determination of urban space. This research will be carried out from a mixed approach, which is characterized by the use of qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative approach, according to Creswell (2007), aims to understand how the phenomena occur. Therefore, the qualitative stage will be used in the analysis and study of the historical formation of the city, by seeking to understand which agents of production of the urban space were present in the analyzed time frame. The quantitative study approach will be applied in the survey of the census, cartographic data, and variables analysis that correlate the urbanization in Sinop with its economic development. As a result, it is hoped that this research can contribute to the improvement of urban planning in the city, from the perspectives of agents that directly impacted the production and alteration of its urban space and to guide public policy management.

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POST-OCCUPANCY EVALUATION AS A TOOL FOR ANALYZING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENT AND USER'S PERCEPTION IN PRESCHOOL CLASSROOMS

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Keywords: *Post-Occupancy Evaluation (POE); Early Childhood Education; School Architecture.*

ABSTRACT:

The environmental aspects allied to pedagogical proposals and the architectural program of school buildings influence directly in the learning process and are essential to obtain quality spaces and prioritize the students' well-being. Many school buildings currently adopt a standard project; however, the standardized pattern often results in inappropriate environments, which generate users' dissatisfaction regarding environmental comfort. Considering the importance of developing school architecture projects that are associated with the pedagogical project and activities developed in schools, this research proposes to analyze the physical and spatial characteristics of classrooms aimed at a preschool in private schools in the city of Cuiabá/MT, as well as raising user preferences about the quality of the environment and uses of space through the application of methods and techniques of Post-Occupancy Evaluation (POE). Therefore, after surveying the private schools that support the children in preschool and the adopted pedagogies, visits will be made to apply the walkthrough technique and photographic survey to select the classrooms to be analyzed. Through direct observations and interviews with the faculty members, it will be possible to document the children's socio-spatial behavior. The physical and environmental characteristics of the classrooms, the layout and functionality, and the ergonomic factors of the furniture and equipment used at the site will also be analyzed. Informal interviews will be conducted with children to verify their perception of learning space. It is expected that with the results of this research it will be possible to determine the existing relations among learning space, the architectural project, and adopted pedagogy in school, as well as to check how these aspects influence learning and children's behavior. The proposed work is pertinent and relevant because in addition to POE assist in the environmental determination by identifying pathologies and observing the users' responses to construction, no studies have yet been found that correlate this tool to school buildings in the state of Mato Grosso.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Centro Universitário de Várzea Grande (UNIVAG).

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METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL FOR MAPPING VULNERABLE AREAS AT RISK OF OVERFLOWING IN URBAN PERIMETER IN CUIABÁ, MT, BRAZIL WITH GEOTECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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Keywords: *GIS, Urban planning; Areas of vulnerability.*

ABSTRACT:

Most of the urban scenery of Brazilian cities put the disordered misappropriation of urban places aside due to the default of planning, creating higher levels of damage to the environment which could be vulnerable to natural events. The International strategy of the United Nations for the reduction of natural disasters shows that some of them can cause social and economic damages. These events could be associated with fluvial dynamics that have created floodings, overflowing, and many other aspects. From the perspective of identifying susceptible areas to these phenomena, the use of Geographic Information Systems (SIG) on Brazil is getting significance due to this equipment allows to analyze, model and present the cartographic data on 2D and 3D. As a result, the purpose of this research is the development of a methodological proposal of mapping vulnerable areas with risk of the natural disasters above cited, in Cuiabá, by applying physical parameters of the environment and social fragility. To make the database and generation of the methodologic model it was used the geographic information system QGIS 2.18 (physical parameters, altimetry, geographic relief, slope, vertical, and horizontal curvature of the area) and the index of social vulnerability (IVS) in Brazil. To generate the vulnerability map it was used the Hierarchical analysis (AHP) which consists of picking important decisions up and classify them into very low, low, medium, higher, and very higher. The validation happened by bibliographic lifting combined with the crossing of precipitation data. The preliminary results showed that the hypsometry of the region has diversified from 180(min. high) meters to 270 meters (max high) that the variation rate is between 2,5 to 5%, which are susceptible to flooding on the hillside, as a result of its concave and convergent curvature. The Urban density was considered between 12 and 26 residents/ha in 39,55% of the region. The methodology applied by using SIG was effective and it has revealed that the managers don't care about physical parameters and social demographics to propose the creation of risk zones and urban expansion.

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APPLICATION OF ARCHITECTURE ARCHEOLOGY IN THE COMPOSITIVE ANALYSIS OF HOUSES IN THE HISTORICAL CENTER OF CUIABÁ/MT

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Keywords: *Soil characterization tests; Preservation; Edified Heritage.*

ABSTRACT:

This reflection focuses on the discussion and application of architectural archeology methods associated with the analysis of real estate construction systems in the historic center of Cuiabá/MT, composed of an important collection of buildings from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, with most constructed of mud or adobe and whose state of conservation deserves urgent attention. Thus, the main objective of the research is to map and analyze the characterization composed by constructive methods used in these activities, considered culturally important today, from two main investigative paths: 1) historical analysis and architectural survey of the study properties; 2) pre-diagnosis and on-site sample collection and 3) laboratory analysis and process documentation. The area of the historic center of Cuiabá/MT, listed by Iphan, with its more than 400 properties, is our object of reflection. The methodology adopted is the bibliographic review of the archeology of architecture, in order to understand the different approaches and studies on the theme; in parallel, the processes and methods to be used in laboratory tests will be described. In a second step, the characterization tests of soils will be selected to obtain all their constituent materials, that is, their composition and quantification through the use of equipment and instruments used. The result of these analyzes is to draw up a compendium of rules in order to rebuild these old row houses and to assist the refurbishment works and restoration of buildings in the historic center in an appropriate manner, following the rules and regulations established by the organs of preservation. Lastly, it is understood that the deepening of knowledge and technical particularities existing in these constructive typologies are essential principles in the propagation of popular and cultural knowledge that represent the history of the people and the culture of Cuiabá.

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INSULATED CONCRETE FORMS - ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE BY OPTIMIZING THE THERMAL COMFORT IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

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Keywords: *Thermal comfort; Traditional masonry; Insulated concrete forms.*

ABSTRACT:

The growing demand for buildings that are allied to the concepts of material reuse, performance, and thermal comfort within the built environments, has led to the implementation of new construction systems. Then, the objective of the research is to carry out a comparative analysis regarding the thermal performance between two construction systems: the ceramic brick (called Bahiano brick) and the Insulated Concrete Forms system (available in Brazil), in order to verify the efficiency of this technology, in other words, the relationship between the amount of heat supplied and the temperature variation inside the prototypes under study. In terms of relevance, this research aims to benefit the housing environment and, consequently, social space, in the city of Guarantã do Norte, located in the “Mato Grosso - Amazon”. This region is characterized by registering the hot and humid climate, and, thus, the incidence of high and constant temperatures inside the buildings, causing an unpleasant feeling of unwell for individuals, because there are short periods of time throughout the year with mild temperatures. The methodology to be applied in the project is according to the thermal performance criteria that are established by the prescriptive method of NBR 15220-3 (2005) and NBR 15575-1 (2013), from the Technical Quality Regulation for the Energy Efficiency Level of Residential Buildings - RTQ-R (2012) and Casa Azul Seal (2014). It will be applied research with methods of different laboratory tests in order to verify the thermal performance of each prototype during the months of September and October. In this study we highlight that there are climatic elements as important parameters to be analyzed in the tropical region, such as: solar radiation, insolation, temperature, and relative humidity, dominant winds, etc. The goal is to achieve, through the development of a new type of alternative construction system in the “Mato Grosso- Amazon”, and to provide several benefits in relation to the thermal performance of the material and the improvement of thermal comfort in the built environment through interactions with the external climate of the region.

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CITIES WITH THEIR BACK TO THE RIVER. THE NEGLECT TO THE URBAN PERMANENT PRESERVATION AREAS IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION OF CUIABÁ RIVER VALLEY – RMVRC/MT

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Keywords: *Permanent Preservation Areas; Socio-environmental impacts; Environmental Laws.*

ABSTRACT:

This research intends to study the process of irregular urban occupations that occurred along with the Permanent Preservation Areas of the Cuiabá River, as a mean to understand its importance for the cities on their banks, specifically, it tries to study the dynamics and socio-environmental impacts that result from irregular occupations existing on the river banks which crosses Cuiabá and Várzea Grande cities, inserted in the Metropolitan Region of the Cuiabá river valley - RMVRC/MT. According to the municipal sanitation planning of Cuiabá and Várzea Grande, the river is responsible for the water supply for both cities, therefore, it has fundamental relevance to the local and regional ecosystem. Thus, the objective is to evidence the contradictory relationships that exist between socio-environmental issues and urban legislation; to identify and map the PPAs, by analyzing if there exists some conflict on the land-use situations, based on Federal environmental legislation and the PDDI (Master Plan for Integrated Development of the Metropolitan Region of Cuiabá river valley); to compare different types of irregular occupations in PPAs areas, both on the left and right banks of Cuiabá and Várzea Grande conurbation, by analyzing the conditions of habitability and changes in the fluvial landscape. The methodology used to accomplish the research will be held by three stages, the first using bibliography and documentary reviews, to build a solid theoretical foundation on the subject. The second part aims to collect information from official bodies, satellite images analysis, thematic maps elaboration about the studied areas (multiple cases), and photographic records in loco to analyze the socio-environmental impacts arising from irregular occupations verified in the protected areas of the Cuiabá River. And the third step consists of data analysis and tabulation. The expected results will contribute to supporting new studies, decision-making processes, formulation of urban and environmental legislation, and public policies focused on socio-environmental protection of vulnerable and important areas, improving the quality of life and the environment, to preserve the regional biome.

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SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE ANTAGONISM DUE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN CUIABÁ, MATO GROSSO, BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Human Settlements; Eco-neighborhood; Social Interest Housing.*

ABSTRACT:

New alternatives to urban planning are fundamental due to the sharp growth in the cities and the need to supply housing demand with adequate and sustainable infrastructure. Seeking to preserve the environment and meet social concerns, it is necessary to use new strategies that help public agencies in urban production. The application of public policies that effectively provide a differential in the urban structure and that strengthen their relationship to the environment is essential to improve the quality of life for the population in the cities. The implementation of human settlements with the premise of using sustainable alternatives that are not segregationist and contribute to the improvement of cities and consequently to the lives of their inhabitants at the same time. The general objective of this research is to establish a conceptual debate on sustainable development of cities as opposed to human settlements, by addressing themes related to urban formation, socio-spatial segregation, sustainability, green infrastructure, and social housing. As a specific objective, it proposes a model with urban parameters based on the concepts of eco-neighborhoods and principles of sustainable alternatives and green infrastructure, for the future of human settlements focused on social interest housing. The relevance of this research is in the objective possibility of reducing the socio-spatial segregation in contemporary cities, particularly useful to proposals for new settlements in the city of Cuiabá/MT. This study will be carried out by bibliographic research, documentary, and data survey related to the theme. High-end private residential condominiums will be mapped, as well as human settlements focused on social interest housing, selected by cartographic analysis of Google Maps records and also by using the Quantum GIS Software for viewing, editing, and geo-referenced data analysis, in order to enable the elaboration of thematic maps. As a result, it is expected to contribute to the improvement of municipal public policies in the implementation of less segregated human settlements and focused on the premises of sustainability.

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THE CARRAPICHO COMMUNITY: OCCUPATION CASE STUDY IN PERMANENT PRESERVATION AREAS IN THE CITY OF VÁRZEA GRANDE-MT.

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Keywords: *Urban requalification; Social and Environmental Vulnerability; Occupation of permanent preservation areas.*

ABSTRACT:

This research proposes to study the occupations in areas of permanent preservation in the city of Várzea Grande - MT, which has as object of study the community of Carrapicho, extending the analysis to the adjacent areas of Cristo Rei and Parque do Lago neighborhoods. We defined the Carrapicho community as our main object of study due to its location and precarious settlement. This community is located in the Environmental Conservation and Preservation Zone - 2 (ZCP-2), it is a precarious settlement with an absence of basic urban infrastructure and environmental risks of erosion and flooding of the river banks. These are the conditions that characterize the community in a situation of environmental and social vulnerability. The importance of the study is justified by the fact that this area has imminent risks to its residents and aims to analyze and propose alternatives for their occupation. Our general objective is to understand the most appropriate ways to intervene in areas of permanent preservation that share the same urban conditions and problems. Our specific objective is to understand the environmental, social and governmental conditions, and the causes that led to the consolidation of the Carrapicho community in order to verify whether this case study can serve as an analysis parameter for future studies compared to other APP's urban occupational areas in the cities of Várzea Grande and Cuiabá-MT. The method used at the beginning of the research will be monographic to understand the causes that led to the consolidation of the community in the area, by making the documentary survey that includes maps and municipal legislation of the last fifty years. Then we will move on to the experimental method and the observational method, in order to carry out the diagnosis of the area and observe the interrelationship of the city with its water bodies, as well as, through interviews, how its inhabitants appropriate and resignify these areas. The expected results are to understand the specificities of the phenomenon of the consolidation of the Carrapicho community, to propose alternatives for occupying the area that mitigates environmental and social damage, or to verify the need for its removal, and finally to examine whether the case study can serve as a paradigm of analysis for the other areas of APP's occupation in the region.

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THE RETURN OF THE HARMONIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND ITS RIPARIAN ZONES

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Keywords: *Urban Environmental Protection Area; River Edges; Public spaces.*

ABSTRACT:

All over the world, a large part of the watercourses that are located in urban areas, suffered, or still suffer from the process of continuous degradation, becoming a target of forgetfulness and rejection. As a result of these actions, these areas have been constantly exposed to floods, a lack of water sources for public supply, in addition to suffering from the disqualification of the river landscape. These dichotomous relationships weigh on these areas, and still little addressed, from socio-environmental dynamics. The realization of this research originated through the qualitative method through the bibliographic survey (articles, books, dissertations, and theses) on concepts and themes necessary for the comprehension and development of the thematic approached. Therefore, we seek to propose an analysis of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP's) bordered by urban river bodies of water, as a resource for the configuration of public spaces aimed at the recovery and enhancement of the environment through an integrated approach of functions urbanistic and biophysical, structuring them in spaces that for a long time were forgotten by public management, in areas qualified for leisure, social interaction, integration with nature and maintenance of regional fauna and flora. As well as carrying out an intervention along a stretch of the Cuiabá River to promote the rescue of the local urban relationship and the feeling of belonging on the part of the population. Although the function of these areas is limited to "untouchability" - according to the Brazilian Forest Code (Law nº 12.651 / 2012) - from the beginning of the 21st century, Urban Environmental Protection Areas (APP's) have been consolidating themselves as an important ally to the planning and management process of cities concerning riverfront projects, which have contributed satisfactorily to the resumption of the attractive capacity of rivers that were once taken due to the disordered urban expansion. Covering a series of urban and landscape actions developed by a multidisciplinary team, the incorporation of this type of project in the urban context has brought numerous environmental, cultural, economic, and mainly social benefits to the cities contemplated by this natural resource.

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PUBLIC SPACE FOR EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP: NEW SCENARIOS FOR THE APPROPRIATION AND SOCIALIZATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CONTEMPORARY CITY

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Keywords: *Public Space; School; Appropriation.*

ABSTRACT:

The research seeks to understand the role of the school, as a public space, in the context of the contemporary city. A case study will be carried out in Cuiabá, a city characterized by a lack of quality public spaces in the most populous neighborhoods and with the lowest purchasing power. Issues such as the meaning of public space, and its role in appropriation, socialization, and in the formation of the place, are the central scope that, combined with the spatial distribution of municipal educational buildings, can engender new public policies in facing the systemic situation of the urban peripheries, where the state does not support the distribution of public spaces that fulfill their role as “the place of communicational action, the domain of democracy and the free and public use of reason” (HABERMAS, 1984).

The objective of this work is to study the school as one of the categories of public space, from the case of Cuiabá, in its assumptions, methods, and results, investigating the possibility of its exemplarity being replicable in analogous contexts, by comparing local specificities and the effectiveness of solutions for the strategic implementation of educational units in each neighborhood.

Such research process will take place through the theoretical investigation of the main determinants of urban stratification, in the situation of the peripheries in the contemporary Brazilian context; Bibliographic review on the right to the city, and the notion of place as a public space for appropriation and socialization; Historical documentary analysis of the municipal school building inventory, as a spatial distribution in the city of Cuiabá; Analysis of how public policies for the location and implementation of new municipal educational units occur today; and finally, field studies aimed at perceiving examples of educational units that, in addition to their primary functions, have played an expanded role as a space for appropriation and socialization for the local community in the context analyzed.

It is expected to contribute to the systematization of public education policies that go beyond their educational role, by acting together as inducers of appropriation, socialization, and resulting political praxis in the community, in order to reverberate the urban planning policies for similar situations in other Brazilian cities.

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SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE: THE FUNCTIONALIZATION OF BOTANICAL GARDENS IN CONTEMPORARY CITIES WITH A DESIGN PERSPECTIVE

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Keywords: *Sustainable Architecture; Sustainability; Contemporary City; Botanical Garden; Biomes; Environmental education.*

ABSTRACT:

This research project is based on the premise that urban spaces designed as elements of the landscape, and guided by principles of sustainability, have an importance for the historical and environmental context in the country. The main objective of the research is to elaborate on urban planning parameters that can subsidize a landscape and architectural project for a botanical garden based on the principles of sustainability for a contemporary city. The research also aims to explore sustainable architecture, based on landscape models, to understand the importance for society of introducing this architecture in public spaces. It is intended to build these parameters from the analysis of reference landscape projects, with emphasis on botanical gardens, from antiquity to contemporary ones. In the analysis of these projects, a comparative method will be adopted for three botanical gardens in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, and Curitiba.

It will also be used the method of a photographic survey for the investigation of biomes existing in Mato Grosso: the Pantanal, the Cerrado, and the Amazon specifying in a detailed technical sheet their different species. It seeks to analyze the interconnections between sustainable architecture and urban landscape in which the green public urban areas make it possible in the context of the city until the present time, on the basis that they are fundamental for the qualification of contemporary urbanization. It is intended to carry out a wide bibliographic investigation on the theories involving uses, models, and functions of public green areas in contemporary cities. As a secondary objective, we intend to investigate the best design strategies that can contribute to environmental education that seeks to raise awareness of the importance of landscape elements in people's lives. As a justification for the development of this research, we consider that the development of the urban parameters sought encompasses several advantages, such as the possibility of perpetuating the diversity of REGIONAL vegetation, carrying out an investigation, and environmental instruction as custody.

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FROM VILA MARIA DO PARAGUAY TO CÁCERES: A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBAN LAYOUT

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Keywords: *Urban Morphology; urban design; city.*

ABSTRACT:

The urban formation of Vila Maria de São Luiz de Cáceres, the current city of Cáceres-MT, begins right after the Treaty of Madrid in 1750. To be a great antemural before Spanish neighbors. Vila Maria do Paraguai was founded on October 6, 1778, and was just a parish, consisting only of a town centered around the little church of São Luiz de França. Its creation would help communication between Vila-Capital and Vila Real.

The research seeks to understand the urban morphology of Cáceres, to understand the aspects and elements that make up the city, which altered the initial Portuguese urban design, the possible behavioral changes in its uses justifying the changes that occurred in the urban design. As a result, it is expected, the understanding of the uses of public spaces and the understanding of the sense of belonging by its citizens, and how this sense is constructed; as well as, the spatial organization and its sectorization.

Three main elements existed in the formation of Cáceres: the church, the square, and the Paraguay river; thus, these elements will be the basis for understanding urban design, the layout and guidelines have taken over time, and which historical and cultural factors were preponderant to outline the current urban design of the city. This study has as its starting point the Code of Municipal Postures of 1888, reaching the present day.

This work may contribute for the studies related to the cities of the interior of Mato Grosso to advance in the investigation on the specific theme of urban morphology and the development of the territory of Mato Grosso over time, allowing also a reflection on the historical formation of the urban and the regional urban network of Mato Grosso.

To this end, the methodology employed is based on bibliographic, iconographic, and case study techniques, analyzing the formation process of the city of Cáceres, with description, understanding, and interpretation of facts and historical-social phenomena, in a qualitative approach. It is also based on historiographical research. As for the materials obtained through bibliographic and documentary research, as basic texts to understand history and maps, these will be analyzed through a cartographic study that explains their current morphology.

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RACIAL AND SOCIAL QUOTAS, ADVANCES AND CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Keywords: *Higher education; Public policy; Affirmative Actions.*

ABSTRACT:

The last two decades have been marked by major transformations in higher education in Brazil, especially when we refer to public policies, more specifically the affirmative actions implemented in the early 2000s, which are indispensable for facing social and racial inequalities in the country. The objective of the ongoing master's research entitled "Social and Racial Quotas, Advances and Challenges in Higher Education" is to analyze the implications of the Social and Racial Quotas policies in nonprofit Brazilian Higher Education from 2012 to 2020. The project is developed in the line of research Public Policies in Education, of the Postgraduate Program in Education of PUC Campinas, in the context of the research group Education, Poverty, and Inclusion Policies (CNPq/PUC Campinas). After reviewing the literature carried out at the Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations to learn about the results of research done on the topic, there was a need for studies to explore the subject. Thus, the research problem was constructed through the question: Are social and racial quotas in higher education, important to face inequalities in higher education? The hypothesis is that the effectiveness of Social and Racial Quotas in Higher Education has been showing significant gains for blacks and browns, however, there is still a long way to be achieved through public policies on the subject. In addition to seeking to understand public policies aimed at the black and brown population, it also seeks to analyze the advances and challenges of Affirmative Actions for equity between races in higher education, as well as analyzing, categorizing and systematizing the results captured from participants from the application of semi-structured interviews together. In addition to bibliographic and documentary research, this work will feature an interview with fifteen students who benefited by PROUNI quotas at a private non-profit university in the interior of Sao Paulo. This study constitutes an effort to enrich the studies developed by the research group Public Policies in Education, of the Graduate Program in Education at PUC-Campinas, in the context of the research group Education, Poverty, and Inclusion Policies.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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ENADE'S ADHERENCE TO THE NATIONAL PEDAGOGY COURSE DIRECTIVES

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Keywords: *Enade; Campinas; Pedagogy.*

ABSTRACT:

The National Student Performance Exam (Enade) is an integrant part of the higher education evaluation process, specifically regarding the analysis of results achieved by undergraduate students upon their graduation, is the object of this undergoing masters research titled "Enade's Adherence to the National Pedagogy Course Directives." The project is developed under the research line of Educational Public Policies of the PUC Campinas's Post Graduation Program in Education within the context of the research group on Education Policies and Foundations (CNPq/PUC-Campinas). After reviewing the literature found in the Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations to learn about previous researches made on the topic, we have noted the absence of empirical investigations that explore the conceptions of Pedagogy course coordinators within the city of Campinas, Sao Paulo. Therefore, the research subject matter was built upon the question: Is there any efficacy in the Enade concerning the Curricular Directives of Pedagogy courses from the perspective of the course coordinators? The hypothesis is that the Enade efficacy concerning Curricular Directives of Pedagogy courses is compromised since as said coordinators were not included and do not take part in the creation of public policies in this field. Also, to seeking to learn what the Pedagogy course coordinators in the city of Campinas think about the Enade, we further seek to analyze the curricular directives of the Pedagogy courses, investigate the educational policies related to the Enade, analyze, categorize, and systematize the results obtained from the research participants who answered to a semi-structured interview. Besides to the bibliographic and documental research, the empiric research will also contemplate the focal group. The participants hereto will be the undergraduate Pedagogy course coordinators of the city of Campinas, Sao Paulo, and we hope to receive information from eight participants. This research innovates to other studies found in the literature review with regards to the empirical research. This study's contribution refers to the need of involving education administrators in the creation of educational policies, especially concerning the qualification of new teachers.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I would like to thank Professor Paulo Pozzebon, the PUC Campinas Undergraduate Dean, and my advisor, Professor Samuel Mendonça.

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THROUGH THE PATHS OF LEARNING: DELEUZIAN SIGNS AND RESONANT SPACES-SCHOOLS

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Keywords: *Learning; Concepts; Philosophy of education.*

ABSTRACT:

The present research proposal aims to investigate the possibility of learning by difference - based on the philosophy of Gilles Deleuze - that makes possible the rupture of alienation in modern societies, by through Deleuzian signs and resonance spaces. For Hartmut Rosa, modern societies would be based on three pillars, namely: acceleration, growth, and innovation, where through movement they would keep their structures and bases stable. At the core of these communities, there is the relentless pursuit of growth, leading their social members to exhaustion due to the growing demand for innovation, which generates alienation, which is nothing more than the separation between subject and world. The solution proposed by Hartmut Rosa would be to foster sensitivity to resonance spaces. Thus, it is asked how learning guided by the philosophical principles of Gilles Deleuze could give rise to spaces of resonance and, therefore, the break with the alienation of modern societies, what would be the response of learning animated by the Deleuzian bias for stabilization dynamic identified by Hartmut Rosa. The research objective that is developed in the line of Public Policies in Education research, of the Graduate Program in Education of PUC-Campinas, in the context of Politics and Fundamentals of Education (CNPq/PUC-Campinas) research group, consists in understanding the structuring of modern societies from the perspective of Hartmut Rosa investigating the rupture with alienation through signs; besides to reflecting on the possibility of teaching that focuses on difference and the formation of concepts, analyzing a possible Deleuze-teacher. We will read carefully the main works of Gilles Deleuze regarding the philosophy developed by him and, above all, the contribution of the philosopher to education. Similarly, Hartmut Rosa's main ideas will be read and crossed with Deleuze's philosophy of difference, analyzing the points of intersection between them. It is expected, at the end of the research, to contribute to the educational field by providing new perspectives for the area.

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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CONTINUING TRAINING: MEANINGS FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: *Continuing Education; Professional Development.*

ABSTRACT:

This is a research to be developed within the scope of the Master in Education at PUC-Campinas / Sao Paulo, to analyze and reflect the professional development of teachers in the context of continuing education. To this end, we will critically analyze the policy of continuing teacher education, departing from the national legislation the policy implemented in the State of Mato Grosso, with the creation of the Education Professional Training and Updating Centers - Cefapros. Our research problem lies in the question: What are the meanings that elementary school teachers attribute to their professional development in relation to continuing education actions? We have as main objective to critically analyze the policy of continuing education of the Secretary of Education of the State of Mato Grosso in relation to the training actions developed by Cefapro/PLA, for professional development. And as specific objectives we have established: Analyze and reflect the policy of continuing education in the State of Mato Grosso and its contributions to the professionalization of teachers; discuss the meanings that teachers attribute to training actions, for professional development; Analyze and understand the meanings that teachers attribute to the training practices carried out by Cefapro/PLA, for their professional development. The empirical information necessary for the development of the research will consist of semi-structured interviews to be carried out with twelve teachers of fundamental education from four schools that make up the Pontes and Lacerda/MT complex, three from the city and one from the countryside. The choice criterion is the schools' geographical position, intending to cover the pole. The empirical material will be analyzed based on the historical-critical pedagogy and the historical-cultural theory of human development. The relevance of this study is to contribute to the policy of continuous training, with a view to the professional development of the teacher.

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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QUALITY OF EDUCATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL MANAGEMENT: A SCIENTIFIC BALANCE

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Keywords: *Public Evaluation Polices; Education Quality; Elementary School.*

ABSTRACT:

The quality of teaching in public schools in Brazil is still a concern, even in these decades of the 21st century. Some schools in Campinas (SP), have been building a participatory management system, which contributes to the quality of the elementary education. The management, from a democratic perspective, favor teaching and learning processes, based on dialogue and participation promoted within the school. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the actions triggered by administrators from all the public schools of Campinas to improve the quality of the firsts years of elementary school. It is a qualitative research, whose production of empirical material considers techniques that can benefit public school managers and teachers in Campinas. This study was based on ideas of Bernadetti Gatti, Luís Carlos de Freitas and Vitor Henrique Paro. For this poster, it was decided to present the literature review by researching on the Scientific Electronic Library Online directory (SCiELO) and the Brazilian Digital Library of Thesis and Dissertations (BDTD). The following descriptors were used: School management; Elementary education and teaching quality, expanding the results to cover the largest possible number of studies, prioritizing the title, the abstract and the keywords. The results found, considering the descriptors, showed considerable numbers of articles, thesis and dissertations, and in the end were selected thirty six articles, eight dissertations and four thesis related to the theme. By reading the abstracts, the uniqueness of this study was found to show that there are no studies related to the articulation of democratic school management and the quality of teaching in the firsts years of elementary public schools in Campinas. It is intended that this study is going to trigger the managers and teachers who work in these schools, based on overcoming the social challenges that distance the society that we aim to build; as well as expanding the field of 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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FRACTION AND / OR DIVIDE IN THE EARLY YEARS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE INTERPRETATION CARRIED OUT BY CHILDREN

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Keywords: *Mathematics Education in the early years of elementary school; Mathematical Language; Division/Fraction.*

ABSTRACT:

The research we intend to develop, entitled "Fraction and/or divide in the early years of elementary school: an investigation into the interpretation carried out by children" aims to analyze, in a class of the 4th year of the initial years of elementary school, the introduction of teaching fractions to investigate how mathematical language is interpreted by children so that the content can be understood, i.e., how children understand the concept of fraction linked to division. The researcher is a teacher of the class involved in the process, which constitutes research on her practice. The class that will participate in the research has 29 students and the school is in a peripheral neighborhood of the city of Campinas. We will observe the strategies, inferences, interpretations, facilities / difficulties in the course of this learning, both in the actions of the children and the teacher-researcher. A bibliographic review on the topic will be presented and then a survey of activities proposed by selected authors. The development of four proposals of selected activities lasting two class hours each, will be recorded by video during classes with the children and notes in a field notebook through narratives of the teacher-researcher. Besides, we also propose the analysis of the students records, looking for evidence of their reasoning and the relationships established. From the data obtained in the investigation of these materials and with the theoretical contributions in mind, we will make the necessary analyzes, considering the records and narratives as instruments used in qualitative research. With this research we hope to contribute to the understanding of the possible paths for the development of children's understanding of rational numbers and their fractional and decimal representation in their introductory phase.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SAO PAULO CURRICULAR TRANSITION: PROPOSALS AND OBJECTIVES OF FULL-TIME EDUCATION

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Keywords: *Curriculum; Sao Paulo; transition.*

ABSTRACT:

This research Sao Paulo Curricular Transition: Proposals and Objectives of Full-Time Education, and is developed within the research line on Education Public Policies of the Graduate Program in Education of PUC Campinas. We aim at finding out what educators and pedagogy supervisors think about the São Paulo public education network, specifically the High School network, under the 2019-2020 curriculum transition operated by the state government. In this context, we begun with qualitative and quantitative research intending to define the curricular transition analyzed the relationship between the curriculum, the BNCC, and the full-time education system, and also built arguments based on the participants' speech through a documental analysis, open interviews and closed questionnaires. For this research, state schools were selected according to the Saresp 2019 grade in the city of Artur Nogueira. Thus, twenty teachers will be selected for the closed questionnaire according to the pre-established categories and criteria, and for the open interviews, there will be four teachers and one Pedagogy coordinator from each teaching institution. Regarding the data analysis, we will use a qualitative and descriptive approach, without neglecting the quantitative probabilistic sampling and document analysis, with the purpose of, jointly with speech analysis, describing and analyzing the narrative of speech building provided by educators and pedagogy coordinators of a city in the countryside of Sao Paulo city regarding the Sao Paulo State curricular transition of 2019-2020. The project intends to understand the relationship between full-time education and the Sao Paulo teaching structure and to outline the objective of this new curriculum, and consequently the current state government. Thus, the social and academic relevance of the investigation is placed within the necessary debate regarding educational public policies and the construction of a curriculum that changes radically.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I would like to thank Education Post-graduate Program of PUC Campinas, and my advisor, Professor Samuel Mendonça

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THE IMPLICATIONS OF LARGE SCALE EVALUATIONS IN TEACHING PERNAMBUCO'S FULL-TIME SCHOOL: A SCIENTIFIC ANALISYS

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Keywords: *Public evaluation policies; Quality; School managers.*

ABSTRACT:

The Policy of Educational Evaluation on a Large Scale of Basic Education has been taking place in Brazil since the 90s, and it has been intensifying in this 21st century. The large-scale evaluation in the country has been adopted as a governmental policy in almost all states of the Federation with a political background. In this scenario, results-based management has stood out in the face of public evaluation policies. In Pernambuco state, there are actions from public and school managers focused on improving school performance, which has been the central axis of projects and programs aimed especially at high school in that state. In this context, this study aims to investigate the actions that have been taken by school managers and teachers in favor of the quality of full-time education in high schools in Pernambuco. This is qualitative research, using empirical material production techniques that will give a voice to school managers and high school teachers in a state public school to be defined. The main authors that guide this study are Acácia Kuenzer and Luiz Carlos de Freitas. For this sample, it was chosen to present the literature review, which searches were made in the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO), in the Periodical Portal of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) and the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD). To carry out the searches, a large scale evaluation was used, full-time high school, in Pernambuco, as descriptors, in different combinations, preserving its specificities of the mentioned bases. In the searching process, priority was given to the title, abstract, and keywords. The results, considering the cited bases, point to the existence of 70 articles, three theses, 10 dissertations. As a result of the reading of the abstracts, 12 were selected, being two articles, three theses, and seven dissertations, studies related to the theme in question. Therefore, it is evident the relevance of expanding research on public policy evaluation and the quality of the comprehensive full-time high school in the Pernambuco state has the potential to contribute to the reflection and educational practices of school managers and teachers, as well as contribute to the field of educational evaluation.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, LITERACY PRACTICES AND THE SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF WRITTEN LANGUAGE

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Keywords: *Written language development; Early childhood education; Bilingual school.*

ABSTRACT:

The development of written language is the result of a complex and non-linear process, which depends on quality experiences with the written and information offered by the people and the environment, considering the discursive dynamic. This study aims to identify the knowledge related to the written language, constructed by children between 4 and 5 years old from a bilingual context of literacy practices that involves music, literature, and children's games, in early childhood education. To achieve the intended purpose, an intervention-research will be carried out exploring the literacy practices mentioned before that involves the children's symbolic cultural universe in English and Portuguese language. Research participants will be children from age 4 to 5 years old, from a private bilingual school that is in a country city located in the state of São Paulo. The production of empirical data will be done through video recordings that will help to capture the students' actions, reactions, and speeches over the course of the interventions. In addition, during specific moments at students' activities, it will be proposed the production of drawings and written materials, which will contribute as an important source of documentation for this research. This practice aims to observe and identify children's evidence related to the process of development in written language. The analytical process will be anchored by the theoretical-methodological approach, which offers procedures to organize and interpret the empirical material collected, which aims to seize evidence related to the meanings that the participants attribute to the experiences lived and the elaborations produced by the written language, considering the context they are inserted. It is expected that this research produces the knowledge that will contribute to the understanding and discussion related to the influences of bilingual child literacy practices in a bilingual school related to the development of written language in the mother tongue.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: To the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas

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THE CULTURE OF PEACE PROGRAMME: A STUDY ON THE PROMOTION OF SELF-REGULATION OF YOUNG APPRENTICES

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Keywords: *self-regulation; culture of peace; young apprentices.*

ABSTRACT:

This research project is based on social cognitive theory and studies on peace culture. Students who self-regulate their learning are those who take personal responsibility for controlling and directing - in metacognitive, motivational, and behavioral terms - their learning processes. It is understood that to have attitudes foreseen by UNESCO in the search for peace, such as practicing active nonviolence, rejecting violence in all its forms, the young must learn to self-regulate. The general objective of the research is to investigate whether and how the promotion of self-regulation of young apprentices occurs throughout the course through the Culture of Peace Program. There will be 45 students from three classes of the Professional Learning in Trade in Goods, Services, and Tourism course of the professional educational institution Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Comercial de Sao Paulo (SENAC). To achieve the planned objectives, descriptive research of qualitative empirical analysis and the use of two instruments was established as a methodology: questionnaires and narratives. Participants will answer three questionnaires - Study Process Inventory - IPE; Learning Self-regulation Processes Inventory; Self-efficacy Questionnaire, at the beginning of curricular unit one, after the completion of curricular unit two and, at the end of the course unit four. Participants will be asked to give a narrative about the school's trajectory and the learning gained from participating in the Culture of Peace Programme. The data will be analyzed from the categorical content analysis. It is expected with the development of the research to detect the gradual promotion of self-regulation through practices adopted in the program, as well as to arouse the interest of researchers to advance in studies on self-regulation through the culture of peace, in the area of education.

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NEW TECHNOLOGIES OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS: TEACHING PRACTICES MEDIATED BY (NTICS)

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Keywords: *New technologies; Education; Mediation.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to identify how teachers use new technologies of information and communication (NTICs) in their educational practices, what is the perception that teachers have in relation to their performance mediated by NTICs and what are the observable results in student learning. It also seeks to understand how teachers are elaborating or re-elaborating their educational practices in a pandemic scenario (COVID-19) and social distancing, verifying the possible impacts caused by the use of NTICs in educational practice and, consequently, in students learning.

To develop the research, we will seek empirical information, the instruments selected were a questionnaire and semi-structured interview; the methodology for analyzing empirical material will be content analysis.

The research will be carried out in four institutions that offer the high school in the city of Campinas, and the research subjects are high school teachers. First, the questionnaires will be applied to all professors of the institutions and, later, based on the analysis of the questionnaires, interviews will be conducted with selected professors from the participating institutions, in order to guarantee the representativeness of the researched population.

It is expected, at the end of the research, to understand how teachers use the NTICs in their educational practice and what results they can perceive in the students' learning, in order to contribute to a better understanding of educational practices mediated by NTICs, their benefits, and limitations.

Therefore, it is understood that the relevance of this research is to promote the incorporation of NTICs in the teaching and learning process in a meaningful and transformative way, contributing scientific knowledge capable of advancing the understanding of teaching practices mediated by NTICs and resonate this knowledge for the educational area.

BULLYING IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT FROM THE JURISPRUDENCE PERSPECTIVE OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF SAO PAULO STATE IN 2018 AND 2019

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Keywords: *Bullying; Education; Jurisprudence.*

ABSTRACT:

The research, in progress, studies bullying (Law No. 13,185/2015), systematic bullying in schools, through documents, 2nd-degree jurisprudence from the Sao Paulo Court of Justice in 2018 and 2019. Bullying is physical or psychological violence, intentional and repetitive, and it aims to intimidate or attack the victim in an unbalanced relationship of power, causing physical or psychological problems to the victim that has occurred in the school environment. Thus, science is summoned to help overcome this phenomenon and, in this study, we chose legal science to better study this violence. We started from the question: "How have the judges of the Court of Justice of the State of Sao Paulo (TJ-SP) been analyzing the most current occurrences (the year 2018 and 2019) of bullying at school?" The objectives are: to study, through the literature, how aggressive behaviors have been occurring, especially bullying; map the concepts and studies of bullying in Education journals; study, in the light of the resources of the TJ-SP, the theoretical considerations about school bullying; and public policies that contribute to minimizing the incidence of bullying. The method will be the description of resources of the 2nd degree of jurisdiction, therefore, documentary and bibliographic. This work is exempt from going through the Ethics Committee, because it deals with public documents, open to the public, and does not interfere with any human structure. The study aims to verify the repercussions of bullying cases in the Judiciary and how bullying has been treated in the TJ-SP. The research is relevant, due to its originality, since the school, as a social institution, must be attentive to these occurrences that cause discomfort in the internal and external community, which are reflected in Education.

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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EDUCATION CONCEPTS OF CAMPINAS SP'S HOUSE FOUNDATIONS' PROTAGONISTS

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Keywords: *House Foundation; Educational Policies; Social Educational Measures.*

ABSTRACT:

The Education of young people who have their liberty legally restricted is the object of this study. We analyze the educational policies intended for teenagers who are under social educational internment measures in the Campinas/Sao Paulo House Foundation [Juvenile Institution]. The problem: are the educational measures implemented by public policies sufficient to emancipate and affirm the liberty of young offenders? We hypothesize that there is no educational room to make possible the conception of education within the House Foundation due to the incompatibility between the principles of freedom and emancipation and an imprisonment regime. Between 2015 and 2019 the House Foundation held 902 teenagers, of which 538 attended the primary school (cycles I and II) while serving their internment time, and 238 served more than once. As a result, further arises the matter of school evasion and drug abuse, magnified by economic, social, and cultural problems, which are the most influential elements of a continued path within the criminal world. The objects of this research are: (i) to conceptualize the education applicable to the House Foundation that prioritizes freedom and emancipation; (ii) to analyze the legislation and public policies related to education within the House Foundation; (iii) to analyze the concepts of education from the viewpoint of the research participants (young offenders, teachers, and administrators) about the education policy applied since 2010. The method contemplates bibliographic research that took place through literature review and qualitative research. AA Semi-structured research will be applied to: (i) teenage offenders interned in the Campinas House Foundation Units (article 2 of the ECA defines as teenagers the persons ranging from twelve to eighteen years old); (ii) teachers working on these interned teenagers' schooling; and (iii) House Foundation administrators (social educational agents and directors). The research points to the absence of precedents regarding this study, as no empirical study was found reporting the opinion of the House Foundation involved parties about the adopted educational system. Furthermore, the contribution of this investigation is to build an educational concept that establishes the freedom and emancipation of young offenders as a foundation.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

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THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE USES OF RANKINGS, INDEXES AND CLASSIFICATION TABLES IN THE GOVERNANCE OF BRAZILIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES

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Keywords: *Rankings; Governance; Brazilian federal universities.*

ABSTRACT:

Federal public universities have outstanding prestige with Brazilian society, largely due to the recognized quality of the courses they offer. The results of certain academic rankings, public and private, have been further enhancing this prestige, as the federal universities always occupy prominent positions in the main Brazilian academic rankings. Given this, interesting questions arise: Are federal universities developing actions that aim at prominent positions in the rankings? In the institutional documents of these institutions, such as in the Institutional Development Plans (Planos de Desenvolvimento Institucional – in Portuguese), usually built by the academic community, are projects focused on outstanding results in rankings being contemplated? What would be the implications of the uses of ranking results on the governance dynamics of Brazilian federal universities? It is intended to defend the hypothesis that, in the search for the conquest or maintenance of the prestige enjoyed by Brazilian federal universities, the academic rankings started to compose institutional documents and, consequently, influence the university governance of these institutions. The main objective of the project is to study the implications of academic rankings on the governance of Brazilian federal universities. Resulting from it, it's intended: i) to research the trends in Brazilian literature on the implications of academic rankings on university governance; ii) map and analyze the uses of ranking results in the construction of institutional documents from Brazilian federal universities; iii) analyze aspects inherent to quality of federal universities, from the perspective of the results of rankings, indexes, and classification tables. Methodologically, it will be a multi-method study, with qualitative research, of bibliographic and documentary nature, in scientific articles, theses, and dissertations, the website of federal universities and institutional documents, associated with quantitative research, with analysis of results of academic rankings promoted by the government and by the private sector. It's hoped that the research results will help in understanding how the governance dynamics of Brazilian federal universities have been influenced by the dissemination of academic rankings.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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APPLYING TEACHING AND ACTIVE METHODOLOGIES TO HIGHER EDUCATION: THE CHALLENGES AND POWERS FROM TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES

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Keywords: *teaching methodology; active methodology; pedagogical practices.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims at analyzing the application of teaching methodologies (in lectures, as they are more commonly used, but less frequently researched) and active methodologies (inverted classrooms and PBL, as they are broadly mentioned and valued as current teaching forms) and verifying the challenges and the powers experienced by teachers and students in the Information Systems graduation course of a private Higher Education Institution located in the countryside of São Paulo. We justify the relevance of the research based on the bibliographical survey conducted in the following databases: (i) CAPES (Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - in Portuguese: Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior); and (ii) SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online). Based on the results, it was possible to identify that researchers have been interested in the active methodologies; however, a targeted look at the university is missing in terms of applying methodologies and work forms in a way that teachers and students are able to enrich their teaching-learning relationship. The investigation was carried out as intervention research. The empirical material was produced through 4 procedures: (i) semi-structured interview with students; (ii) production of narratives by the students; (iii) observation of the students in the periods of Sept 2019-Dec 2019 and Feb 2020-Jun 2020; and (iv) production of narratives by the teachers. For (i), the interview had a semi-structured script and the audio was recorded; (ii) the narratives were written by the students after each methodology was applied; (iii) the observation was carried out during the above-mentioned period; (iv) the narratives were written by the teachers after each methodology was applied. Early analysis shows that there is no unanimity among students about how they assess the application of each methodology, and the arguments used to assess each of them positively or negatively are not dense enough nor related enough to the relevant matters of the content.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE IMPERTINENCE OF LARGE-SCALE ASSESSMENT AND RANKING OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS FROM EM

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Keywords: *accounting sciences; SINAES; ENADE; Sufficiency Exam.*

ABSTRACT:

The research "The Impertinence of Large-Scale Assessment and Ranking of Higher Education Institutions from ENADE" aims to investigate with part of the students graduating from the Accounting Sciences Course at PUC-CAMPINAS, from 2012 to 2018, those who completed the National Student Performance Exam - ENADE, mandatory curricular component to obtain the Diploma, and the CFC - Examination of Sufficiency of the Federal Accounting Council, to obtain the professional registration for the full exercise of the profession. By methodology, it will be field research with alumni. There are different motivations for the two assessments. For ENADE, registration is mandatory so that the student can glue the degree. For the CFC, the student who is in the fourth year of his graduation, a condition similar to ENADE, will be able to take the sufficiency exam and will have his registration enabled, as long as he reaches a minimum of 50% of correct answers. As for ENADE, it is enough to be registered, fill out the questionnaire and appear for the test, even without solving any question, it will already comply with the imposition of the public power. Understanding the action, the way of acting of the PUC-Campinas student, in the two external evaluations, is the main proposal of this work, in addition to looking for indications, from the interviews, that indicate the relevance (or not), indicated by the graduates, for the application of the exams. I emphasize that SINAES, in its legal part, brings the possibility of ranking Higher Education Institutions - IES - since students' grades are used in ENADE. For the academic, this result is not relevant, since it is not recorded in his academic record, having only access to the result. Even though I was critical of the IES ranking through the student's performance with the ENADE score, I intend to analyze the student's performance in both exams to confirm or refute the thesis that the ranking, on these bases, is wrong.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

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FIES IN THE PROCESS OF ENHANCEMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ACCESS TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION FROM 2010 TO 2018.

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Keywords: *Higher Education; Tuition Fees; FIES.*

ABSTRACT:

In the last 20 years, a strong process of expansion of superior education started in Brazil, with the adoption of several public politics - from the year 2000 on - aiming at diversifying and enhancing superior education, such as PROUNI and FIES, which boomed between 2012 and 2014, facilitating the enrollment of over 1.5 million students. After 2015, the contingency plan of the federal government caused a gradual reduction of the budget allocation of FIES, provoking a continuous shrinking of the program. At the same time, due to a gap left by FIES, as a quick answer from the market, private institutions increased the offer of their funds for the cost of the monthly fees and also increased the vacancies in the graduation courses online at a lower cost. The objective of this study is carried out in this educational environment, questioning if the shrinking of FIES led to a migration of the students not serviced to the commercial proposals of financing offered by the institutions themselves for online courses. For theoretical coverage, the first methodological basis will be bibliographic research. The hypotheses presented, however, will be collected from quantitative data that have as a reference the Superior Education Census. It is not our intention to conduct a pure and simple analysis of the quantitative data to investigate the hypothesis presented since it is not possible to state the existence of a direct correlation of cause and effect between the reduction of the offer of public financing and the increase of the private financing sources and the expansion of online education. So, this study will require a qualitative investigation, which will involve the adherence to the multi-method methodological procedure, with the triangulation techniques.

Check out if, starting in 2015, with the reduction of state public sources of student financing, the maintenance of the expansion process of superior education was enabled by the commercial strategies adopted then by the private institutions and by the offer of online courses.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF ADDING COMMON ANTIANDROGEN THERAPY VERSUS NO ADDING TO THE NEW ANTIANDROGEN THERAPY (SECOND LINE) IN PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC CASTRATION RESISTANT PROSTATE CANCER (CRPC) IN TERMS OF OVERALL SURVIVAL, AND PROGRESS

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Keywords: prostate cancer, antiandrogen therapy, metastatic castration resistance

ABSTRACT:

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in American men. The American Cancer Society estimates for 2020 about 191,930 new cases of prostate cancer. (1)

Progression of prostate cancer leads to metastasis and most patients respond to androgen deprivation therapy (ADT). Men with advanced disease eventually stop responding to traditional ADT and are categorized as castration-resistant. (5)

The European Association of Urology (EAU) guideline clearly states that when CRPC develops, ADT should be continued indefinitely; this applies to metastatic CRPC and non-metastatic CRPC (3)

The development of novel hormonal agents demonstrating efficacy in the metastatic CRPC setting dramatically changed the paradigm of CRPC treatment.

Second generation hormonal agents, like apalutamide, enzalutamide, and abiraterone, exist to treat mCRPC and with these newer options, many questions about optimizing treatment remain unanswered. One recommendation that may potentially be overlooked by practitioners is that ADT should be maintained when CRPC is treated with any of the newer agents is initiated. (3)

We will perform this review according to the recommendations of the Cochrane Collaboration (9) and following the PRISMA-P Statement and will include randomized clinical trials, quasi-randomized studies, cohort, and real-life studies. The intervention group: the use of new anti-androgens therapy without androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) and the control: the use of new anti-androgens therapy with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT). The primary outcomes: overall survival and progression-free survival and the secondary outcomes: adverse effects and quality of life

To assess of effectiveness and safety of adding common antiandrogen therapy versus no adding to the new antiandrogen therapy in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer in terms of overall survival, progression-free survival, and quality of life. If possible, a meta-analysis will be performed with the data.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

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LATERAL PHARYNGOPLASTY: POLYSOMNOGRAPHIC RESULTS BASED ON PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

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Keywords: *sleep Apnea; lateral pharyngoplasty; phenotypes.*

ABSTRACT:

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS) is a very prevalent disease in the adult population, reaching about 40% of the general population¹. There are various clinical and surgical treatments with varying results 2-3. Among the surgical treatments, the Lateral Pharyngoplasty (LP) shows a statistically significant improvement in polysomnographic parameters⁴. There are few publications in the literature reporting the polysomnographic results of this technique, especially if the patient has the OSAS surgical phenotype⁵. Compare the polysomnographic and Epworth Sleepiness Scale (pre and post-surgical) and verify if the patients classified as an anatomical phenotype of OSAS obtained the best results after been treated with LP. Retrospective study in the evaluation of patients with OSAS with pre-and post-operative LP. The following variables shall be evaluated: polysomnography, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, and surgical phenotype for OSAS. The authors expect that the polysomnographic and Epworth Sleep Scale parameters will improve significantly, and the surgical phenotype will be a predictive success factor for this type of treatment.

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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DEVELOPMENT OF A DIAGNOSTIC METHOD FOR SARS-COV-2 BASED ON IMMUNE-DETECTION

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Keywords: SARS-CoV-19; antibodies; immune-detection.

ABSTRACT:

World concern in connection to the outbreak of a pandemic disease by a new coronavirus (SARS-COV-2) is growing. The SARS-CoV-2 was isolated from patients that presented pneumonia at the city of Wuhan in China. Since this incident, there has been rapid dissemination due to globalization and the high transmissibility of the virus. Therefore, there is an urgency to reduce the processes that lead to pneumonia. Testing among the entire population would constitute an excellent measure to control the spreading of COVID-19. However, the world demand for diagnostic-based methods is too high. Commercially available methods use viral RNA amplification by reverse transcriptase or immune detection of antibodies against the virus. The virus SARS-CoV-2 has important structural proteins as the membrane glycoprotein enrolled in surface recognition, envelope and nucleocapsid proteins, as well as hydrolases (RYU; CHUN, 2020). All these proteins may be targets for immune detection and to produce vaccines, considering their relevance to viral replication. Therefore, this project aims to contribute to the diagnosis of COVID-19 by producing antibodies and developing an immune-based detection method. One of these proteins will be selected and synthetic DNA will be incorporated into a vector for heterologous expression in *Escherichia coli* (ZUO et al., 2005). After purification, the protein will be used to produce antibodies in rabbits. The obtained antibodies will be used for further studies on the detection of proteins by ELISA and by immuno-electrochemical analysis (biosensor). All experiments will involve in vitro systems. No viral samples will be manipulated. It is expected that the selected protein will be able to elicit specific antibodies and that these will successfully detect viral proteins in vitro, even in the presence of other proteins, using ELISA, and immune-based biosensors. The latter is expected to work upon the fabrication of specific surfaces (electrodes) with a layer of antibodies (MENDES et al., 2018). Therefore it is expected that an all in vitro system will be designed and will successfully work as a prototype for the detection of SARS-CoV-2.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: To PUC-Campinas for the Scholarship.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FORMULATION CONTAINING SMILAX OFFICINALIS AND EVALUATION OF EFFICACY IN PSORIATIC SKIN

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Keywords: *Dermatologic Agents; Psoriasis; Smilax officinalis.*

ABSTRACT:

The Smilacaceae family is distributed in temperate and tropical regions of the world. In Brazil there are many species, among them, *Smilax officinalis* popularly known as "sarsaparilla". The root has been used for medicinal purposes and contains flavonoids and saponins.

This study aims to develop a topical preparation containing *Smilax officinalis* L. tincture, as well as the in vivo efficacy study for the treatment of psoriasis.

The development of the formulation will be carried out taking into account the rules of the National Health Surveillance Agency. In the clinical study, after the 15-day washout period, the volunteers will receive the formulation to be applied to the selected psoriatic plaques twice a day, for 3 months. After this period, participants will answer a questionnaire, skin thickness will be evaluated by ultrasound and a dermatological clinical evaluation will also be performed.

It is intended to obtain an adequate and effective formulation for skin improvement of patients with psoriasis. The innovation intended in this project is a new formulation for topical administration on skin lesions to control and improve psoriatic skin, producing a reduction in the severity of the lesion, decreasing the uncomfortable sensation on the skin, and increasing the hydration and smoothness of the skin surfaces affected by the disease.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: The authors would like to thank the important collaboration of José Alexandre Mendonça, Ph.D. and Ms. Ana Carolina Belini Bazán Arruda, dermatologist doctor.

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EVALUATION OF LASER THERAPY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONTROL PAIN AFTER INSTALLING ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES

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Keywords: *laser therapy; orthodontics, photobiomodulation.*

ABSTRACT:

Adults have increasingly adhered to orthodontic treatment but this group is the one that most report pain after the start of treatment. This fact discourages many from seeking orthodontists, who routinely indicate the use of analgesics and anti-inflammatory drugs in their patients. However, recently, a non-pharmacological therapy known as photobiomodulation (PBM-T) has been used as an alternative to pain management in orthodontics. This treatment is part of laser therapy which consists of laser irradiation directly on the tooth and periodontium. In a complementary way, another aspect of laser therapy is the intravascular laser irradiation of blood (ILIB), which has several advantages as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect. However, there are still no studies carried out to verify the effects of the use of pain control in orthodontic treatments. This project aims to evaluate the clinical application of intravascular laser irradiation of blood (ILIB) and photobiomodulation (PBM-T), as a predictor of improvements and/or pain prevention and compare its effectiveness when combined or not. Sixty patients will be selected who would be starting orthodontic treatment according to the criteria, they will be randomly divided through a blind draw by the patient, who will direct them to one of the procedures to be performed, which are: control group, PBM-T group, ILIB group, and PBM-T + ILIB group. All patients will receive guidance regarding food, oral hygiene, and analgesic medication for pain control, if necessary. They will also be instructed on how to complete the questionnaires on quality of life and pain scale. It does not refer to the procedure to be performed in each group: in the control group, a simulation of the laser application will be performed; in the PBM-T group it will perform laser irradiation at four different points per tooth. In the ILIB group, blood will be irradiated continuously through a single point located on the forearm in the radial artery. And in the PBM-T + ILIB group an association of both protocols. Subsequently, patients will be followed up after 4 and 24 hours, 3 and 7 days, and should inform the professional about the post-operative responses by phone. It is expected that the effect of laser therapy can help to reduce postoperative pain by minimizing the need for drugs.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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COVID-19: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS LEVELS IN HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN COVID-19 CONTEXT

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Keywords: COVID-19; healthcare worker; burnout syndrome.

ABSTRACT:

High demand from the job market (KOINIS; et al, 2015) leads to emotional and physical suffering and occupational stress. The latter is related to the ability to cope with problems, and its worsening is described as the Burnout syndrome (SOUSA et al. 2009). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare providers have been engaged in more intense activity, which contributes to an elevated level of exposure to a highly transmissible virus (HELIOTÉRIO et al. 2020). Therefore, these professionals experience tension and anxiety due to pressure and exposure to the risk of infection (YUHONG DAI et al. 2019). The present study aims to assess the mental health of healthcare professionals working on the front line of health services as well as the correlation between occupational stress, coping, and Burnout syndrome in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. A prospective study, with 440 healthcare workers, such as doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, hygiene staff. The research will be performed at the PUC-Campinas Hospital, a teaching hospital with 325 beds that is a reference for the Campinas region for both public and private healthcare sectors. A WHO risk and exposure assessment survey will be applied, as well as a characterization form for participants and two surveys to evaluate occupational stress: BAT 23 and MTC 12. The scores for the applied scales will be calculated according to the manual for each instrument. Healthcare workers who tested positive for COVID-19 and Burnout will be invited to psychoeducational care. Significant levels are expected for occupational stress and Burnout among professionals on the front line of the services for COVID-19 patients. This study intends to evaluate, and associate stressors related to these professionals, such as job position, professional category, and individual risk perception. This study will be financed, in part by Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPQ).

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Puc-Campinas's Hospital

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THE IMPACT OF CLINICAL CRANIOMAXILLOFACIAL: ALTERATIONS IN OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

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Keywords: *Sleep apnea; facial deformity; facial profile.*

ABSTRACT:

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a very prevalent disease in the adult population and it is associated with cardiovascular, metabolic, and cognitive comorbidities. OSA is defined as 90% reduction in airflow with a minimum duration of 10 seconds according to the AASM manual. The gold standard diagnosis is given by type 1 polysomnography. Its pathophysiology is known that it presents a multifactorial etiology, one of them related to the anatomical maxillofacial characteristics, which will be analyzed. It is known that the retracted maxillary and or mandibular positioning reduces the dimension of the pharyngeal space, which contributes to OSA episodes. Through two maxillofacial clinical measures verify whether the measures are predictors of a worse polysomnographic and surgical exam result. OSA patients verified by type 1 polysomnography seen at the Sleep Outpatient Clinic of PUC-Campinas Hospital will be evaluated through soft tissue measurements: 1) modified vertical Glabella line and 2) horizontal intraoral dimension of the maxilla. Thereafter, these measures will be correlated with polysomnographic data and those on surgical results. We expected to have a predictor of OSA severity and lateral pharyngoplasty

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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TEMPORAL DATA ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALIZATIONS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH MEDICAL COMPLEXITY IN BRAZIL, 2008 TO 2019

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Keywords: *Children with medical complexity; Health Information Systems; Epidemiology.*

ABSTRACT:

Children with medical complexity (CMC) have one or more chronic health problems, need for specialized and continuous care, functional limitations, and high use of health care. Access to advanced health technologies provides an increased survival rate of CMC and consistent increases in hospitalization rates for children diagnosed in multiple categories of complex chronic diseases. In Brazil, for our knowledge, there is no data on the prevalence of medical complexity in children and/or adolescents, however, researchers point out that the number of cases is increasing, impacting on greater demand for health care and hospitalization. This study aims to investigate the main characteristics of hospital admissions for children/ adolescents with medical complexity in Brazil through the Hospital Information System (SIH) of the Unified Health System (SUS), from 2008 to 2019. We also intend to calculate the prevalence of hospitalizations of children and adolescents with medical complexity by age group and to estimate the number of hospitalizations for the next five years. This is a cross-sectional study using secondary data from SIH/SUS. The target population will be children and adolescents with medical complexity who were admitted to SUS hospital services from 2008 to 2019 in all 26 Brazilian states and the Federal District. To standardize the selection of the sample in the SIH, a list of diagnoses involving the group of children and adolescents with medical complexity and the corresponding codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) will be prepared. Regarding the theoretical foundations for the construction of the list of medical complexity, a systematic review of literature on publications on the subject in Portuguese and English will be elaborated. Statistical analyzes include descriptive statistics, temporal data analysis, and generalized linear models. The study will allow the assessment of hospitalizations of children and adolescents with medical complexity in Brazil over time. The results will make it possible to discuss the current and future public health challenge in terms of identifying the demand for hospital services, as well as offering comprehensive care to these children and adolescents.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PLASMA PROTEINS AND POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY

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Keywords: *knee arthroplasty; surgical wound complications; plasma protein.*

ABSTRACT:

Total knee arthroplasty is one of the greatest examples of success in surgical innovation, it improves patient's quality of life in advanced stages of arthrosis. However, like any surgery, there is a risk of infections. The pertinent literature points out the relevance of nutritional status investigation for the optimization of surgical outcomes and the prevention of postoperative complications. The diagnosis of the nutritional status related to plasma proteins (albumin, prealbumin, and transferrin), can be considered a predictive factor for postoperative complications in these surgeries. As there are few studies available reporting findings among the investigation of nutritional status with metabolic (or biochemical) markers and total knee arthroplasty, the relevance of this study will be to produce evidence for preoperative treatment and prevention of postoperative complications, also, actions will be improved for the development of care protocols in orthopedic services.

A prospective study developed with patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty, with a population of approximately 80 patients (n=80). The laboratory nutritional profile of plasma proteins (albumin, prealbumin and transferrin) will be investigated in the preoperative period and their associations with possible postoperative complications in 7, 14 and 28 days after the surgery regarding the normal wound, presence of secretions, presence of pus and dehiscence of the wound. Later the data will be submitted to specific statistical analysis, according to the complexity of the data.

It is expected to contribute to the knowledge of the relation between postoperative complications in patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty and changes in serum plasma protein levels. Subsequently, these findings may provide a reduction in the number of complications, hospitalization period, personal suffering of the patient, and costs to the Unified public health system. The findings of this research project will also allow us to make corrections to this biochemical profile, with appropriate guidance for these patients.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas – SP - Brazil.

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POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIA IN CARDIAC SURGERY: COMPARISON BETWEEN ERECTOR SPINAE PLANE BLOCK AND INTRAVENOUS MORPHINE

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Keywords: *Cardiac surgery; analgesia; postoperative pain.*

ABSTRACT:

Cardiac surgery has undergone a rapid and extraordinary development from the 40s in the 20th century up to the present day, and it is estimated that approximately 1 million patients undergo this type of procedure annually. Studies have shown that 77-85% of patients experienced postoperative acute pain within up to two weeks following the procedure. There are diverse routes of drug administration in an attempt to minimize this pain, such as venous, epidural, Intrathecal, and using more recent peripheral nerve blocks, such as the erector spinae plane block (ESPB). The aim is to assess whether the usage of bilateral ESPB in a sole preoperative injection can decrease pain score, opioid consumption, and postoperative side effects in patients undergoing open-heart surgery when compared to analgesia with intravenous morphine.

This clinical trial will be submitted to the PUC-Campinas research ethics committee. Informed consent form (IC) will be presented to the patients eligible. They will be divided into two groups; both will be anesthetized with the same medications for general anesthesia. Group 1, with ESPB (study group), will be submitted to venous sedation with midazolam (1 mg) and fentanyl (1mcg/kg), in the operating room, before the beginning of general anesthesia, for the accomplishment of the ESPB. The anesthesiologist will then execute bilateral ultrasound-guided ESPB, using a linear transducer positioned at the level of the fifth thoracic vertebra (T5) in a paramedian sagittal plane, and Quincke 22G needle for the injection of 0.25 ml/kg of ropivacaine diluted to 5 mg/ml. Group 2 (control) will be submitted to general anesthesia only, and subsequent to the termination of the surgery, conventional analgesia, with a 0.5 mg/h morphine infusion pump will be initiated. Following the extubation, the pain score will be assessed employing the Visual Numeric Scale and the total use of opioids and side effects within the first 48 hours quantified. If rescue for severe pain is necessary, morphine 100mcg/kg will be used.

It is expected to find a postoperative pain of lesser intensity and a reduction in the use of rescue opioids, as well as their side effects, in patients undergoing multimodal analgesia with ESPB in a single injection, when compared to the control group.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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EVALUATION OF INTRAVASCULAR BLOOD IRRADIATION WITH LASER (ILIB) AND PHOTOBIMODULATION IN THE TREATMENT OF SALIVARY HYPOFLOW IN ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS

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Keywords: *Salivary Hypoflow; Photobiomodulation Therapy; Intravascular Laser Irradiation of Blood.*

ABSTRACT:

Patients undergoing cancer treatments are susceptible to damage to the salivary glands due to the side effects of therapies. Due to the lack of effective pharmacological treatments for the hypofunction of the salivary glands, new methods are highlighted for the prevention and treatment of this condition. Photobiomodulation therapy (PBM-T), which uses a low-level laser, has its scientifically proven action for tissue repair, analgesia, and control of inflammatory processes. Likewise, new studies on the effects of intravascular laser irradiation of blood (ILIB) have been evolving in several areas of health. The objective of this work is to evaluate the clinical application of ILIB and PBM-T in the treatment of salivary hipo flow in patients undergoing chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy. One hundred and five patients diagnosed with cancer will be randomized into 3 groups: Control (C), Prevention (P), and Treatment (T). Groups P and T will be subdivided into 3 other groups identified on which therapy to be applied: PBM-T, ILIB, and PBM-T + ILIB. Group C patients will use artificial saliva to treat xerostomia. Groups P and T patients will be submitted to PBM-T with the intraoral low-intensity laser with the following parameters: 660 nm in wave-length, 100 mW in electric power, and 1 J in irradiated energy within 21 oral cavity points distant from the tumor area. The extraoral protocol will use the same laser with the parameters: 808 nm in wave-length, 100 mW in electric power, and 0.3 J in irradiated energy within 22 extraoral points distant from the tumor area. ILIB therapy will be executed in P and T groups using a low-intensity laser combined with a bracelet located on radial artery topography. ILIB laser parameters will be: 100 mW in electric power, 660 nm in wave-length, and 180 J in total irradiated energy, for 30 minutes. All patients will undergo stimulated and non-stimulated sialometry, have their CPOD index and periogram collected previously and after treatment. Moreover, salivary samples will be stocked to evaluate MUC5B and sIgA levels. A quality of life questionnaire will also be applied in all patients structured by 10 questions to be punctuated from 0 to 10 previously and after treatment. Therefore, ILIB and PBM-T are expected to be alternatives in the prevention and treatment of salivary hypoflux in cancer patients included in the research.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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LATERAL PHARYNGOPLASTY: A CEPHALOMETRIC ANALYSIS AND SLEEP QUALITY ASSESSMENT

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Keywords: *obstructive sleep apnea; cephalometry; polysomnography.*

ABSTRACT:

Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS), is characterized by total or partial obstruction at one or more levels of the upper airway during sleep (apnea or hypopnea). Among the treatments, lateral pharyngoplasty (LP) is one of the surgical modalities used for the treatment of OSAS. Craniofacial disharmony decrease pharyngeal space and is an important risk factor for OSAS. The study cephalometric is one of the widely used modalities analysis to quantify craniofacial skeletal abnormalities. Evaluation of craniofacial morphology through cephalometric study, comparing with the polysomnography exam and the Epworth Sleepiness Scale, in the pre and postoperative period, in patients diagnosed with OSAS and who underwent to lateral pharyngoplasty. A prospective analysis of 120 patients who have been diagnosed with OSAS, confirmed by polysomnographic exam, in the 30- 62 years age group, and have been undergone lateral Pharyngoplasty surgery at the PUC-Campinas hospital from 2010 and 2019. These patients will be submitted to a cephalometric analysis, and thus correlate with the polysomnographic data and ESS in the pre and post-operative period. The cephalometric analysis could provide information that the craniofacial morphology variables, may interfere with the surgical success of LP, which can influence the selection of appropriate management of OSAS.

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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SUBJECTS, MEDIATIZATION AND RPG GAMES: RE-SIGNIFYING SOCIAL MEDIA PRACTICES

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Keywords: *Digital games; Digital media; Narrative Identity; Dialogism.*

ABSTRACT:

Throughout the last decades, there have been several technological improvements, as well as a systematic diversification, of digital media affordances. One of the results of such a state of media transformation is the emergence of (re)new(ed) social practices. On a daily basis, digital platforms and apps – such as the ones that had been originally designed to cater for social online networks – characterize a field that has been largely inhabited by communities of fans. Frequently, assortments of digital media are appropriated by amateur and collaborative groups of participants who engage in redesigned, and often multimodal, literate practices. That is the case of Hogwarts Game, an MMORPG created by appreciators of the English literary saga of a young wizard named Harry Potter, wrote by J. K. Rowling. In this sense, the aim of this research is to analyze the identity narratives of participants of a private round of Hogwarts Game. It is played by Harry Potter fans that join in a private group created by a game administrator who manages an account on WhatsApp. Game members are included by direct invitations only. Hogwarts Game calls for participants usually stem from previous connections the game administrators had established with fellow Potter fans, when they joined in online groups conducted by appreciators of the English saga, in digital platforms such as Facebook or Instagram. Adopting a dialogic approach to the study of languages, subjects, and their social practices, this research finds support in Digital ethnographic methods to conduct a qualitative investigation. Particularly, it proposes to look into volunteer participants' contributions, as well as into some selected print screen images of an ongoing Hogwarts Game tournament, in order to collect, interpret and understand processes in which subjects constitute/represent their identities, whilst they also re-signify digital media uses in contemporary society. The project has already been evaluated and approved by a licensed Brazilian Committee, under the Certificate of Presentation for Ethical Consideration (CAAE) number:31792820.0.0000.5481.

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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SCIENCE, RELIGION AND THE INDIVIDUAL: A READING ABOUT THE INTERPRETATION OF MIRACLES

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Keywords: *Knowledge; Scientific discourse; Religious discourse.*

ABSTRACT:

Science has emerged to rationally explain physical phenomena, and the Catholic religion justifies its origin by the revelation of God, proven by miracles. In this context, an individual interprets the transcendent events according to the principle he or she believes in, that of science or that of religion. Although today, the Catholic Church does not enact a miracle per se, since, for this reason, it carries out a rigorous scientific study by Christian and non-Christian scientists, the scientific-religious clash remains, mainly, when it comes to the individual, because in various situations interpreted by him or her as a miracle, it may sometimes be phenomena explainable through science. Although it is recognized that both science and religion are focused on the growth of the human person, when it comes to the perception of the individual, he or she feels compelled to choose one or the other to explain the phenomena, that is, choosing between the miracle or the scientifically based explanation. Different assumptions can be made for this understanding, such as maturity of faith, belief, principles, greater scientific knowledge, among others, but the impasse remains. Given this situation, the following question is asked: which aspects are congruent and which are divergent in the relationship between science, the church and the individual in the interpretation of miracles? Thus, under these different perspectives, it is that the present work aims to identify and analyze the interdependence between science, religion, and the individual about miracles, to point out determinant characteristics in the perception of the phenomena by these actors. It is exploratory, qualitative research, guided by discourse analysis when analyzing the relationship between discourse and reality concerning science, religion, and the individual. In this universe, the Catholic religion was chosen for this research due to its greater historical involvement with science. As a result, it is expected to present which elements prevail as a common-sense between the church, science, and the individual, when it comes to the meaning and content of speech in the discourse on transcendent phenomena, interpreted as a miracle.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas.

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THE "FRAGILE WOMAN" IN THE BRAZILIAN POLITICS: THE RECEPTION OF MARINA SILVA'S SOCIAL MEDIA

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Keywords: *Marina Silva; gender; reception analysis.*

ABSTRACT:

Marina Silva, a black woman from a poor background born and raised in the northern part of Brazil, gained national political projection after participating as a presidential candidate in 3 consecutive elections. In her first election in 2010, she obtained over 19 million votes, granting her the 3rd place in that year. In 2014, her second attempt, she also came in 3rd place, with 22 million votes. In 2018, however, she performed poorly, with only little over 1 million votes, coming in 8th place. It is in light of this scenario that this project draws its inspiration. There seems to be a common ground notion that questions Marina Silva's ability as a whole due to something one can describe as a perceived physical and emotional "fragility", aspects that are part of the social construct of the female gender, according to Beauvoir (1949) and Lauretis (1987). These elements, in Marina Silva's case, seem to stand out even more due to her physical condition, which is a direct result of her medical history and the treatment of diseases she suffered whilst growing up in the Amazon Forest Region, the northern part of Brazil.

Marina has more than 4.5 million followers on all her combined Social Media (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and Youtube). Twitter and Facebook, specifically, are where she has the most engagement, with over 2 million followers each. This study will analyze replies and comments made by internet users from posts made by Marina on her Twitter account during the current period of her political activity, in opposition to Jair Bolsonaro's administration. The posts that are selected will be those with a significant number of comments and replies, framed in the time period of 2019 and 2020. This project will try to understand how Marina Silva is perceived by the audience as a public figure and a black woman of poor origin, in a political scenario that is mostly dominated by white men. While devoting its attention to the persons that comment/reply –the receptor– this study seeks to investigate how they understand messages received through the media, i.e., if they accept or not the constructed meanings found there or re-evaluate them (MARTÍN-BARBERO, 2003). We will try to understand these phenomena taking into consideration reception analyses and gender studies. We hope to, in some way, contribute to both these areas.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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CONSTRUCTION OF NON-HETEROSEXUAL CHARACTERS IN LINE WITH ACTIVIST CULTURE: A NARRATIVE AND STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF EUPHORIA

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Keywords: *Television studies; Identity construction; Non-heterosexual subject.*

ABSTRACT:

This project proposes a telepoetic study of the TV series Euphoria, produced and marketed by the streaming channel HBO GO. The project aims to approach the non-heterosexual subject as it is portrayed in a heterosexual context, inside of the universe of Euphoria. The investigation finds theoretic support on Gender and Identity studies and Queer studies, to understand the construction of the relationship between the main characters. It is a qualitative investigation that resorts to television and telepoetic studies to perform an interpretative analysis of selected episodes. Besides, bibliographic research will also be conducted to select academic researches that cover the same theme. Specifically, it proposes to understand how the relationship between Jules and Rue, both are main characters from the show, is built within a predominantly heterosexual environment as well as to investigate how homosexual identities are approached by the streaming tv series. The analysis will rely on discussions from selected episodes by narrative and stylistic theories along with the queer theory, relying on Gender Troubles by Butler (1999), Queer theory by Eve K. Sedgwick (1985) and concerning the television and telepoetic studies by Jeremy G. Butler (2010), in an attempt to gather the circumstances which draw the main characters to end up in a relationship in the show. Euphoria was first released in 2019, thus it is a pretty recent TV series which might explain why no relevant similar investigations have been published so far. Consequently, the current proposal is set to contribute to the academic community by proposing research that addresses the theme of a community that, despite recent and multiple attempts, still struggles to be visible, thus avoiding to be erased. Moreover, it is also expected that the investigation might add to the general understand of the non-heterosexual subject is built inside of the television context.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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INVESTIGATING SYNTHETIC IMAGES FROM BRAZILIAN SHORT FILM ANIMATION

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Keywords: *Synthetic images; animation cinema; digital aesthetics; visual culture.*

ABSTRACT:

Over a century old, the cinematographic image is already familiar to us. Throughout history and since its emergence in the nineteenth century, film productions have undergone visual and sound changes, thus becoming a media that disseminate images from/to the world. More recently, the appropriation of computer graphics in imagery production has enabled other creation processes in animation cinema and it has also evoked transformations in previous conceptualizations and earlier thoughts (or discussions) on aesthetics. In this sense, this research aims to understand possible articulations between studies on digital visual culture and the meaning-making processes of contemporary subjects. It assumes that synthetic images evoke other imaginary worlds, perception times, and ways of understanding the animation narrative. Thus, we are interested in understanding how the production of synthetic images in the animation cinema represents a technological tool capable of simulating daily life and socio-cultural scenarios. Would the animation cinema be able to contribute to the formation of the subject, not only in the dimension of the entertainment but in the socio-cultural questions of the daily life in the contemporary world too? It is an exploratory study in which images are to be described bearing in mind their role as a technological operative element. It also considers that synthetic images are symbolic elements in cultural constructions. The research finds theoretic support in the discussions using as a reference, the authors Aumont (1995), Couchot (2003), Flusser (2008), Lucena (2011), and Machado (1993). A Case study will be performed to analyze synthetic images selected from three Brazilian animations: "Vida Maria" (2006), "A Ilha" (2008), and "Meu medo" (2010), considering the Case Study Methods (YIN, 2015).

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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ABSOLUTE WONDER: THE IDEALIZATION OF THE VISUAL ARCHETYPE

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Keywords: *Comics; Wonder Woman; Female Misrepresentation.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to analyze visual narratives started by female north-american comic book characters created by the two largest comic book companies in America, Marvel Comics, and DC Comics, in the period of transition between modernity and postmodernity. Focusing on a character that represents civil rights, political activism, and social justice, Diana Prince, the Wonder Woman. Precisely, it aims to present, criticize, and reflect on how women have been represented by visual languages within the comic book industry throughout time by the means of an iconographic visual analysis. Initially, the researcher assumes that female characters have been illustrated visually and verbally in a pejorative way for many decades, which characterizes a misinterpretation of the female image, transforming the comic book industry into a synonym for female image misrepresentation. A slight difference between the eroticization and idealization of the female body has been a constant in the aforementioned artistic universe. Moreover, a similar approach to this matter has also pervaded other media such as cinema and television, where, in many cases, female characters are portrayed with sexual appealing elements or in erotic poses, instead of representing mighty and powerful women. In this sense, the present research proposes to study these concepts and bring to light how different they truly are from one another, bringing clearer and more contrasted meanings for both subjects. The study of how mass cultures, from the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, have been influenced and shaped by individuals who live unreachable lifestyles and own bodies that are constantly portrayed by the mainstream media as ideal, sexual and desirable, will aim to conclude if such models have contributed to the exacerbated sexualization of the female figure within the universe of superheroines. By presenting archetypes as paradigmatic-containing models of social motivations, we can observe, analyze, and criticize the construction process and continuous search for the absolute wonder of the human body in comic book characters.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

TELEDRAMATURGY AND DENIALISM: TELEVISION AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HISTORICAL INTERDISCOURSE

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Keywords: *Teledramaturgy and denialism; Military regime; Anos Rebeldes.*

ABSTRACT:

This research project intends to study the role of generalist television in the construction of an interdiscourse, based on academic knowledge and historical data, in the face of the denialist movement, which rejects scientific evidence and narratives that derive from the consensus of historiography. To this end, it aims to work with a case study that has as its object the 20 episodes of the miniseries *Anos Rebeldes*, set during the dictatorial regime implanted in Brazil in 1964. The production was broadcasted by Rede Globo de Televisão, the TV channel with the highest audience in the country, between July 14 and August 14, 1992. It is understood that productions of this nature contribute to consolidating an interdiscursivity that establishes a historical memory capable of opposing the revisionist discourse that denies arbitration, violence, and the violation of constitutional guarantees in Brazil of that period. In addition to being seen as a means capable of forging a national identity, television will be taken up in its social functions, among which its bardic condition stands out. The study proposed here will be developed according to a hybrid research methodology, consisting of a bibliographic, and documentary survey, discourse analysis and descriptive analysis of serial production. The work proposed here is affiliated with cultural studies, seeking to understand how media culture can oppose to the denialist feeling that stems from an uprooted modernity of its traditions.

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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CULTURAL ACTIVITY, COMMUNICATION AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE REGION OF THE CENTRO DE CONVIVÊNCIA CULTURAL DE CAMPINAS BETWEEN 1985 AND 1995.

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Keywords: *Centro de Convivência Cultural de Campinas; Social networks; Communication.*

ABSTRACT:

What were social networks like before the Internet? How did the exchange of information between artists, intellectuals, and their audiences work at that time? Were there direct interactive channels of communication as they currently occur through virtual social networks?

Centro de Convivência Cultural (CCC), in Campinas, and its surroundings were, for a period, a kind of pre-Internet social network, where artists and intellectuals connected and with their audiences, promoting their productions, selling their works, exchanging experiences and listening different opinions about their productions.

In its surroundings, known as Sector or Broadway, bars and restaurants were also spaces for artistic manifestations.

It was an architectural complex that gained cultural strength thanks to its regulars. "It is society, that is, man, that animates spatial forms, giving them content, a life" (SANTOS, 1997).

And one of the hallmarks of this audience was its cultural diversity, which may have been fuel for the artistic productivity of the time in that place. Thompson (2008) states that a cultural hybrid is at the base of some of the most exciting and original works.

Through research in media archives, official data, and evidence in videos of artists, cultural producers and consumers, this study aims to gather information and carry out an analysis of how communication, social, and cultural relations were structured in this context. How it influenced cultural production in Campinas.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES

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"BODIES THAT (DON'T) MATTER?": REPRESENTATION OF POWER RELATIONS IN ABU GHRAIB 1

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Keywords: *Abu Ghraib; Identities; Power relations.*

ABSTRACT:

In 2004, photographs of torture taken by women soldiers in the Abu Ghraib 1 prison were reproduced in the press. This published material, spread by different media, was elected to constitute the corpus of our research. Considering the representation of bodies in those images, our presentation on this event intends to highlight some issues on the performance of power relations that are going to be analyzed, in a discursive perspective. We propose to question the opposition 'torturers versus tortured' by embracing the notion of 'inhumane' (BUTLER, 2019) that seems to be tangled in this dichotomy, so that we have a greater understanding of society's power relations, intrinsically connected to the social and discursive practices that will be studied. Starting from a transdisciplinary perspective, as we adopt a research strategy that crosses disciplinary boundaries, our study intends to raise the debate about the ways power relations are culturally and historically perpetuated in our society. To do so, one of the main theorists mobilized is Foucault (1998), considering his concept of discourse, power devices, and specifically the sexuality apparatus. Deleuze e Guattari (2011) will also be important to this endeavor since his notion of 'agency' will permeate our ongoing research. When analyzing the 'me versus the other' relationship, with regard to the construction of an enemy – by focusing on the event of September 11, 2001, as well as on the tortures committed in Abu Ghraib (related to the terrorist attack) –, we will base our studies on Freud's (2010) concept of the uncanny (strangely familiar). Moreover, we will focus on this perception of the subject since we believe we are facing the obliteration of the other – torturer and tortured –, as well as of their humanity, subjugating them and placing them in a position of non-subject, inhuman, and abject. After the theoretical discussion and analysis of the corpus, we believe that we will understand more deeply how these discursivities are manifested in social devices and how the subjective performance goes beyond gender, providing other meaning effects when it comes to power relations.

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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COMICS AND THE TRAJECTORY OF THE INDEPENDENT AUTHOR

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Keywords: *Comics; independent author; media convergence.*

ABSTRACT:

This study intends to approach matters on the production of independent comics in Brazil from experience and personal practice and by both items used in the autobiographical methodology (DELORY-MOMBERGER, 2012), considering that this methodology allows the transit between the individual and the collective. The object of study is the comic book series “Blue e os Gatos” (Blue and the Cats), published in the years 2013 (Blue and the Cats), 2014 (A Cat day), 2016 (White Pages), 2017 (Sneaky Mystery), 2018 (Kitten crush) and 2019 (101 Ways to Sleep). It also intends to investigate their repercussion on the web, starting with the interaction and the building of audiences on social networks and on the website (www.blueeosgatos.com.br) since 2012, which are based on reports of personal memories and experiences of the author with his pet. The narrative that guides this research reflects on the path of construction of the collection and its developments permeating the author's subjectivity and imagery and his experiences. It is about thinking the comic strip as an autobiographical, discursive, contemporary reflex and in the media that constitutes the web 2.0 perceived as a new cradle of a participatory and convergence culture (JENKINS, 2009) that is fostered in multiple virtual environments, making use of transmedia narrative (PORTO-RENO, 2011) as a tool for interaction with fans of the series that identify and interact within mediated spaces (THOMPSON, 2008) by “Blue and the Cats”. The research has social and academic interest considering that the author's experiences are shared and are part of a production network of national comics that aims to expand the possibilities of innovation in various aspects of the creative economy, in the ways of circulating production, marketing and in entrepreneurship.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

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USE OF DIGITAL MEDIA, CONSUMPTION AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

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Keywords: *Social media; Child; Adolescents.*

ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION: The technological evolution in wireless communication that occurred between the 1990s and 2000s expanded Internet access and the number of users on a global scale. In this way, advances in wireless communication technology are transforming the way that users access the mass media or cultural products, especially younger users such as teenagers. Concerning this population, several studies have pointed out a significant increase in the number of adolescents with Internet access. Particularly in Brazil, the data indicate that approximately 80% of the population between 9 and 17 years old access the Internet daily to watch videos, programs, films or series and listen to music online. In this same report, more than half of this population accesses the Internet exclusively from mobile devices, such as smartphones. Regarding consumption, many companies see teenagers as a lucrative market and launch advertising campaigns that appeal to this young audience. Some studies have indicated that 80% of this population feels some desire to purchase a product after seeing an advertisement in a place that they access continuously. In this sense, further studies are needed to assess the pattern of Internet use and consumption among adolescents. Besides, the excessive use of digital media also seems to be related to emotional problems, particularly anxiety, depression, and stress. Adolescents appear to be one of the most vulnerable populations. In this sense, this study aims to describe the use of social media among children and adolescents, in addition to identifying the main characteristics of consumption and emotional problems in this population. **METHOD:** This is an integrative literature review in which articles written in English and Portuguese will be searched for using the following keywords: problematic smartphone use, problematic Internet use, adolescent, consumption, emotional problems. The articles will be searched in the following databases: MEDLINE, PubMed, Google Scholar, and BVS-Psi. Next, the data will be organized and described using specific tables indicating the type of study and the main results found. **EXPECTED RESULTS:** We expect to find that children and adolescents who use the Internet and digital media more intensely have more emotional problems and a higher rate of purchases.

SCHOLARSHIP: Nucleus for Solidarity Action

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STARTUPS: RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC INCENTIVE POLICIES, AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOR RIGHTS AND DATA PRIVACY

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Keywords: *fourth industrial revolution; sustainable development; public policies.*

ABSTRACT:

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) bears the need for new abilities, job formatting, and business development. In this context, innovative companies flourish using technology in the pursuit of a repetitive and scalable business model—the startups. Startups, as new digital models, in addition to aiding in the progress and access to basic rights of infrastructure and eradication of poverty, allow people in a condition of social vulnerability to have the opportunity to set up a business that may generate income, promote employment, and stimulate sustainable national development, although requiring related public policies. In the 2030 Agenda, these are the Sustainable Development Objectives nos. 1 and 8. The absence of specific legislation, public policies, and the legal insecurity are a setback to the success of startups in Brazil.

Demonstrate the importance of startups in the sustainable national development, propose related public policies, introduce legal instruments for the protection of the intellectual property and investors, and analyze the protection of directly related human rights, such as the right to privacy and labor rights.

We will delve into a review of the directly related doctrine and jurisprudence, with an analysis of the public policies adopted in the United States and in European countries. We will also use a qualitative poll of exploratory character, by interviews, having as target public the administrators of incubators, startups, and investors, all from the Sao Paulo state, particularly in the Campinas area.

Identification of the relevance of startups in reaching ODS1 and ODS 8 of the national goal, proposition of public policies for incentive and protection of the related intellectual property, with reflections on the protection of labor rights and data privacy in face of the General Data Protection Act (Law No. 13.709/2018).

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LABOR, TECHNOLOGY, AND PANDEMICS: THE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMICS ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF WORK AND ON THE REGULATORY DIMENSION OF THE PROMOTION OF DECENT WORK

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Keywords: *Decent Work; Technology; COVID-19.*

ABSTRACT:

The year 2020 will be historically known as the year of the COVID-19 pandemics, which has caused a global sanitary crisis and, additionally, brought about another international economic crisis. As consequences, on the field of work, on one hand, we see the deepening of structural unemployment and the precariousness of labor conditions, on the other hand, the growth of technologies role in mitigating the effects of social distancing imposed over the production processes and service providers. In this context, this research aims to comprehend how the use of technology, as stimulated by the pandemics of COVID-19, is affecting the morphology of work, which was already influenced by the so-called Fourth Industrial Revolution, and what that might represent for the protection of human rights in labor relations, as this protection is the first of four strategic objectives for the promotion of Decent Work, fomented by the International Labor Organization through its efforts for international cooperation in favor of establishing minimum civilizational standards for the exploratory relation of the workforce by capital. The approach method employed will be the materialist dialectic, supported by the historical, bibliographical, and statistical methods. We expect to comprehend how the use of technology for maintaining productive processes and the provision of services during the COVID-19 pandemics has been impacting the morphology of the work transformation process in the digital age and what that might represent for the promotion of Decent Work, according to international standards. Specifically, we shall test the hypothesis that the pandemics have hastened the dissemination of digital resources for the intensive exploration of the workforce, which can be associated with the deconstruction or breakdown of the basic human rights in labor relations towards workers, thus juxtaposing the paradigm sought by international cooperation for the promotion of Decent Work.

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LAND REGULARIZATION AS A LEGALIZED PUBLIC POLICY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

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Keywords: *Right to adequate housing; Public policy; Urban land regularization.*

ABSTRACT:

The present research proposes to analyze the theme of dejudicialized public policies of land tenure, as instruments of realization of the fundamental right to adequate housing. The work is justified by the historic Brazilian housing deficit, aggravated by the irregularity of informal occupations, which affect, for the most part, slums and low-income communities. Thus, the research will seek to understand the content of the right to adequate housing, adopting as a theoretical framework the joint technical report prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Program for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat), called "The Right to Adequate Housing", to check if it can be applied to Brazil, based on the current legislation. Understanding this concept, the research will seek to evaluate the current Brazilian land tenure regularization model, to verify if can guarantee the right to adequate housing. Besides, a case study of the public civil inquiry initiated by the Public Prosecutor's Office of Sao Paulo will be carried out to monitor all land regularization processes in the Municipality of Campinas, to identify the distortions between the legal model and the institutional practice. The deductive method, based on the general concept of adequate housing, will be used to evaluate the specific legislation on land regularization and the concrete cases of the Municipality of Campinas, from its perspective. Thus, the present work considers the hypothesis that the current model of land regularization, despite important recent advances, is not capable of realizing the right to adequate housing, which qualifies as a human right and has an intimate relationship with regularized property, formal and titled: Right to adequate housing. Public policy. Urban land regularization.

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PROMOTING DECENT WORK IN CRITICAL TIMES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE CONDUCTS OF THE BRAZILIAN STATE DURING THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISES OF 2008 AND 2020

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Keywords: *Decent Work; World Economic Crises; Covid-19.*

ABSTRACT:

Since 1999, the International Labor Organization (ILO) adopts the concept of Decent Work to implement international cooperation for the promotion of four strategic objectives by States: human rights protection in labor relations, creation of quality jobs, expansion of social protection, and promotion of social dialogue. 2008 witnessed a serious global economic crisis, related to the disorderly globalization of financial products. 2020 is already leading another world crisis, this time conditioned by a health crisis resulting from the pandemic of an unprecedented disease, Covid-19. Brazil was and is being affected, forcibly, by both. The research aims to identify the similarities and differences between the decisions of the Brazilian State to face the most recent global economic crises, which occurred in 2008 and 2020, in what they have impacted in the implementation of each of the four strategic objectives for the promotion of Decent Work, thus contributing to the perception of the level of commitment of the Brazilian State to the observance of the minimum internationally accepted standards of human dignity protection in labor relations, in moments of profound economic instability. Considering the contradictions of capitalism, inherent and motivating the economic crises, the dialectical materialism will be used as a method of approach, associated with historical, comparative, and bibliographic procedure methods. The aim is to understand the conduct of the Brazilian State in the promotion of Decent Work, in the two referred economic crises, revealing trends and inconsistencies between the state decisions adopted in these two moments. The hypothesis raised is that, both in 2008 and 2020, the Brazilian State implemented measures contrary to the promotion of Decent Work, not complying with the expectations arising from the international cooperation promoted by the ILO, albeit in different intensities and based on non-coincident economic policy guidelines.

SCHOLARSHIP: Nucleus for Solidarity Action

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I thank the Nucleus for Solidarity Action at PUC-Campinas for the scholarship granted, which allows the research to be carried out.

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CRIMINOLOGY AND LATIN AMERICA A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE LATIN AMERICAN PERIPHERAL REGION

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Keywords: *Criminology; Latin America; Social control.*

ABSTRACT:

The criminological knowledge's construction is, as can be seen through historic research, and essentially European and American scientific-social phenomenon, which over time has been internalized by peripheral countries. It is based on this premise, that the present work intends, in general lines, to study the history of Criminology in Latin America, since the processes of mere incorporation of European and American theories - which naturally conditioned the articulation of criminal policies implemented until the present moment in peripheral countries - up to the present, focusing on the real understanding of the concept and dimensions of the theoretical-epistemological rupture movement that started at the Congress of Criminology held in Maracaibo, Venezuela in the year of 1974. In this context, this work intends to answer, through the historical-criminological survey that will be carried out, the following questions: How did the process of propagation and internalization of the central criminological thoughts take place in Latin America? Can the Latin American critical criminological movement start in Maracaibo be seen as an authentically Latin and decolonial epistemological rupture? To answer such questions, a historical outline of the emergence of Criminology will be drawn, from its birth with classical theories, accompanied by a presentation of the great central criminological paradigms of modernity to the present day of critical criminology and its aspects. A delimitation of the countries that make up Latin America will also be carried out, through a study on the definition of Latinity, focusing on the historical characteristics and the political-social contexts that demarcate this region. And finally, it is intended to develop the analysis of Criminology in Latin America, focusing on addressing the dynamics that took place in the 20th century, having as its culmination the paradigmatic rupture of the 1970s, which brought prominence to Latin authors such as Argentines Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni, Gabriel Ignacio Anitua, and Máximo Sozzo, Venezuelans Lola Anyiar de Castro, and Rosa Del Olmo, Brazilians Nilo Batista and Juarez Cirino dos Santos and Brazilians Vera Malaguti Batista and Vera Regina Pereira de Andrade, references in the attempt to create authentically local criminology.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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ACCESSIBILITY AND MOBILITY OF THE ELDERLY AND THE GUIDE "AGE-FRIENDLY CITY": A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HIDS - INTERNATIONAL HUB FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMPINAS/SP

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Keywords: *Accessibility and Mobility of the Elderly; Human rights; Smart Cities.*

ABSTRACT:

The increase in the number of elderly people in Brazil, combined with the demographic concentration of the cities, has repercussions on the existential situations of this group, demanding a new look at the urban space, which needs to become intelligent to meet the contemporary challenges of active and healthy aging, especially accessibility and mobility. The smart city combines human capital with the use of information technologies to improve the quality of life of the population. Associated with this concept is the sustainability, a principle that determines the promotion of social, economic, environmental, ethical, legal-political development to ensure favorable conditions for the well-being of present and future generations (FREITAS, 2019). Starting from this scenario and the idea of the city as a space for social sustainability, this work has a central focus the accessibility and the mobility of the elderly and the respective public policies existing in Campinas/SP, analyzed mainly based on the guidelines of the Guide Age-Friendly City, proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO). Moreover, the present study seeks to contribute to the theme of the elderly in the scope of the project HIDS - International Hub for Sustainable Development - of Campinas/SP, which can direct inclusive actions, advancing human development, by meeting the specificities and heterogeneities of the Third Age, such as those relevant to the elderly with reduced mobility and illiterate elderly. Therefore, the framework adopted will be the dogmatic of the dialogue of the sources, aiming at the protection of the fundamental rights of the elderly, and, as main procedures, the documentary research of normative instruments, both national and international, and the complementary bibliographic.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Special thanks to the Master's Program in Law at PUC-Campinas and the guiding professor for all support and encouragement of research.

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FOSTER FAMILIES: ANALYSIS OF THE FAMILY REINTEGRATION PROCESS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMPINAS – SP

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Keywords: *Foster Families; Human Rights; Public policy.*

ABSTRACT:

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrined, in its preamble, the protection and promotion of the rights of the human family. Brazilian legislation promotes the protection of the fundamental rights of children and adolescents in its Federal Constitution - CRFB / 88, as well as in its Statute for Children and Adolescents - Law No. 8069/1990. Starting from a new perspective of protection and promotion of rights, the National Plan for Family and Community Coexistence provides guidelines for the reorganization of the foster service, with the family being the focus of welcoming actions, observing the guarantees of exceptional and provisionality. The Principle of Decentralization allows each municipality to create its own legislation on reception services. Law nº 14.253 / 12 establishes, in Campinas - SP, the foster family service, which has as one of its objectives the reconstruction of family bonds and the preparation for family reintegration. It was identified in the literature review that family reintegration is a challenge for public policy actors. Thus, the relevance of the research that analyzes how reintegration occurs in the aforementioned municipality is remarkable, with a view to improving the program, which is the expected result.

The method consisted of bibliographic research, starting from the literature review carried out at the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations and SciElo, using the descriptors: "foster families", "public policies" and "family reintegration", in order to verify the present state-of-the-art on the topic. There will be documentary research based on the Brazilian Federal Constitution, its Declaration on the Rights of the Child, its Statute of the Child and Adolescent, Campinas Municipal Law, nº 14.254 / 2012, the Diagnosis on the National Adoption and Reception System "SNA" 2020 - CNJ, Technical Guidelines: Reception Services for Children and Adolescents - MDS. In addition, through qualitative research, empirical research will be conducted, using semi-structured interviews with foster families in an online environment as an instrument.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ON THE AGENDAS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM AND THE IMPACTS ON BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Inter-American Human Rights System; International Cooperation; Violence against women.*

ABSTRACT:

This project has as its central theme violence against women on the agendas of the Inter-American Human Rights System (IAHRS) and the impacts on Brazil in the light of the 1988 Federal Constitution. Considering the persistent “academic-scientific androcentrism” accrued from the historical heritage of gender inequalities in Brazil, which consequently incurred in the high rate of violence against women, its main objective is to analyze the existence of agendas on violence against women in the context of the IAHRS and how those impact Brazilian agendas based on the commitments of international cooperation adopted by the 1988 Federal Constitution. Accordingly, the legal issue involves these possible agendas on violence against women, which are recognized and incorporated in Brazil, in the light of the 1988 Federal Constitution and the jurisprudence signed by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) and the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). In this sense, the project aims to demonstrate that there are agendas on violence against women within the scope of the IAHRS and that despite the evident flaws in the first instances in the Justice System, the practices of the Legislative and Judiciary systems in Brazil are aligned with the inter-American human rights agendas and the Constitution. Thus, the research will portray the expected results in a methodologically structured manner, based on the Hypothetico-Deductive Method, in an intense qualitative analysis of documents extracted from primary and secondary sources, such as the Federal Constitution, the Maria da Penha Law, Projects of Law dealing with violence against women in Brazil, IAHRS documents and treaties, the guidelines of the Court and the Inter-American Commission, the jurisprudence of the STF and STJ; as well as books, legislation, theses, articles, and other literary sources associated with the theme.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND THE REGISTERED ADVERTISING OF ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY OF CAMPINAS

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Keywords: *Sustainable cities; Public registries advertising; Environmental information duty.*

ABSTRACT:

Seen the challenges for the implementation of more sustainable, inclusive, safe, resilient and intelligent cities, the contribution of this research aims to analyze, from the perspective of urban law and the real state registry's system, especially from the perspective of the principle of advertising, the instruments for publishing and information of environmental certifications of real estate as a way of promoting public policies for sustainable urban development. The environmental certifications of sustainable enterprises are granted to buildings or enterprises that meet the requirements of efficiency and excellence stipulated by the certifying body. The study aims to identify and analyze public policies to encourage the implementation of real estate projects (allotments and buildings) constituted of pre-established technical standards based on sustainability and aimed at reducing environmental impacts, such as energy efficiency, thermal performance, water, and solid waste management and accessibility and the possibility of voluntary certification of compliance with these standards. In this context, it is important to note the importance of studying the principle of advertising and the concentration of real estate registration, concerning the environmental certifications in the real estate record, which can potentially provide environmental information to the individual and also to contributing to the planning of more sustainable urban public policies. The perspective of the work strengthens the dialogue with public and private in the urban context. The territorial outline is the analysis of the Master Plan and the Strategic Plan of Campinas Cidade Inteligente (PECCI) 2019-2029, including some contributions to the International Hub Project for Sustainable Development (HIDS), in the municipality of Campinas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I am grateful to PUC-Campinas for the opportunity to pursue my studies in its Master's Program in Law.

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THE AGE LIMITATION ON ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SOCIOAFFECTIVE PATERNITY BY CIVIL REGISTRY OFFICES

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Keywords: *paternity; dejudicialization; fundamental rights.*

ABSTRACT:

This research project aims to analyze the adequacy or not of the age limitation on the acknowledgment of socio-affective paternity by Civil Registry Offices, demonstrating its relevance as a guarantor of the fundamental right to affectivity.

Society is constantly changing and human beings are increasingly seeking the affective bond in their personal and family relationships, while, simultaneously, wanting to have legal certainty and security in the acknowledgment of these relationships, as well as celerity in their constitutions and recognition. In this context, out of court activity is increasingly present, realizing the fundamental right of human dignity in horizontal and private citizens' relationships, in a safe and fast manner.

After the publication of several states regulations determining the possibility of socio-affective acknowledgment of paternity in the Civil Registry Offices, the National Council of Justice published the Provision no. 63 of 14th November 2017, regulating this possibility at a national level.

This Provision, in its original text, determined the possibility of out of court socio-affective acknowledgment of paternity regardless of the age of the acknowledged person, only being necessary the explicit agreement of parents or guardians when the person is under 18 (eighteen) years old, and the agreement of the person itself when over 18 (eighteen) years old.

However, on August 14th, 2019, the National Council of Justice published Provision no. 83 that brought changes to Provision no. 63. As the main change, there was established a limitation of the age at which socio-affective acknowledgment of paternity direct on Civil Registry Offices was possible, since Provision n 83 determined that it would only be possible to acknowledge children aged 12 (twelve) years old or older.

This research aims to demonstrate that this age limitation is not pertinent, based on the principles of celerity and the dignity of the human person's fundamental rights of the children who have the right of paternity acknowledgment, maintaining the legal certainty e reducing bureaucracy.

In order to do this, it will be used the deductive and historic researches methods, analyzing doctrines and legislation related to the theme and the historical concept of family and paternity, as its evolution through the times.

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THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE MARIA DA PENHA LAW: THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY POLICE AND OF THE INSTRUMENTALIZED INTERVENTION THROUGH THE CRIMINAL LAW

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Keywords: *Violence against women; judiciary police; criminal law.*

ABSTRACT:

The Maria da Penha law, a milestone in terms of coping against the domestic and family violence against women in Brazil, has innovated in the infraconstitutional legal order by dealing with the gender violence imposed on women at their homes, trying to restrain the aggressiveness that occurs in such locations, which, many times, is silenced by the fear of denouncing the assaulter to the competent authorities and by the difficulties faced by the women who depend on the State's intervention to make cease the violence situations. Although such law contains preeminently civil aspects as well as a structure aimed to provide the victims a multidisciplinary approach, predicting, especially, the adoption of public policies in such matter, the resort to the criminal dispositions stands out among such possible solutions to the matter, with the employment of the police-criminal law binomial prevailing, ultimately, on the efforts of restraining the advances in domestic violence. Data on the subject indicates increasing levels of domestic and family violence against women, revealing that the currently employed coping model, distinguished by the preponderant use of the criminal law and the secondary criminalization organisms, is not enough to face such form of violence, which derives from the social constructions on gender. Thus, the current work intends to analyze the role attributed by the Maria da Penha law to the judiciary police through the women's police stations' work in coping with gender violence. Also, the statistic method was employed to raise data on the domestic violence subject in the city of Piracicaba, specifically on the bodily injury crime, in the year of 2018, aiming to comprehend the manifestations of such crime in the city and the women's victimization from the feminist criminology's perspective, as well as to understand if the women's police stations' acting is enough to prevent the reiteration of such behavior, an aspect that will be verified through the analysis of the assaults' reiteration.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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EDUCATION OF WOMEN FOR DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES: CRITICAL ANALYSIS FROM THE DECOLONIAL STANDPOINT

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Keywords: *Women education for democracy; Organization of American States; Decoloniality.*

ABSTRACT:

The present work deals with education for the participation of women in democracy in Latin America, from the perspective of decolonialism. Women face daily struggles due to the notable lack of education in this sense. The research hypothesis is that coloniality in Latin America caused the invisibility of the female gender and the perpetuation of the colony of power, focused on the male gender. This project aims to provide a historical analysis based on documents from the Organization of American States on the education of women to participate in democracy. As a result, the work will use documentary and bibliographic research from the decolonial theoretical perspective – which can be considered as a historical basis justifying the present subject as well as the systematization of Treaties, Reports, and Action Programs that refer to the participation of women in Latin American democracy. Finally, it is expected as a result to verify the predictions about the education of women for democracy within the scope of the Organization of American States and, with this, to bring a critical analysis on the subject from the decolonial perspective.

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 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HIDS' SMART CITY IN CAMPINAS AS A CONTRIBUTION FOR THE REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords: *Sustainable development; Smart city; Urban planning.*

ABSTRACT:

With the increase of population in urban areas and the lack of adequate urban planning, cities have increasingly faced problems related to infrastructure and access to public services, which make one think of alternatives to overcome them and ensure the promotion of the right to the city and the implementation of sustainable development. That overcoming can be triggered by the discussion of alternatives to provide efficient public services, to build the necessary infrastructure, and to manage natural resources. One of these discussions refers to the planning and building of smart cities as living laboratories, where the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations' Agenda 2030 can be applied to the whole new territory. The HIDS (acronym in Portuguese for International Hub for Sustainable Development) has been planned in this sense, built as a model for challenging current urban problems through a sustainable urban restructuring. Thus, by the hypothetical-deductive approach method, we intend to know if HIDS can contribute to social, economic and environmental development in the Region of Campinas; moreover, as a way to verify the answer to this question, and as a method of procedure, the bibliographic review will be used, thinking of obtaining broader knowledge about the themes surrounding the present research (urbanization, urban planning, sustainable development, smart cities), mainly because the development was seen solely under the economic increase, but nowadays it seems to have more intimate relationships with social issues of poverty reduction and environmental issues. This research is of paramount importance since it will be part of an empirical project in progress for the implementation of the HIDS, so that it aims to work on the understanding of the smart city and to relate its implementation with the improvement not only of economic increase but also of the quality of life of citizens.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPTS OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (TJ-UE)

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Keywords: *Data protection; Privacy; EU Charter of Fundamental Rights; Court of Justice of the EU; Self-determination.*

ABSTRACT:

This project is divided into three parts and aims at analyzing the relation, or lack thereof, between the rights to privacy and the protection of personal data as fundamental rights in the European legal system in line with the judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJUE). The first part is dedicated to describing the concepts of privacy and personal data in which the right to privacy and the protection of personal data are discussed. In the first part, the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union will be studied in connection with the rights to privacy and the protection of personal data, including indicating the most relevant regulations developed in the last 30 years by the European Union on the subject and its consequence. In section two, the European, the American, and the Brazilian doctrines on the jurisprudence of the CJUE on data protection and privacy will be compared in order to ascertain whether there are similarities or differences in understanding between these poles, aiming at understanding the evolution of these terms in society. The third section, in turn, will indicate the consequences of this evolution and differentiation of concepts of privacy and protection of personal data to Brazil, after the recent enactment of the General Data Protection Law, which was inspired by the European Law.

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PROTECTION OF PRIVACY IN THE THE BREACH OF DATA CONFIDENTIALITY AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE CRIME OF CAPITAL LAUNDERING

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Keywords: *International law; fundamental rights; money laundering; privacy.*

ABSTRACT:

This project aims to analyze the influence of the international legal regime to combat the crime of money laundering in the Brazilian legal system, especially in the problem of the restriction of fundamental rights, such as privacy and intimacy, in the breach of confidentiality of data and electronic communications during a criminal prosecution, based on soft law instruments, especially the recommendations of the International Financial Action Group - FATF. To this end, the work will be divided into four sections. The first will consist of an analysis of the regulatory framework that makes up the international legal regime to combat money laundering. In the sequence, it is intended to examine the incorporation and the reflexes of the hard and soft law institutes to the homeland law, the way such they have created norms of conduct, and how these precepts have been adopted by the Courts. The third section will consist of the study of criminal prosecution measures, with a focus on the international regime and national legislation, with special emphasis on breaking data confidentiality and electronic communications, based on leading cases. Finally, the last section will reflect on the effects of obtaining this means of proof in combating the crime of money laundering, as well as its foundation in soft law institutes.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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SOCIAL RIGHTS, PUBLIC POLICIES AND THE PANDEMIC IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WELFARE STATE

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Keywords: *welfare state; Unified Health System (SUS); Covid-19 pandemic.*

ABSTRACT:

The year 2020 has been marked by a pandemic that has sprawled through the world, disseminated by the disease COVID-19, subjecting countries to several sectoral crises. Bringing social rights into context, which will be intensively addressed in this work, the principles of welfare state assume that every individual has the right to a set of goods and services that result from government actions: public policies. It is proposed to question whether the welfare state, when put into practice through the construction of an agenda of public policies aimed to guarantee social protection and support, can be relevant to contribute to the containment of COVID-19 disease. The research outlines the right to health and analysis projects for SUS, their effective realization, and developed in practice. It is known that social rights, and specifically the right to health, is a prerogative expressed in the Brazilian Federal Constitution proclaimed in 1988. So, the objective is to analyze how integrated government actions based on social well-being and the construction of the public policy agenda to guarantee social rights in an approach to promote human rights in a universal system can minimize the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. Proposals like privatization of the Unified Health System (SUS) go against this perspective, which is demonstrated by data from countries such as the United States of America (USA), which adopt the private health model. Using the hypothetical-deductive method what is intended is an examination and recognition of the facts and, with them, the attempt to prove the hypothesis that a history aimed at achieving a welfare state and guaranteeing rights through public policies, paying special attention to SUS projects, it makes it possible to design satisfactory alternatives to face the current pandemic scenario. The study is, in part, funded by the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas - Master/Doctorate (50%). With the execution of this project, what is expected is to offer a contribution to political science to the debates and public policymakers, bringing to the fore with more enthusiasm the discussion about the magnitude of the effective promotion and guarantee of social rights in Brazil, mainly the fundamental right to health, especially in the face of a pandemic.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RIGHT TO BASIC EDUCATION OF HAITIAN IMMIGRANTS IN CAMPINAS CITY (FROM 2.012 TO 2.020).

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Keywords: *Human rights; Basic Education, Haitian Immigrants.*

ABSTRACT:

An earthquake in 2.010 triggered a huge humanitarian crisis in Haiti, one of the poorest countries in the world, forcing its population to seek better living conditions in other countries such as Brazil. It is officially estimated that between 2.012 and 2.019, about 106,1 thousand Haitians landed in Brazil and 900 of them migrated to the municipality of Campinas. According to the national legal system (Migration Law Nº. 13.445 / 17) and international treaties ratified by Brazil, the migrants have a set of fundamental human rights, including the right to basic education. The object of the present work is to verify the effectiveness of access to the right to basic education for Haitian migrants in the municipality of Campinas, as well as to analyze the existence of public policies of the municipality that foster this access. It uses documentary and bibliographic research, to delimit the normative content of the right to basic education (should be), based on the international legal system, and, internally, through the study of Federal laws of the State of Sao Paulo and the Municipal Legislation of Campinas/SP. Based on this normative set, empirical research will be carried out to find out if the municipality of Campinas promotes public policies that guarantee these rights, as well as the effectiveness of this right to basic education through interviews of Haitians migrants from the city of Campinas. As a result, it is hoped to verify the fulfillment of the right to basic education to the population of Haitian migrants who migrated to Brazil in search of better living conditions and a warranty for their fundamental human rights. In this way, it is expected to contribute to the investigations developed in the line of International Cooperation and Human Rights, by the Research Group "Law in a globalized world", specifically, with the research carried out by the supervising professor, in the field of education and democracy in the American continent.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES

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CONCEPTIONS OF ADOLESCENCE: A STUDY OF ADOLESCENTS AT DIFFERENT SOCIOECONOMIC LEVELS

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Keywords: *adolescent development; elementary school students; social class.*

ABSTRACT:

Adolescents' conceptions of what adolescence is can guide their expectations of themselves and, consequently, the way they behave during this phase of development. For this reason, knowing the conceptions of adolescents is important for planning interventions that aim to promote healthy development. Brazil is a socioeconomically diversified country, so it can be thought that the conceptions about the adolescence of a teenager with a low socioeconomic level are different from those of a high socioeconomic level. The objective of this research project is to investigate the differences between the conceptions of the adolescence of students from high and low socioeconomic levels. An exploratory qualitative study will be carried out. Sixty adolescents, Elementary School students, aged 12 to 13 years, will participate in the study. Participants will be divided into two groups, 30 students from public schools of low socioeconomic level and 30 students from private high school, from a city in the interior of the state of São Paulo. Three instruments will be used: Sociodemographic Data Questionnaire, Open Questionnaire on Adolescent Conceptions, and Semi-structured Interview on Adolescent Conceptions. The first two instruments will be applied in groups at the school. In a second step, 5 adolescents from each group will be selected to participate individually in the interview, in person, or online. The data from the Open Questionnaire on Conceptions of Adolescents will be analyzed through analysis of categorical content and the data from the Semi-Structured Interview on Conceptions of Adolescents will be analyzed through thematic analysis. Data collection will take place after approval by the Ethics Committee for Research with Human Beings at PUC-Campinas. It is hoped that the results of this study will help to elucidate the differences between the conceptions of the adolescence of adolescents of high and low socioeconomic level, so that intervention projects that demystify the stereotypes of this period of development and promote positive conceptions about adolescence can be realized.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

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

CONCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS ABOUT TEACHING LIFE PURPOSE

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Keywords: *life purpose; teaching work; public education.*

ABSTRACT:

Life purpose is understood as a set of goals, established by the subject, which will be developed throughout his life and give him meaning to life. International studies have been dedicated to investigating the beliefs and ideas of undergraduate students and teachers about life purpose and how to teach the construction of a life purpose. However, despite the finding that the teacher must have: (a) a life purpose; and (b) understand their central role in the construction of their students' purposes in life, no national study has been dedicated to investigating the teachers' life purposes. The latest amendments to the Law of Education Guidelines and Bases determined that the construction of the life purpose should be taught in Elementary School II and High School from 2020. Therefore, the Government of the State of São Paulo included life purpose as a curricular component. The objective of this research project is to get to know the life project of state school teachers who teach the life purpose discipline. It is intended to investigate: (a) these teachers' conceptions about life purpose, (b) if these teachers have a life purpose, and (c) how the teachers' personal life purpose implies the task of teaching the discipline of life purpose. Exploratory qualitative research will be carried out. All teachers who teach the life purpose discipline of a large public school in the southern region of Campinas, chosen for convenience, will participate in the study. The Sociodemographic Data Questionnaire and the Semi-Structured Interview for Teachers' Life Purpose will be used, which will be prepared for this study. A pilot study will be carried out to verify the suitability of the last instrument. Teachers will be interviewed individually, in person or virtually, and the interviews will be recorded on audio. The data will be analyzed through thematic analysis and may be submitted to the Iramuteq software. Data collection will begin after approval by the Ethics Committee for Research with Human Beings at PUC-Campinas and COREQ will be followed to ensure the quality of qualitative research. It is expected to know the teachers' life purpose and understand its implications for the meaning of teaching the discipline of life purpose.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

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

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN CREATING A MEANING OF WORK FOR THE PERSON WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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Keywords: *Person with intellectual disability; family; work; the meaning of work.*

ABSTRACT:

This project intends to comprehend essential aspects for creating a meaning of work for the person with intellectual disability, highlighting the family influence in this process. In order to deepen such an issue, it is necessary to understand how the family's point of view impacts the meaning that a person with a disability carries about his or her work. Comprehensive narratives will be written from two dialogical encounters with family members, parents and/or caregivers of people with intellectual disability that are looking for work or are having their first work experience as a methodological strategy to understand their experiences. The first encounter aims to create a free dialogue between the researcher and the participants from the guiding question "how do you understand the meaning of your son or daughter's professional life?". After the encounter, the researcher will write a narrative composed of his impressions and main significant topics. Each narrative will be discussed at a research group meeting in order to check its clarity and to control bias. At the second encounter, the participants will read it aloud and will have the opportunity to change anything they want, until they get completely satisfied with the result. In the next step, the researcher will revise the narratives and build a Narrative Synthesis aiming to express the significant structure of the phenomena. It is expected that this study may contribute to the comprehension of the social and family dilemmas that moderate the inclusion of the person with intellectual disability in the working world and facilitate new ways to deal with this issue. It is important to note that this study is partially funded by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior – Brasil (CAPES).

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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COMPUTERIZED BATTERY OF INTELLIGENCE AND CREATIVITY FOR ADULTS (BAICA-C)

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Keywords: *creativity; intelligence; computerized assessment.*

ABSTRACT:

There is a need for computerized psychological tests due to the central role of technology in society. Therefore, the purpose of this study will be to construct and search for validity evidence of the computerized version of the Bateria de Avaliação Intelectual e Criativa - Adulto (BAICA-C). The printed version of BAICA has already been validated (MILAN; WECHSLER, 2018; WECHSLER et al., 2019). Intelligence, evaluated by BAICA, is based on the Cattell-Horn-Carroll theory, which conceptualizes intelligence in 3-layers (Carroll, 2005). Creativity can be explained in different ways, involving cognitive, personality, educational, and sociocultural variables (WECHSLER, 2008). This research will be comprised of two studies. The first study will be to adapt the printed version of BAICA to electronic format with a pilot sample of 10 students. The second study aims to verify the validity evidences of BAICA-C with a sample of 100 college students majors in different areas at a private university in Sao Paulo state. BAICA is composed of five subtests to measure intelligence (verbal, visual-spatial, logical reasoning, memory, speed of thinking, and one to measure figurative and verbal creative thinking. Answer to the printed version of the battery will be compared to the computerized version of the battery, administered in two times, in order to search for validity evidence. A self-report questionnaire on the use of technology and the student's average grade will be requested. After approval by the Ethics Committee of PUC, the institutions will be contacted and participants will be invited to participate and sign the Consent Form. BAICA-C tests will be administered in group situations in classes or at the computer laboratories available in the institution. Scores in the BAICA-C will be compared with the ones in the printed version by Pearson Correlations. School grades will be compared with the BAICA by correlations. The results of the different subtests in BAICA-C will be compared by network analysis in order to verify if the cognitive and creative abilities are related. It is expected to obtain validity evidence of BAICA-C, which can contribute to adults' psychological diagnosis and can be used in different contexts.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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NARRATIVES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MEN ACCUSED OF VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP

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Keywords: *Domestic violence; violence in intimate relationships; risk factors.*

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Domestic violence is considered a serious public health problem. This type of violence is associated with power relations and male domination over women, also being a resource used for the submission of partners in abusive relationships, marked by the patriarchal hierarchy at home (LUCENA et al., 2017). Many pieces of research on violence in intimate relationships have already been developed in Brazil, focusing mainly on the victims, but there are still few productions that observe this phenomenon from the experience of the man accused of aggression (CORTEZ; SOUZA, 2010). Thus, this study aims to understand the experiences of violence in intimate relationships from the perspective of men presumed to be aggressors. Methods: This is a qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory study. Men accused of domestic violence against their partners will be invited to participate in the investigation. The total number of participants will be defined by theoretical sampling. Semi-structured interviews will be used in the data collection that will take place in a reeducation service (Serviço de Reeducação do Autor de Violência de Gênero) with authors of alleged crimes that did not result in serious injury. Thematic Analysis will be used in the data analytical process with the following steps: 1) familiarization; 2) initial coding; 3) searching for themes; 4) reviewing themes; 5) defining and naming themes; and 6) producing the report (dissertation) (CLARKE; BRAUN; HAYFIELD, 2019). The Bioecological Development Theory will be used as a theoretical-methodological referential (BRONFENBRENNER, 2011). Expected results: The research will make it possible to map motivations that would justify aggressive behavior, feelings of guilt or regret, and concepts of masculinity present in the narratives. Aspects of personal history, family, and social context that can be determinant for the practice of aggressions will also be comprehended. Practical and theoretical implications will be presented.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

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INTERNET AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT: NOTES FROM PSYCHOLOGY AT SCHOOL.

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Keywords: *Critical Psychology; Child Development; Internet.*

ABSTRACT:

This work seeks to understand how the relationship between the children's development and the internet actually, from the perspective of developmental and critical psychology in the school context. The theoretical foundation is organized in three axes, seeking to establish a relationship between the internet and the child's development. In the first, the internet will be discussed in its history and culture, how the internet emerged and how it is characterized in the current times when the research is carried out. In the second, there will be a discussion about development theories, especially Vigotski's theory, adopted as a reference for investigating the problem. In the third, the performance of psychology at school to monitor child development related to the internet will be presented. The axes are organized in a way that contributes to the understanding of the subject's constitution from the historical, cultural, and social dimensions. We aim to investigate the presence of the internet in children's daily lives, characterize its use and possible actions by the school team when identified demands related to it. The research will take place through contact with students. It is qualitative research, based on Action-Participation Research and Historical-Dialectical Materialism. The sources of information will be the researcher's field diaries, in addition to the application of a questionnaire to students. The research will be carried out in a Municipal Elementary School, located in the northern region of Campinas - São Paulo, through the insertion of the researcher in the ECOAR Project - Space for Coexistence, Action, and Reflection, an extension project, from PUC-Campinas, to confront violence in public schools, happening remotely until the present moment due to the pandemic scenario. The research aims to contribute to the development of prevention and education actions in the school context. The study is funded by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I am grateful to CNPq for the indispensable financing for this research project.

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SCHOOL-AGE SELF-HARM: AGGRESSION THAT COMFORTS.

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Keywords: *Self Injury; Self Mutilation; Critical Psychology.*

ABSTRACT:

Self-injury is a phenomenon that is becoming increasingly present in the student's school routine. In addition to being a risk factor for development, this type of practice carries a pathological stigma and, despite the increased occurrences, it is still seen through prejudice and underestimates perspective. The present dissertation was produced after the increase of demands in Schools of the Northwest Region of Campinas, where a large increase in the number of cases of self-injury among adolescents was noticed. Initially, bibliographic research on the topic was carried out in eight databases, focusing on scientific productions that shared convergences with the approach of this research. The result of the literature review demonstrates the need for scientific productions that are based on a critical view of the phenomenon and the lack of national studies that debate the reality of the individual that engages in self-injury. The theoretical basis comprises 3 axes that are related to each other and will provide theoretical support for the discussion. They are: Self-Injury; Human Development and Historical-Cultural Psychology; and Psychology at school following the development process. Guided by the action-participatory research method, the professional researcher entered the field in order to characterize the phenomenon of self-injury in school life and understand the impact of self-injury on students' development by assessing risk and protection indicators for the incidence of the phenomenon. This is a qualitative, exploratory, and cross-sectional study, and the data obtained in the research field were documented in field diaries and subsequently analyzed based on historical dialectical materialism. Thus is possible to answer the research question: How the critical perspectives can contribute to understanding the phenomenon of school-age self-injury?

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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(DIS) ARTICULATION BETWEEN SCHOOL AND HEALTH NETWORK: CHALLENGES IN MONITORING CHILD DEVELOPMENT.

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Keywords: *child protection network; school psychology; primary health care.*

ABSTRACT:

It is understood that the School and the Basic Health Unit (UBS) are public institutions of a child protection network, which must work together to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents by monitoring the development and identifying risk factors so it occurs healthily. Learning difficulties are shown as one of these factors and it is a problem that crosses both services, of health and education. It is observed that these difficulties start in the educational context and, when the school understands it has already done everything it could, a referral is made to the UBS for the health team's evaluation. Age-grade distortion is a learning difficulty related index and it reaches about 25% in public elementary education. Therefore, it is an issue that affects a significant number of children and adolescents, since most enrollments in basic education take place in the public sphere. In the context of Campinas' Northwest region, the presence of the Psychology professional is noted, both in the health team and in the school team, through the ECOAR project - Living Space Action and Reflection. This research aims to characterize the relationship between the municipal schools that participate in the ECOAR project and the UBS, focusing on learning difficulties related demands. For such, two sets of semi-structured interviews will be conducted, one in the schools participating in the ECOAR project and the other in the UBS from the same region, with 2 professionals from the team of each institution, including one psychologist. The interviews will be recorded and transcribed, respecting ethical considerations. González-Rey's constructive-interpretive analysis will be used to discuss the results. With this, the research intends to contribute to a discussion on how health and education professionals withstand learning difficulties, child development and networking. Also, reflects on how Psychology at School, from a critical perspective, can help in consolidating the network performance to monitor child development integrally. This study is financed by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq).

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I am grateful to CNPq for de indispensable financing for this research project.

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EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND VIOLENCE: A STUDY ON THE RISKS TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT.

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Keywords: *Critical School Psychology; Preschool; Violence.*

ABSTRACT:

The present essay was inspired by the need to understand the Psychosocial Violence from Ingnácio Martin Baró's perspective, under the family relationships context. Also, we follow Vigotski's contributions as a form of understanding de Children's Development in the Historic-Cultural theory's contribution, so that we can understand the co-relationship between violence and development through the Limit Situation concept determined by Martin Maró. We will show the significance of the Psychology professional when in a school environment, as a member of the technical team, as of ECOAR (Coexistence, Action, and Reflection Space) Project's experience with children in an Infant Educational Center in northeast Campinas - Sao Paulo. This study aims to understand the impact of violence in infant's development, identifying what are the most common types of domestic violence children experience, and creating preventive actions, promoting healthy development for these children. This is a qualitative research, whose methodology is the Action-Participation Research and the Historical-Dialectic Materialism. The Psychology Professional actions will be analyzed through field diaries during the four years of her practice in the school, focusing on the ones where domestic violence is reported. There will also be records of conversations with the children about the violent situation they've been through. The information obtained will be organized and analyzed in a way to serve as a reference guide through which it will be possible to plan preventive actions for the school, as well as identifying the types of violence endured by children under that age range.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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ADHERENCE TO PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT SCALE: CONSTRUCTION AND INVESTIGATION OF ITS PSYCHOMETRIC QUALITIES

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Keywords: *mental health; psychology; assessment.*

ABSTRACT:

The process of adherence to treatment occurs when patients follow the medical recommendations (SANTIN; CERESER; ROSA, 2005). Considering the shortage of assessment tools for this construct, this study has the goal to develop a Psychiatric Treatment Adherence Scale and investigate its evidence of validity and reliability to assess individuals in this condition. This study characterizes as a cross-sectional design of quantitative nature. One hundred and fifty male and female individuals - newcomers to psychiatric treatment in public and private health units in the city of São Paulo and its surroundings aging between 18 and 50 years old - will take part in this study. The research is divided into three parts. Study I aims to assess the literature review on the topic. Study II aims to develop the Adherence to Psychiatric Treatment on Mental Disorders Scale, subdivided into five big areas of investigation: (1) previous history; (2) general adaptation to medication; (3) participation and involvement of family; (4) patient's comprehension about the diagnosis; (5) remission of the initial symptoms. Study III aims to investigate evidence of validity based on the internal structure using the Exploratory Factor Analysis, also investigating its reliability by internal consistency. Knowing the different underlying traces present on the scale is expected. The results can be used to support the processes of preventive and complementary interventions in many ways. The knowledge could allow the psychologist to comprehend the facilitators or prejudicial aspects of the patient dynamics in regard of adherence to treatment, predict noncompliance, monitor patient progression more closely, supporting medical orientations in subsequent appointments, promoting optimization of medical care, individualize patient education an effort to increase treatment adherence in patients who have difficulties adhering to treatment plans (DE LAS CUEVAS; PEÑATE; CABRERA, 2016).

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 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEMORY AND IMAGINATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE FUTURE TARGETED BY ADOLESCENTS ATTENDING PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

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Keywords: *Adolescence; Memory; Imagination.*

ABSTRACT:

The present research is linked to the studies developed by the research group Processes of Constitution of the Subject in Educational Practices (PROSPED) of the Stricto Sensu Postgraduate Program in Psychology at the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas. This study is anchored in the theoretical-methodological assumptions of Cultural-Historical Psychology. Thus, it is understood that human development occurs in/through the environment, a context in which social and intersubjective relationships happen, thereby, highlighting the dialectical relationship of the human as a product-producer of objective reality. Therefore, it is understood that for adolescents to think and reflect on their future targeted, it is necessary, first, to think who they are, because this process that implies performing a synthesis of their past and present, allows the subject to know the historical process of the world itself in/by the social. This study aims to investigate the basis of the meanings of adolescents in the second year of evening high school, about future targeted, focusing on the role of imagination and memory in this construction. The present research is part of the field of qualitative studies and, it is characterized as research-intervention, which enables the production of scientific knowledge and, at the same time, the realization of practices and the transformation of the research field. The research will be developed through reflective meetings with teenagers, in which themes related to their life stories and the future they desire will be proposed. As a strategy to promote reflections, artistic expressions will be used with content related to the proposed themes and those of a nature that interest teenagers. As a result, it is expected to create and consolidate a reflective and dialogical space in the school that allows teenagers to find themselves in the present and, in this movement, to build ways of thinking and acting that broadens their possibilities for the future.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

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

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ISOLATED FAMILIES: LOSSES AND GAINS IN TIMES OF CRISIS

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Keywords: *family relations; pandemics; psychoanalysis.*

ABSTRACT:

Considering that crises are intrinsic to human existence and can directly or indirectly affect societies and individuals, we can assume that each nuclear family, as a primary social group, will find its particular way of dealing with challenges like the one we face today amid the COVID-19 pandemics. We intend to understand how social isolation measures affected the emotional experience of individuals from the same family and their relational dynamics. Hereupon, we will use a qualitative approach psychoanalytically oriented once this method allows the investigation of the affective-emotional senses that permeate the human experience. Three family groups will be invited to participate in this study, whose members have cohabited during the period of social isolation. As a minimum composition criterion for a participating family group, we will consider those who at least one of the parental figures and one of the children, between 5 and 18 years old, have volunteered to participate in the study. The meetings will preferably take place at the participants' residence, lasting approximately 90 minutes. The number of meetings will depend on the achievement of the research objectives and the condition of each family, which may be one to three for each family. At the beginning of the first meeting, an Interactive Narrative for adults and an Interactive Graphic Narrative for children and adolescents will be employed as an investigative resource that is proposed as a playful and protected approach to the reporting of affective experiences. The Interactive Narrative consists of a brief fictional story developed by the researcher, whose theme will address the experience and the family relational dynamics crossed by the news of the COVID-19 pandemic and social isolation. Such narrative resource will be presented as an invitation to the participants to complete it freely, as a facilitator of emotional expression. Then, the participants will be invited to reflect on the family experiences and strategies used during the period of social isolation. We hope that the knowledge produced will allow us to suggest professional interventions and preventive practices for future crises.

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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GENDER, RACE, AND SEXUALITY IN PUBLIC EVENING HIGH SCHOOL: STUDENTS' MEANINGS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

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Keywords: *Gender; Sexuality; Adolescence.*

ABSTRACT:

This study seeks to investigate the senses and meanings of different expressions of gender, sexuality, and race in intersubjective relationships of adolescents who attend evening high school classes in two public institutions in Brazil. It is assumed as theoretical-methodological base the perspective of Cultural-Historical Psychology, mainly the concepts developed by Vygotsky. Hence, it is understood not only the great relevance that the social environment assumes in human development, but also how educational contexts and social interactions facilitate new nexus among psychological functions, in which imagination and thought assume prevalence in adolescence and enable new ways to comprehend oneself and the world. In this context, the proposal is to articulate a critical conceptualization of adolescence with the contributions of intersectional studies to think how gender, race, and sexuality markers affect the intersubjective relationships of adolescents and the educational processes. Based on historical-dialectical materialism, this study is inserted in the qualitative matrix of a participatory type called research-intervention, given the intentionality to transform and understand the social context in which interactions take place, in this case, public evening high schools. The data will be built in group meetings with students making use of artistic productions/materials to favor the expression and reflection of participants concerning the proposed themes. Meetings will be recorded and transcribed, and as a complementary strategy, semi-structured interviews may be conducted. This study expects to provide subsidies for the better understanding of the influence of gender, sexuality, and race expressions in the development of adolescents, especially regarding schooling and involvement with peers and teachers. It is also intended to contribute to teachers' understanding of ways to address differences in school and the importance of paying attention to these issues that interfere with the schooling of boys and girls. The underlying result is to reflect on the role of the psychologist in the collective and the expression of gender, race and sexuality.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

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

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EFFECT OF PARENTAL MEDIATION ON EXCESSIVE SMARTPHONE USE AND ONLINE RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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Keywords: *Adolescence; Smartphone Addiction; Parental mediation.*

ABSTRACT:

Internet use on smartphones has increased significantly among children and adolescents. In this sense, it has been reported that excessive smartphone use is associated with a greater frequency of psychological problems such as anxiety, depression and stress, and greater engagement in online risk behaviors. Thus, parental mediation may be an important strategy used by parents to increase the safe use of the Internet and reduce the chances of risk behaviors or emotional problems arising from this use. The objective of this study is to identify the effect of different types of parental mediation both on the excessive use of the Internet and smartphones and on the risk behaviors of children and adolescents. This is an exploratory study with a convenience sample made up of children (N = 400) aged from 9 to 16 years. Participants will complete the following instruments: a sociodemographic questionnaire, Internet Addiction Test (IAT), Smartphone Addiction Scale - Short Version (SAS-SV), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and an Internet usage pattern and parental style questionnaire according to the TIC KIDS Brazil 2019 survey. Nominal or categorical variables will be analyzed using the Chi-Square test and continuous or discrete variables using the One-Way Analysis of Variance. We also intend to conduct a Network analysis to identify the main direct or indirect predictors for risk behaviors and emotional problems in adolescents. The data in this study will indicate that adolescents who abuse the Internet present a higher frequency of online risk behavior and emotional problems. Besides, these adolescents will have a lower frequency of parental mediators.

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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RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST AND COUNSELLOR SELF-EFFICACY SCALE (PCES) IN A BRAZILIAN CONTEXT.

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Keywords: *Self-Efficacy; Scale; Psychologists.*

ABSTRACT:

Self-efficacy is the individual's belief in their ability to perform activities and achieve expected results. A better understanding of self-efficacy performance among psychologists and psychology students can help in the development of instruments to improve the performance of these in different work situations. However, there are still no adapted and validated instruments in Brazil to assess self-efficacy in this population. The objective of this study is to adapt and search for evidence in reliability and validity for the Psychologist and Counselor Self-Efficacy Scale (PCES) in Brazil. Initially, PCES will be translated, and the different versions will be compared and evaluated using specific protocols. Then, a pilot study will be conducted with psychologists (N=10) and psychology students (N=10) to identify possible semantic, conceptual, linguistic, contextual, and idiomatic discrepancies, and to verify that both response items and application instructions are understandable. Next, another study will be conducted with psychologists (N=300) and psychology students (N=300) with questionnaires on a virtual platform: sociodemographic, General Scale of Self-efficacy (GSE), and PCES. After 20-30 days, PCES must be completed again to assess the distribution of items with temporal stability. Nominal variables will be evaluated using chi-square tests and continuous variables using analysis of variance. For reliability, the internal consistency of the instrument will be assessed using Cronbach's alpha and temporal stability using the intraclass correlation coefficient; for validity, initially, a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) with five factors will be performed; and for convergent validity, Spearman's correlation between the total score of PCES and the other instruments will be used. The significance level will be set at 5%. Translation of PCES is expected to be accurate to the original version. Also, PCES must present robust evidence of reliability both for internal validity and temporal stability. CFA needs to present appropriate adjustments for five factors, and PCES should also present robust correlations with GSE and other measures used.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study will be financed in part by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico.

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IMAGINATION AND POWER OF ACTION: REFLECTING ON THE IDEOLOGICAL DIMENSION IN ADOLESCENT THOUGHT

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Keywords: *imagination; adolescent; power of action.*

ABSTRACT:

This research is linked to the studies developed by the research group “Processos de Constituição do Sujeito em Práticas Educativas – PROSPED” of the Stricto Sensu Post-graduation Program in Psychology of the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas. It aims to understand the relationship between the imagination and the power of action of adolescents, focusing on the ideological dimension and its role in the way students think and act. Qualitative and participatory in nature, it is an intervention-research, based on the theoretical-methodological assumptions of historical-cultural psychology and dialectical historical materialism. The research will take place in a state public elementary school and high school in a city in the interior of São Paulo, and will involve adolescents from the early years of high school. We reflect on how imagination arises in artistic productions, and how it unfolds in two moments: one, being related to suffering, being pierced by ideology and alienation; and at another time, being related to the power to act, being pervaded by art. Thus, it is a matter of understanding whether the imagination would be at the service of heteronomy, perpetuating alienation and inequality or at the service of autonomy, creating conditions for greater cultural appropriation. Thus, group meetings will be held with the students to work on themes that start with their own interests e using art to promote their reflections. The meetings will be held every fortnight, and for this purpose, images and films will be used as mediating materialities. As a result, it is hoped to create spaces for dialogue with students about their ways of thinking and acting on reality and the possibilities of transforming it and to build explanations about the role of imagination in the configuration of alienation and ideology that remain in the thoughts and actions of students of the public school about everyday life and the future.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

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

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THE IMPACT OF THE NEW CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIA ON HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE FROM A PHENOMENOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Keywords: *psychological intervention; mental health; phenomenology; COVID-19 pandemic; healthcare professionals.*

ABSTRACT:

The World Health Organization considers the new Corona Virus pandemic a worldwide public health emergency. In this context, the vital importance of the actions developed by healthcare professionals in coping with COVID-19 stands out, both in the care of hospitalized patients and in interventions aimed at prevention. In a scenario like this, there is an increase of fear and anguish feelings that intensify and acquire specific outlines, deeply impacting the subjectivity of the population and healthcare professionals. Qualitative exploratory research of phenomenological inspiration will be developed in order to understand the experience of healthcare professionals who work on the front lines combating the COVID-19 pandemic. Recent studies have described the psychological impacts on healthcare professionals due to the pandemic context. This research intends to contribute to increasing scientific knowledge as it contemplates the subjective experience of anguish and fear that emerge from the pandemic context, going beyond the biological dimensions. Besides the psychosocial, economic, and health system impacts, the global spread of COVID-19 endangers the healthcare professionals' lives and their families in view of the high risk of contamination to which they are exposed. The participants will be healthcare professionals of different specialties, men and women, who work in public health contexts on the front lines. Dialogic meetings will be held remotely with each one, establishing an intersubjective relationship mediated by the researcher's attitudes of empathy, positive acceptance and congruence. As a methodological strategy, a comprehensive narrative will be written after each encounter to describe the participant's experience from the researcher's impressions. After completing all the encounters, a synthesis narrative will be built, including the main significant elements that emerged from the experience of the participants as a whole in a comprehensive way, allowing an interpretation of the structure of the phenomenon. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the coping with the COVID-19 psychological impacts and to emphasize the task of caring for humans in the drastic conditions which are imposed in a pandemic, proposing reflections and possibilities for psychological interventions lined up with the emerging demands in the current Brazilian context.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This research is been financed in part by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – Brasil (CNPq)

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SOCIO-EMOTIONAL COMPETENCIES IN FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION: ENRICHMENT PROGRAM AND TRAINING FOR MULTIPLIERS

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Keywords: *soft skills; psychological assessment; educational context.*

ABSTRACT:

The study of socio-emotional competencies (SEC) has become widely relevant on the world stage in recent decades, notably investigated by several interdisciplinary areas such as economics, psychology, education, law, among others (Heckman & Rubenstein, 2001). Public policies that invest in cognitive and non-cognitive aspects in early childhood (mainly in the educational field) have become the subject of research with the aim to evaluate better adaptability of these individuals' social life, as well as a greater repertoire of knowledge, skills and attitudes focused on professional life (Heckman & Kautz, 2012). In order to improve SEC, specific programs were created to meet the demand for socio-emotional learning in schools in different countries (CASEL, 2017). This research aims to offer an SEC training program and evaluate its results in three specific populations: (1) social educators working at the shelter of children and adolescents, (2) adolescents participating in a professional training program, and (3) minor apprentices in their first job experience. Participants will be selected for convenience and each population will be divided into two groups: experimental group and control group. Psychological assessment instruments will be used, for example, but not only, the Personality Factor Battery (Nunes, Hutz, & Nunes, 2010). Two results are expected: differences in the perception of the concept of SEC after participating in the training program and an increase in the levels of SEC studied in this research. The study is relevant because it brings immediate results to the community where it is carried out, providing information for managers of the institutions about how to act more effectively in improving the lives of children and adolescents, as well as the possibility of the model being replicated in other institutions.

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 ROLE OF TEACHING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' LIFE PURPOSE AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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Keywords: *life purpose; teaching work; public education.*

ABSTRACT:

Life purpose has been present in the formal education in several countries and, recently, it was inserted in the educational system in Brazil, with its incorporation in the Law of Directives and Bases of Education (LDB), as a mandatory subject in High School. The National Common Curricular Base (BNCC) places it as one of the ten competencies to be developed by students. It is known that for the teacher to be able to foster life purpose in students, it is important that the teaching work is part of their life purpose. Thus, it is questioned whether there would be differences between the life purpose aimed at teaching generalist teachers, who studied Pedagogy, from specialist teachers, who studied other sciences, and who may have gone to teaching as a last option. The general objective of this research is to understand what is the role of teaching in the life purpose of generalist and specialist teachers. For this reason, three studies will be carried out. The objective of the first study is to understand if teaching is part of the purpose in a life of generalist and specialist teachers and if there are differences between them. Twenty teachers from a school in the countryside of the state of São Paulo will participate in this study, who will answer individually to an adapted version of the Revised Youth Purpose Interview. The objective of the second study is to investigate which characteristics of the teachers help most in promoting the students' life purpose. Thirty students from a school in the countryside of the state of São Paulo will participate, who will answer individually to an adapted version of the Revised Youth Purpose Interview Survey. Data from these two studies will be analyzed by using their own instruments' analysis system. The objective of the third study is to carry out a face-to-face or distance learning mini-course intervention, based on the results of the first two studies and in the literature. Teachers from the same school from previous studies will participate who will reflect on teaching life purpose to students. A pre-test and a post-test will be used to check the effectiveness of the intervention. The research will go through PUC-Campinas Human Research Ethics Committee. It is expected to collaborate with the panorama of research on life purpose in Brazil and to instrumentalize teachers about working with this theme to students and themselves.

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.

COLLECTIVE IMAGINARY ON PROFESSIONAL CARE FOR ALCOHOLICS' FAMILIES

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Keywords: *alcohol abuse; family; psychoanalysis.*

ABSTRACT:

The alcoholic's family suffers intense emotional distress, as the abusive consumption of alcohol triggers scenes of violence, financial difficulties, marital conflicts, and parental neglect. In the face of the need for interventions in tune with these families' demands, we intend to conduct qualitative research of psychoanalytic orientation to investigate the beliefs, values, and practices that configure the collective imaginary about professional care for alcoholic's family members. We will invite 10 family members of alcoholics and 10 mental health professionals specialized in the treatment of alcohol and drugs abuse to voluntarily participate in a 60-minute interview to be held in a Psychosocial Care Center for Alcohol and Drugs (CAPs AD). The interview will begin with an Interactive Narrative (IN), a dialogical instrument inspired by Winnicott's Squiggle Game in which the researcher tells a story until its climax so the participant completes the narrative in written or oral form. For this research, we prepared an IN in which an alcoholic's family seeks help in a mental health service. In the second phase of the interview, the participant is invited to a free association regarding the plot, in order to access the experiences, beliefs, values, and practices about professional care for the alcoholic's family members. Each meeting will be recorded in the form of a Transferential Narrative (TN), in which the context, the associations of the participants, and the researcher's impressions will be reported. The narrative material composed by IN and TN will be submitted to an interpretative analysis using the psychoanalytic method, whose results will be expressed in fields of affective-emotional meanings that communicate the imaginary of the collective of participants. The study's findings will be discussed in light of the Winnicottian perspective and the recent literature on the research topic. We hope the knowledge provided by this study will contribute to qualify existing professional practices and to create new interventions that meet the emotional needs of alcoholic families.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Funding Agency CNPq, Professor PhD. Tânia M. M. Granato and the Research Group "Clinical Psychological Care in Institutions: Prevention and Intervention" of PUC-Campinas.

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CONSTRUCTION AND INVESTIGATION OF THE VALIDITY EVIDENCE OF A SPORTS SELF-EFFICACY SCALE FOR BRAZILIAN ATHLETES

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Keywords: *sport psychology; psychological assessment; evidence of validity.*

ABSTRACT:

Self-efficacy is understood as the belief that the individual has about his abilities (BANDURA, 1997). In the sports context, it is essential for the athlete to remain motivated and persistent in front of the exhaustive training program and, consequently, improve their skills for a good competitive performance (BANDURA, 2012). The work will aim at building and investigating the validity of evidence of a scale to investigate self-efficacy in Brazilian athletes. The literature review on the topic was carried out and indicated the absence of validated instruments for the Brazilian population that investigate sports self-efficacy in different modalities. Such a review will serve as a basis for the construction of the items. Three different studies were planned: (1) search for evidence of content validity with the help of expert judges, (2) pilot study to investigate the adequacy of items to the target audience, (3) investigation of evidence of validity based on its factorial structure. Participants will be high-performance athletes, of different modalities (individual and collective), aged between 14 and 30 years old, who have been practicing the sport for at least three years and who have participated in at least one regional level competition. Data collection will be done in at least three Brazilian regions to cover different realities of routine training and competitions. It is expected that the scale will show favorable results and that the continuity of studies aimed at investigating its psychometric qualities may enable it to be made available for professional use in the future. Thus, it will be able to help the understanding of sports self-efficacy, contributing to the work of sports psychologists and helping to advance specific psychological assessments in this context, given the scarcity of psychological instruments validated for this area in Brazil (PESCA; FRISCHKNECHT; PEIXOTO, 2019).

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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EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF THE DIAGNOSIS OF GENETIC MUTATION RELATED TO BREAST CANCER

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Keywords: *breast cancer; family relations; psychology.*

ABSTRACT:

Considering that the oncology clinic points out the need for psycho-organic support for women with breast cancer and that psychological suffering accompanies the path of physical suffering, the present study aims to investigate the emotional impact of the diagnosis of genetic mutation related to breast cancer in women and their families. This study is justified by the fact that the diagnosis of genetic mutation affects an entire family network and signals the need for personalized clinical treatments and preventive actions, whether in its organic, psychological, or social dimension. We intend to invite 05 diagnosed women and family members who receive an indication to be tested for the genetic mutation (parents, children, and siblings), for individual interviews in the context of the High-Risk Mammary Oncology Clinic of the Hospital PUC-Campinas. Based on the assumption that we narrate in order to elaborate, organize, and give meaning to what we actually experience, we recognize narration as a privileged procedure for communicating the affective-emotional senses that underlie human acts. In this way, we developed an Interactive Narrative (IN) about a woman who has just received the diagnosis of hereditary breast cancer so that the participants can complete it and, in this playful and protected way, freely express their conflicts regarding the manifestation of the disease. As a second stage of the interview, we will open space for reflection, discussion, or information that the participant needs. Each meeting with the participants will be recorded in the form of Transference Narratives (TN). The narrative material, composed of the set of IN and TN, will be analyzed in the light of the psychoanalytical method with a view to producing comprehensive knowledge about the impact of an inherited oncological disease on the life of the patient and her family. We hope that the results of this research can contribute to the clinical practice of health professionals who face the challenges that Oncology still poses today in terms of comprehensive health care.

SCHOLARSHIP: UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR TEACHERS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Funding Agency CNPq, Professor PhD. Tânia M. M. Granato and the Research Group "Clinical Psychological Care in Institutions: Prevention and Intervention" of PUC-Campinas.

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MENTAL HEALTH DURING THE CORONAVIRUS 2019 DISEASE PANDEMIC IN A SAMPLE OF BRAZILIAN ADULTS

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Keywords: *coronavirus; mental health; longitudinal study.*

ABSTRACT:

Living under constant threats to health and life because of the Coronavirus disease pandemic - COVID-19 - as well as its social and economic consequences, can cause immediate, medium and long-term harmful effects on people's mental health and psychological well-being. Rationale: A longitudinal research conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic may provide relevant data to understand the influence of the pandemic on the mental health of Brazilians and support further interventions. Objective: To analyze mental health indicators in a sample of Brazilian adults during the year of 2020, under the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic context. Theoretical Framework: The Motivational Theory of Coping and Positive Mental Health are the theoretical basis. Method: 219 participants - a sample from a previous survey - will receive an invitation to take part in this quantitative and longitudinal survey, by answering a self-report online questionnaire, considering four data collections throughout 2020. The questionnaire encompasses demographic characteristics of participants and the items from the following scales for evaluating positive mental health indicators: Basic Psychological Needs Satisfaction Scale; COVID-19 Stress Coping Scale; Life Satisfaction Scale; Subjective Vitality Scale and Mental Health Scale. The analyses will use measures of descriptive statistics, as well as a cross-lagged model, a type of structural equation model - a path analysis model - as the interest is centered on the associations among variables over time. Expected Results: an analysis of mental health indicators during 2020, under the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic context, including the progression and associations of indicators of vitality, subjective well-being, positive mental health, and coping with stress.

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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EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE DAILY LIFE OF GENERAL SURGEONS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

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Keywords: *Psychological intervention; General Surgery; Phenomenological Study; Comprehensive Narratives.*

ABSTRACT:

The present research is aimed at comprehending the emotional experiences that arise from the daily life and professional practice of general surgeons through personal accounts. General surgery integrates several surgical and non-surgical procedures for the treatment of benign and malignant diseases, contemplating the most diverse medical specialties and developing both through conventional practices and through techniques that are considered minimally invasive, such as robotic surgery. The Brazilian Medical Association (AMB, 2015) and the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM, 2018) recognize general surgery as a specialty, enabling and training the general surgeon for the realization of common surgeries, in addition to laparoscopy and trauma surgery. The stressful routine, stemming from an extenuating job and from massive responsibility is inherent to the surgeon's profession (GRACINO et al.). This study is justified due to the production of knowledge about the significant psychological impacts in these professionals, which may influence mental health, quality of life, and interpersonal relationships. It constitutes itself as qualitative and exploratory research, inspired by the phenomenological method (BRISOLA et al.). Dialogic meetings will be individual and conducted in a reserved room within the hospital, being initiated by a guiding question that invites the participant to speak about his or her experience in the exercise of professional work. The guiding question will be: Can you tell me about a surgery that was emotionally remarkable for you? There will be ten participants previously referred by doctors contacted in the surgery department of a university general hospital in the countryside of the state of São Paulo, although the number of participants can be complemented with a "snowball" method. Participants will be included regardless of gender, who dedicate themselves partially or totally to surgery and who have at least two years of experience in the occupation, including those who work as residents in general surgery. A first meeting will be held as a pilot with the purpose of assessing and adjusting the guiding question. At the end of every session, the researcher will redact a comprehensive narrative about the participant's report and her own impressions. From the set of comprehensive narratives, a synthesis narrative will be built in order to gather significant elements of the collective experience of the participants. It is expected that the results of this study can contribute to a better understanding of the emotional experience of medical doctors in this specialty and launch new perspectives in the doctor-patient relationships from a psychological perspective.

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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INTERVENTION PROGRAM BASED ON POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY TO REDUCE ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Keywords: *optimism; self-esteem; self-efficacy.*

ABSTRACT:

Anxious disorders are highly prevalent in adolescence. They are known to be the sixth leading cause of illness and disability among adolescents aged 10 to 14 years and the ninth in the 15 to 19 age group (WHO, 2019). Based on a primary prevention perspective, this research aims to design and test an intervention project, to reduce anxious symptoms, as well as encouraging the increase and/or maintenance of the levels of self-esteem, self-efficacy, and optimism in adolescents. Two sample groups will be used: control and experimental. The experimental group, composed of 20 teenagers, will undergo 12 intervention sessions. The experimental group will also have 20 participants but they will take part in three sessions related to general aspects of adolescence. The duration of each meeting will be 45 minutes on average. The inclusion criteria will be to accept to participate in the study and be between 10 and 19 years old. The instruments used will be: the Battery for the Assessment of Childhood Depression Indicators (BAID-IJ), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Anxiety Scale (CESA), Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7), Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-r) and a sociodemographic questionnaire. Anxiety symptoms will be assessed before and after the intervention sessions. For each control and experimental group, the instruments described before and after the intervention will be applied to assess the effectiveness of the intervention program. Intervention sessions are expected to reduce anxiety symptoms in existing cases, as well as to increase adolescents' levels of optimism, self-esteem, and self-efficacy.

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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CONCEPTIONS OF SAME-SEX COUPLES ABOUT CHILD CARE

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Keywords: *Parenthood; family; psychoanalysis.*

ABSTRACT:

Considering the advances in parenthood studies that demonstrate that parenting functions go beyond gender issues and that care practices are social constructions informed by the conceptions and values of each society, with this study we intend to understand the conceptions of same-sex couples about child care. We will carry out a qualitative psychoanalytic longitudinal study over 05 meetings with 05 homo-affective couples who have at least one child in the age group from zero to 12 years. Besides the prejudice against homoparenthood, the choice of same-sex couples as participants also responds to the need to include new family configurations in scientific studies in the area of child care, traditionally focused on heterosexual parenting. As an investigative instrument, we will use an Interactive Narrative (IN) for each of the meetings, to favor the spontaneous communication of the participants' emotional experience. The meetings will last approximately 60 minutes, are scheduled at an average interval of 15 days, according to the convenience and availability of the participants. In the first meeting, we will try to understand the process of building each parent's parental project. In the second, we will explore parental experiences about the child's arrival in the family and the mutual adaptation between parents and children. In the third meeting, we intend to map the family's routine in terms of their daily activities. In the fourth, we will focus on participants' beliefs in terms of adequate parental care. Finally, at the last meeting, we will reflect on their projects for the future of their children and how they intend to achieve these goals. We hope that this study will achieve a less prejudiced understanding of the new parenthoods that appear in the contemporary, taking into account the necessary tuning between parenting practices and children's needs. Such knowledge may subsidize comprehensive care practices for parents and children.

SCHOLARSHIP: CNPq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Funding Agency CNPq, Professor PhD. Tânia M. M. Granato and the Research Group "Clinical Psychological Care in Institutions: Prevention and Intervention" of PUC-Campinas.

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DEVELOPMENTAL CASCADES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: ROLES OF FAMILY STRESS, PARENTING, CHILD'S TEMPERAMENT, COPING, AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

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Keywords: *Stress; Coping; Childhood Development.*

ABSTRACT:

The cumulative effects of the transactions between developmental systems are called “developmental cascades”, and their understanding corresponds to the possibility that adaptive or poorly adaptive functions can predict, over time, the positive or negative outcomes of the balance between risks and behavior problems or resilience in children. In early childhood, the development of self-regulation is critical to prevent undesired future academic and social outcomes. The early identification of the interactions between the variables of family and children that mediate behavior problems can prevent the onset of negative developmental cascades that may overload the children and their families. Objectives: This study aims to investigate the following psychological processes – family stress, parenting, child’s temperament and coping, all related to developmental cascades that may predict future behavior problems and resilience of children between 4 and 6 years old. The findings will be discussed in light of the Motivational Theory of Coping and the Transactional Model of Development. Parents will answer an online survey about their perception of how their child deal with family stress (Responses to Stress Questionnaire-Family Stress- PR-Child), the child’s temperament (Child Behavior Questionnaire- CBQ-VSF), their parenting influence on child coping (Parent as Social Context Questionnaire- PASC), and the child’s behavior problems (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire- SDQ-Parent version), as well as family sociodemographic variables. All of these instruments have the Portuguese version and validation. The analyses will use measures of descriptive statistics, as well as the network analysis, a set of integrated techniques to depict relations among variables. We expect that the knowledge generated by this study will contribute to a better understanding of the intricate processes that occur during early human development, as well as substantiate future interventions focusing on maximizing the protective factors related to these processes.

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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RESIDENT PHYSICIANS' EXPERIENCE OF EMPATHY FOR PATIENTS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

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Keywords: *resident physicians' empathy; doctor-patient relationship; psychological research; phenomenological study; qualitative research.*

ABSTRACT:

An important attitude in health care, physician's empathy has a positive impact on patients and their families. It is consensual that empathy is associated with diagnostic accuracy, clinical outcomes, decreasing medical errors, and higher patient's confidence. This phenomenon has been a theme for several types of researches developed abroad, however in Brazil nowadays there are just a few papers on the matter. Besides, qualitative approaches are scarce on this issue and many critical aspects have been neglected. To improve medical training, researchers consider that empathy should be taught in medical education. Phenomenologically oriented psychologists define empathy as a living experience that allows experiencing other's experience rather than ability. This exploratory qualitative research aims to understand the phenomenon of empathy experienced by resident physicians in relationship with their patients. The researcher will conduct individualized dialogical encounters with physician residents who are undergoing their internship in a private university hospital in the state of São Paulo. The participants' range will vary from 10 to 15, male and female, among those who are in their first year of internship and accept the invitation to participate. The encounter, previously scheduled with each participant, will happen in an appropriately private place in the hospital. All elements that could identify the participant will be modified in order to follow ethical norms. The research will be submitted to the University Ethical Committee for Research with Human Beings (CEP- PUC-Campinas). After each encounter, the researcher will write a comprehensive narrative registering her impressions on the participant's living experience about the subject. These narratives will constitute the first level of analysis from a phenomenological perspective. After all comprehensive narratives are completed and have been read and discussed with the members of the research group, a synthesis narrative will be prepared including all elements that emerged from the participants' experience. It is expected that the results will bring about significant elements that allow structuring the phenomenon being studied in order to help improve the training program of health professionals, especially the physicians.

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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ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSERS AND RISK FACTORS OF RECIDIVISM

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Keywords: *sexual abuse; sexual victim; sexual recidivism.*

ABSTRACT:

Sexual abuse of children and adolescents is considered by the World Health Organization as a worldwide problem and one of the great proportions (WHO, 2016). The rate of abused children, according to WHO (2017) is scaring, one out of five girls and one out of thirteen boys are abused in the world each year, leading to a total to 200 million children sexually abused. In Latin America, 228 children are sexually abused each hour (UNICEF, 2017). In Brazil, 5,000 complaints of sexual violence against children and adolescents were reported only regarding the first four months of 2019 (CAMARA DOS DEPUTADOS, 2019). Public policies adopted in Brazil only focus on the protection of the victim. There are no prevention nor treatment programs intended for potential abusers in order to prevent abuse or prevent them from recurring. Thus, information about the profile of abusers is necessary for the design of prevention, intervention, and regulation policies (CHRISTENSEN, 2017). However, there is a great gap in the Brazilian Psychology's scientific production: only 14 articles have been produced in the last decades with a focus towards the abuser according to publications on databases of Scielo, PePSIC and Redalyc bases (LAGROTTA e WECHSLER, 2020). This research aims to analyze the psychological profile of the sexual abuser of children and adolescents and the risk factors of recurrence for new abuses. The sample will consist of published documents online related to judicial decisions about individuals convicted of crimes of sexual abuse against children and/or adolescents by Brazilian Courts. Data referring to the abuser, the victim, and the abuser-victim relationship will be categorized. Afterward, data regarding the abusers will be divided into three groups: abuse with physical contact, abuse online, and dual abuse. Differences among the three groups will be analyzed by a multivariate analysis of variance. Regression analysis will be used to identify risk factors for recurrence in a new sexual abuse. In conclusion, this study aims to collaborate on defining the abusers' psychological profile and the risk factors that may contribute to recidivism, thus providing information to forensic psychologists and professionals in the law field on decisions about this type of crime.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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RENÉ GIRARD AND THE SCAPEGOAT MECHANISM

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Keywords: *scapegoat; violence; religion; sacrifice.*

ABSTRACT:

The project focuses on the concept of scapegoat in the works of the French René Girard, philosopher, historian, and philologist, also calling himself an anthropologist for his scope in research in the area of the anthropology of violence. The study is on the scapegoat, seeking to understand its importance as the center of social structures interconnected with the religious phenomenon. According to Girard, from the moment individuals establish social relationships, mimetic desires arise internally, which results in competition between individuals, generating conflicts. So that the community does not promote a generalized war, its members select certain individuals, endowed characteristics identified as impure for a joint life, submitting them to the scheme of the scapegoat. Through religious rituals, in which individuals are reduced to sacrifice, victims are sacrificed and, thus, channeling social violence. After the sacrifice, the victim is worshiped by the people for saving the community from exacerbated conflict. Thus, the objective of the work is to investigate the scapegoat mechanism in Girard's works, considering the two types of societies highlighted by the thinker, the original and westerns communities, seeking to identify, in their theoretical trajectory, o argumentative set by which defends a correlation between Christian religion and liberation. However, by deducing that Christianity is failing to maintain social balance in modern times, this research proposes to analyze, in the objectives, how Girard attributes his theory about the scapegoat in the contemporary context, checking whether there is a social structure that composes the uncontrol the mechanism victim. From that, too, checking the main thinkers with whom Girard dialogues to develop his theory about the scapegoat, considering his criticisms. This investigation has a qualitative character and uses the comparative method in order to clearly understand the depth of the factors that make up a problem in the project.

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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ANALYSIS OF RELIGIONS IN THE LIGHT OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL HERMENEUTICS. A CONTRIBUTION OF RICOEURIAN HERMENEUTICS TO THE SCIENCES OF RELIGION BASED ON THE WORK “CONFLICT OF INTERPRETATION”

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Keywords: *Paul Ricoeur; Phenomenology hermeneutics; Religion.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to present the analysis of religion in the light of the ricoeurian hermeneutics from the work "Conflict of Interpretations" highlighting Paul Ricoeur's contribution to the Sciences of Religion. This objective is justified by the fact that, in the mentioned work, Ricoeur analyses religion by presenting other interpretations and opposing them by highlighting that there is a hermeneutical problem in Christianity from its origin to modernity. On this aspect, Ricoeur, emphasizes approaches of the theologian R. Bultmann's thought, regarding the "process of demythologization" and F. Nietzsche and S. Freud who, among others, were part of the history of criticism of Christianity. Starting from his hermeneutic practice inserted in phenomenology, Ricoeur expresses that religion is seen by the dimension of accusation and consolation, brings biblical aspects, and can be characterized by the practice of the symbolic dimension. Nevertheless, we will see that Ricoeur emphasizes the intrinsic and extrinsic dimensions of religion to refer to the thinkers and philosophers who have established criticism of it. With a descriptive, comprehensive, and analytical investigation using bibliographical references concerning the subject, we aim to analyze phenomenological-hermeneutically religion and to infer from this analytical practice, contributions that Ricoeur provides to our area of research.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: To PUC-Campinas for the support.

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THE RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF GOD IN THE FIGHT AGAINST EVIL FROM ANDRÉS TORRES QUEIRUGA

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Keywords: *Religious experience of God; Evil; Andrés Torres Queiruga.*

ABSTRACT:

This work aims to study the thinking of Andrés Torres Queiruga from the perspective of analyzing the religious experience of God in the fight against evil.

Therefore, we will systematize and analyze the perspective of evil in Torres Queiruga, taking into account its facets, from the religious experience of God. For that, we will use the bibliographic analysis with a hermeneutic approach, to systematize the referenced texts Andrés Torres Queiruga and his commentators. With this, we aim to result in the affirmation that the religious experience is capable of dealing with or even overcoming evil, as well as the intention to carry out the dissertation and the expansion of the scientific finish through qualitative articles and communications in scientific events of Sciences of the Religion.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I would like thanks at University, because the student has a scholarship (50%) to make the master of course.

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THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATION OF THE CONCEPT OF COURAGE IN CONTEMPORANEITY TO PAUL TILLICH

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Keywords: *Correlation Method; Religion; The courage to be; Religious Experience.*

ABSTRACT:

This research is based on the theologian and philosopher of religion Paul Tillich's thought (1886 - 1965). In his works, he dedicated himself to discussing the modern man's situation, "unsure in their autonomy", always looking for an open dialogue with all the reality's aspects. At work *The courage to be*, the author examines the problem of anguish that afflicts modern and contemporary man. He developed *The courage to be* through his "correlation method", which aims to analyze the human condition through existential and philosophical issues, bringing up them theological answers. The Tillichiano concept of courage evinces his contribution for overcoming of the theism in contemporaneity, highlighting that the religiousness, religion, and beliefs are indivisible in our culture and existence. Tillich's (1976) text makes us think that religiosity in the contemporary human being is fundamental to gives him courage, in the face of his anguish. Using the theoretical - bibliographic method, containing many the writer's works and his commentators, we will analyze the religious foundation of the Courage or self-assurance. This Project of the research will be made in three steps: to examine of the correlation method developed and applied by Paul Tillich in the work *The courage to be* (1976); to introduce the religion tillichiano concept (ultimate concern) and its relation of the courage experience; and to investigate the courage concept explicit at work *The courage to be*, relating with *Dynamics of Faith* (1985), *Systematic Theology* (2005) and *Theology of Culture* (2009) books. The objective of this study is the religious foundation of courage and the religious experience in contemporaneity according to the Concept of Courage from the tillichiana's designation.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I would Like thanks to University, because the student has Scholarship to make the measter of course.

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CULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS OF CONTEMPORARY SHAMANIC PRACTICES: A STUDY OF THE RITES AND MEANINGS OF HEALING.

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Keywords: *Shamanism; Religion as a technique; Alternative healing.*

ABSTRACT:

One of the indications of the growth of new religiosities in contemporary Brazil is the flexibility and the plurality of ritualistic practices in public space. New religiosities can be considered alternative ways of meaning life, needing to be reaffirmed to remain present. The establishment of a pluralistic religious field and its practice in the public sphere are simultaneously responsible for the deinstitutionalization of people and the detraditionalization of part of Christian beliefs. In this scenario, the religious and the secular are reconfigured in an atypical way, mixing traditional practices and knowledge with new contents, aiming to meet the demands of Western society. This society is marked by the pluralization of beliefs and the simultaneous crisis of credibility in them. This is the case observed with shamanism, which is reappropriated in different ways by individuals and urban groups. This project aims to problematize how the practices, discursive contents, and purposes inscribed in contemporary shamanism are today reframed and appropriated by different groups, in order to create techniques and tactics of "make-believe", either from the point of view investment in new narrative modalities or by the created rituality. For this purpose, the methodology starts from a historical-cultural approach to the religious phenomenon, which is based on the theoretical-methodological foundations of the Italian School of History of Religions. Specifically, investigates how the American matrices of shamanism are appropriated in the discursive plane and in the rituality by groups and individuals and how they produce a symbolic-ritual reality capable of creating healing solutions for the individual and collective pathologies of the mind, body, and soul. Through narrative and complementary forms of analysis of religion as a technique, this research seeks to understand how Neo-Shamanic practices are translated into ritualistic contexts, effective in making us believe in their healing potential of certain pain of humans.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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GOD IS DEAD? STUDY ON NIHILISM AND RELIGION IN POSTMODERNITY

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Keywords: *Nihilism; Religion; Postmodernity.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to explore the relationship between nihilism and religion in postmodernity. Such a relationship has as its point of tension the Nietzschean sentence: "God is dead". From the study of this sentence, from the context of its formation to its contemporary understanding, some guiding questions will seek to be answered, namely: What did Nietzsche mean when he uttered this controversial sentence? Was religion doomed to its end in the face of such a resounding Nietzschean observation? Or was Nietzsche's nihilism and intellectual elaboration forged by a pathos of existential suffering added to the disarray of the Christian church of his time? The path that this research proposes to elucidate the issues raised, will be established in the exploration of the Nietzschean bibliography on the theme of the death of God, in addition to important philosophers who bent on reflecting on the subject, such as the prominent 20th-century German philosopher, Martin Heidegger. The historical-temporal approach adopted to situate the tension between nihilism and religion will be the context of postmodernity. Here, the term postmodernity was adopted in a Lyotardian sense, that is, from incredulity in relation to the metarrelatos that occurred from the end of the 19th century to the present moment, with the Nietzschean sentence of the death of God as the precursor of this historical period. Other authors may be evoked to clarify the perception of the "death of God" in contemporary times, that is, the effects of nihilism on contemporary religious understanding and practice. With this, it is hoped that this work may shed light on the debate about the relationship between nihilism and religion in postmodernity, while seeking to answer satisfactorily what is the status of God and, therefore, of religion in the postmodern West.

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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RELIGION, BIOETHICS, AND THE RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THE FACE OF PARADIGM CONFLICTS: THE DIGNITY OF LIFE AND THE ABORTION

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Keywords: *Bioethics; Religion; Law.*

ABSTRACT:

This research aims to mention some historical moments in which the Catholic religion and the Science dialogue, as well as to expose conflicts and paradigms hindering this dialogue, more specifically showing that religion and bioethics are incompatible, but not irreducible. Religion proposes dogmas and science defines knowledge empirically, so they are different realities, but this does not eliminate a third way that gives priority to the search for meaning and allows correlation and dialogue even in the rationalities' diversity. As the link between religion and bioethics is the human being, the moral issue related to abortion, as it presents a bioethical dilemma, could be analyzed through the question: What possible rational ethical criteria for guidance on this topic, accepted by consensus, would have validity and relevance for believers and unbelievers? In search of a plausible answer, the dignity of life will be searched in the principles of bioethics, in Christian morality, expressed in ecclesial texts, the sacredness of life, and the fundamental human rights in positive law, all to foster the dialogue between Religion and bioethics.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: PUC- Campinas's Rectory

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PRAYER IN MOVEMENT – PILGRIM'S DEVOTION AND RELIGIOSITY IN THE “CAMINHO DA FÉ” AND “ROTA DA LUZ” PILGRIMAGE ROUTES.

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Keywords: *Pilgrimage; Popular Catholicism; Shrines.*

ABSTRACT:

This is a study on pilgrimages on two routes that lead to the same destination point: the National Shrine of Aparecida (SP): “Caminho da Fé” (The Path of the Faith) and “Rota da Luz” (The Route of Light) from the perspective of popular religiosity.

The “Rota da Luz” starts in Mogi das Cruzes (SP) and go straight to Aparecida(SP) and the “Caminho da Fé” has several starting points (“branches”) that unify in the city of Águas da Prata (SP) in one route that leads to Aparecida (SP).

This study aims primarily through fieldwork, embodied in interviews with: pilgrims (on foot, on horseback or by bicycle), priests and religious, creators, maintainers and service providers (accommodation, food...) throughout of the paths, to make experiences emerge to be theorized in terms of popular religiosity.

That is why the Grounded Theory will be applied since it is a method that uses the interview as a primary source of data collection.

As complementary to the interviews it will be used books and videos produced by these actors and available both on the internet and in the market.

There will also be room for traditional bibliographic research.

My research will lead in the opposite direction of recent studies, which focus on religious tourism, the religion of the self, self-help, consumerist, and/or hedonistic motivations. The objective of this study is to analyze the presence of popular religiosity in these pilgrimages.

There will be a comparison between the two routes in two levels: 1. in terms of profiles, motivations, and membership of pilgrims and 2. departing from the destination - the Shrine of Aparecida - how they were all created, their design and possible appropriations for non-religious reasons, but state-owned.

The importance of this work is academic, aiming to know popular religiosity on such routes in the 21st century.

The product of this work may serve as a basis for further research.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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“LADY SANTANA WHEN WALKED ACROSS THE HILLS, WHERE WAS IT LEFT A SOURCE”: THE MONASTERY OF SAINT BENEDICT OF JUNDIAÍ AND THE TRADITIONS OF POPULAR CATHOLICISM IN THE VILA FORMOSA DE NOSSA SENHORA DO DESTERRO DE JUNDIAÍ (1668-1764)

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Keywords: *History of Christianity; Popular Catholicism; Jundiaí; Monastery of Sao Bento; Santana.*

ABSTRACT:

Currently, there are historical-theological studies that analyze the phenomenon of popular Catholicism concerning traditional Catholicism and its relations with religious institutions. The history of the former Benedictine Province of Brazil (1582-1827) is narrated by its artistic manifestations and by its religious relations that had an immediate unfolding in the social sphere. In the same way, one cannot simply ignore the relations between them, an external experience, based on the association with numerous religious fraternities composed and directed by laypeople and in the absence of ecclesiastical domination or mediation by religious feasts and festive processions and an interior experience directed to the cult of saints, the "surface catholicism", with ritual and devotional practices linked to the mythical and the magical. The Monastery of São Bento de Jundiaí in the period of 1668-1764, comes into contact with the flourishing and popular Catholicism of Jundiaí in its devotional character to Sant'Ana. This research aims to analyze the relationship between popular Catholicism devotional to the cult of Sant'Ana in the Villa de Nossa Senhora do Desterro de Jundiaí and the monastic community of the Monastery of St. Benedict in the period 1668-1764 through documentary research and historiographic discussion. The question that will guide this research is: How the Monastery of St. Benedict in Jundiaí influenced popular Catholicism in Jundiaí. It is hoped to find in this analysis the historical rescue of the local popular culture and also its relationship with its religious identities. From a methodological point of view, this research is based on qualitative research. Regarding the nature of the theme, it fits, in its objectives, as descriptive research directed to documentary analysis. This research is expected to generate sources of data on popular Catholicism devotional to the cult of Sant'Ana in Jundiaí and the History of the Monastery of St. Benedict of Jundiaí in the period 1668-1764 for studies and debates in the areas of colonial Brazilian History and Sciences of Religion.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by PUC Campinas. Our heartfelt thanks.

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EVANGELICAL PARLIAMENTARY FRONT: AN ANALYSIS IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEO-CALVINIST TRADITION

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Keywords: *Evangelical Parliamentary Front; Public Theology; Neo-Calvinism.*

ABSTRACT:

This work has as central objective a case study that aims to describe and analyze the evangelical Parliamentary Front of the Brazilian National Congress. In its discursive dimension, we explore the appropriation of religious belief in governmental actuation, assessing how the relationship with theology and politics works for the referred parliamentarians. Therefore, the study covers the public theology of this group to identify how their theological convictions become political actions. This parliamentary front constitutes, necessarily, one-third of the deputies chamber, and its relevance is marked by the number of participants in the parliament, the media visibility they appreciate (known as “evangelical stand”), and their representativeness among Brazilian Evangelical Christians. Furthermore, the study has as theoretical reference the so-called neo-Calvinism tradition, which since its birth works with the relation between theology–politics, offering for the present discussion concepts coming from different disciplines such as Philosophy, Political Sciences and, mainly, Theology. Common grace, Christian worldview, and sphere sovereignty notions are key concepts to contribute to the discussion, while the neo-Calvinist themes and authors are placed critically in the Sciences of Religion field – within the public theology dimension. Thus, we analyze whether the public theology produced by the studied phenomenon has conditions to answer to the important public questions in Brazil with the socio-historic singularities (poverty, religious plurality, democracy) while aiming at the common good. Moreover, this study provides theoretical tools for future discussions of national public theology. This is a case study with an exploratory goal and qualitative nature, which uses bibliographic and documental methods for the survey and analysis of data.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Thanks to the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas.

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CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE MANAGEMENT IN BRAZIL: THE ECONOMIC AND REGULATORY CHALLENGES TO ADAPT TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

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Keywords: *Chemicals management; SAICM; dangerous products.*

ABSTRACT:

The society's urge to preserve the environment and human health has been growing since the 1960s, leading to new regulations to control the chemical substances. Despite the critical role played by chemical industry in modern society and the economy, many scholars, governments, and international organizations have increasingly recognized that chemical compounds when not managed can turn into a potential threat to sustainable development. Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 is dedicated to environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products. To address these concerns, the International Conference on Chemicals Management held in 2006, signed the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). These agreements introduced global standards for chemical policies hoping to achieve the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goal that by 2020, chemical products would be manufactured and used in ways that minimize harmful impacts on human health and the environment. Brazil has created legal instruments to deal with chemical safety, some of them focused on environmental protection and others on worker's health. However, they are scarce and limited to specific topics (e.g. licensing of potentially polluting activities, pesticide use restrictions, regulations for cosmetic products and household chemicals, etc.). This study aims to analyze the existing gaps in the Brazilian regulatory framework associated with chemical substance management. We will emphasize the challenges that private companies and regulatory agencies face in trying to promote greater alignment with the SAICM and other international agreements. Our major contribution consists of proposing new actions to adapt the Brazilian regulatory instruments to the sound management of chemicals. The results can also contribute to a better understanding of how the regulatory responses to SAICM will affect business dynamics in the chemical industry. The research approach will be qualitative. Data will be gathered from books, theses, articles, national, and international legal instruments.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: The author is grateful to Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas (PUC-Campinas).

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RESTORATION OF AREAS DEGRADED BY ANTHROPIC IMPACTS OF THE ATLANTIC FOREST IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION OF BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Ecology of restoration; Atlantic Forest; Sustainability; Anthropic impacts.*

ABSTRACT:

Factors arising from the process of industrialization, spatial concentration, agricultural modernization, population growth, and urbanization, have composed the main pressure points the wealth that the Earth provides and its biodiversity. Faced with this scenario, studies indicate that more than 22% of the world's plants are unfortunately threatened with extinction. And due to the disappearance of forests, animals are severely damaged and negatively affects the moisture regime, indispensable for the existence of all forms of life in the biomes. In the case of Brazil, the Atlantic Forest biome assumes great importance. Due to its high biodiversity, it is considered a priority area for conservation. The Atlantic Forest is undoubtedly the Brazilian biome most affected by human action, with a high degree of interference from the colonial period to the present day. From the exploration of the brazilwood, passing through the cycles of gold, sugarcane, and coffee, the accentuated industrialization, and urbanization, in the area originally occupied by the Atlantic Forest, led to a drastic reduction of its natural vegetation. This destruction dynamic has been accentuated in recent decades, causing the almost total loss of the original intact forests, the continuous devastation of the existing forest remnants, and high habitat fragmentation. As a result, the Atlantic Forest is today one of the most endangered ecosystems, with an increase in deforestation of 27.2% between 2018 and 2019. The study aims to present a proposal for the restoration of the Atlantic Forest in the Southeast region of Brazil-based on techniques developed by the restoration ecology. For this purpose, descriptive and explanatory research was chosen, of a qualitative nature and bibliographic delineation based on information from the Atlantic Forest Atlas, an initiative of the SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation and the National Institute for Space Research (INPE). As result, it is expected, from a set of techniques recommended by the ecology of the restoration, to point out ways to recover the original characteristics of the Atlantic Forest biome, which were lost during the anthropic degradation process.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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WATER SECURITY OF HYDROGRAPHIC BASINS IN PERIURBAN SETTLEMENTS: THE MILTON SANTOS SETTLEMENT CASE IN AMERICANA/SP

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Keywords: *Water Security; Hydrographic Basins; Water Resources.*

ABSTRACT:

Amid growing urbanization and rural exodus, as a means of subsistence and survival of families excluded from community life, so-called settlements arose, whose adherence is characterized by people who are less likely to enter the conventional labor market. In the 2000s, some of these settlements were named as Sustainable Development Projects. Due to population growth and demographic density in metropolitan regions, derived from industrialization and water availability, the hydrographic basins of these surroundings become increasingly committed to supplying the surrounding communities, whether due to the quantity and/or quality of water. The objective of this research is to verify in what measures the activities that consume water resources, practiced by the Milton Santos periurban Settlement, impact the Hydrographic Basins of the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiaí rivers, from where the settlement's water supply comes. Therefore, this work aims to deepen the knowledge of water security indicators in Hydrographic Basins and, for that, it will verify which are the indicators that contribute to the management of water resources, according to the dimensions of Water Security, pre-established by the National Water Security Plan, as well as the Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response Sustainability Indicators System (DPSIR). The research method is characterized as qualitative exploratory. As a technical procedure, a survey will be conducted based on interviews with settlers and a case study. The choice of the study object is justified because the Milton Santos periurban Settlement is located in the metropolitan region of Campinas, linked to the Earth Commune, and is considered a Sustainable Development Project. In addition, it is positioned in a strategic region from an economic and political point of view, and has agriculture as its main subsistence activity, with Agroforestry Systems as an agroecological model. As a result, it is expected that the activities carried out by the Milton Santos periurban Settlement will contribute to the sustainable management and water security Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiaí Hydrographic Basins, enabling replication in other Hydrographic Basins and other settlement.

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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SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE IN THE CONTROL OF PESTS IN CITRUS AND COFFEE: REDUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND PRODUCTION COST.

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Keywords: *Sustainable Agriculture; Coffee; Citrus; Insect; Kaolin.*

ABSTRACT:

Brazil has already achieved an important role in world food: it is the leading exporter of sugar and coffee, the world's largest supplier of orange juice, the largest exporter of soybeans, the largest exporter of chicken meat, and other basic food ingredients. Due to the growing internal-external consumption, extensive cropping for citrus and coffee suffers high pressure on keeping the high yield level and quality. These two crops are impacted for hard control insects and diseases that sometimes may lead to decimate trees and sometimes all citrus orchard or coffee plantation. The chemical is currently the most used method by citrus and coffee growers. Constant spraying of insecticides has threatened the integrated management of citrus pests, due to the risks of pest resistance, biological imbalance, and secondary pests' appearance. Based on a large number of applications of pesticides during the season that may lead to environmental impact, residue on the fruits, and poisoning risk by exposure to the growers, it becomes necessary to develop alternative measures for the management of these insects. The present work aims to evaluate the impact of the kaolin particle film on the host selection and development of these insects on citrus and on. This will be made through the survey and compilation of the results of field efficacy tests carried out, evaluating and validating the product as an alternative to be adopted within the Integrated Pest Management program, to control the mentioned pests, following the sustainable agriculture.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

LANDHOLDING REGULARIZATION FACES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A CHALLENGE TO ECOVILLAGES IN SÃO PAULO

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Keywords: *Sustainable Development; Local Development; Ecovillages.*

ABSTRACT:

At Eco92 the ecovillages were declared by the United Nations as a proposal for social and environmentally sustainable life, being recognized as a key to sustainable development. Since then, the global movement of ecovillages has grown. In 2020 there are estimated to be about 2,300 ecovillages in Brazil. However, these social initiatives encounter difficulties for their expansion and consolidation, especially regarding the legal system of landholding regularization and registration of private property deeds with the real estate registry offices. This results in the risks of disfiguring its nature and essence as a socio-environmental organization. This research aims to explain the contributions of ecovillages to sustainable local development and its adherence to the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations, as well as to evaluate the adversities that threaten its consolidation as a means to ensure sustainable local development in its environmental, social and economic dimensions. Specifically, it is proposed to know the current positioning of the Court of Justice of São Paulo, in addition to the causes of non-application of the common property, art. 1,314 Civil Code, by the real estate registry offices within the scope of local ecovillages. The research is characterized as exploratory and descriptive. It will be developed from the bibliographic and documentary survey. It should involve interviews with leaders and members of ecovillages. The results of the research should point out the paths for the consolidation of ecovillages as a means to ensure sustainable development and, also, strategies to mitigate the risks represented by the obstacle to landholding regularization and the registration of private property deeds within the scope of ecovillages.

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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SUSTAINABLE EXPANSION OF COFFEE PRODUCTION THROUGH THE ADDITION OF A PROTECTIVE MINERAL, INORGANIC AND NATURAL IN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

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Keywords: *Sustainable Agriculture; Coffee Production; Kaolin.*

ABSTRACT:

Coffee has been commercialized since century XVI. Nowadays it is the second hot drink most consumed in the world, only behind tea. Brazil is the main protagonist in coffee production, ranked as the largest producer, as well as the most important exporter. To increase production, Brazilian growers are tempted to increase the cultivated area by replacing other crops or by advancing on recently deforested land. In the contemporary world, innovation is playing an important role to increase production also to improve coffee quality in an environmentally sustainable way. Climate is changing, temperatures are high being adverse to coffee production. Coffee plantation exposure to full sun, unprotected by natural or cultivated forest shading, impacts negatively on the plant physiology. Leaves' cells and fruits have limited capacity to bear variation of solar radiation. Despite cellular plasticity, damage occurs causing scalding, impacting yield which leads to lower production. The present research focuses on the evaluation of kaolin as a plant protectant reducing photosynthetically active radiation and ultraviolet transmission, decreasing surface temperatures on a glass slide. The product is a shading technological innovation for promoting expanded sustainable production. It had been discussed regarding the environmental impacts of using this reflective and filter additive in comparison with the increased planted area the most millennial practices to increase production. This exploratory study is based on a bibliographical review of academic literature on the subject. The expected result is that kaolin processed, purified, and formulated by reflecting and filtering solar radiation is a sustainable tool to mitigate plant heat-stress and sunburn, helping to increase yield, consequently, increase production versus expansion of physical cultivated area under full-sun unprotect plants.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas.

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COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION FOR WATER SUSTAINABILITY IN PCJ BASINS

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Keywords: *Sustainability; Communication; Water resources.*

ABSTRACT:

Sustainability is a way of life that aims to make human practices compatible with the potential limits of each biome and the resources that the planet has to satisfy needs. Water, an essential element of life, have been suffering the consequences of the intense anthropic activity. The limits on the use of this resource, which was hitherto so abundant in the Brazilian territory, have become worrying, since it suffers the effects of climate change and population growth, especially in large urban centers. The imbalance between supply and demand requires that the management of this resource point to sustainability. How will we achieve the compromise that must exist between the present and the next generations, guaranteeing its use now and, at the same time, respecting its regeneration for tomorrow? We consider that correcting communication failures, raising awareness among the population about the seriousness of the issue of sustainable water consumption, may make citizens better prepared to demand changes in the direction of water resource management policies. To know the laws that regulate them, sustainable consumption habits, production, distribution, and sanitation technologies of low impact, we must evaluate the effects of communication and environmental education actions aimed at this purpose. The present study aims to examine how the drought period, which occurred in the Southeast region from 2013 to 2015, impacted the communication and education actions planned and carried out by the managers of the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiá rivers. It is exploratory research, based on documents, designed to build hypotheses and improve ideas on the theme. In addition to the published bibliographic production on the subject, the materials that make up the deliberations of the Agency's Strategic Planning and Technical Committees, responsible for water management in the PCJ Basins, will be examined. We expect that among the main results to be achieved, it will be possible to identify the mechanisms for the dissemination of information about environmental ecological and sustainable development. Issues that directly affect the lives of citizens and that allow rise social participation, with an increase in means of information and access to them and education in favor of preservation and respect for natural resources.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: My family and PUC-Campinas.

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SUSTAINABILITY IN OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF THE ADOPTION OF AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN A TECHNOLOGY COMPANY IN SEARCH OF SUSTAINABILITY

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Keywords: *integrated management systems; sustainability; operations management.*

ABSTRACT:

The search for sustainability is present on the agenda of organizations, the market, and society. Competitive organizations are incorporating sustainability into their management, integrating environmental preservation with social actions and economic prosperity. In this perspective, different sustainability management models emerge. One of these management models for sustainability that has been widely accepted is the so-called Integrated Management System (IMS) which consists of the adoption of two or more management systems based on normative references, such as the quality management system (ISO9001), the environmental management system (ISO14001), the occupational health and safety management system (OHSAS18001), the social responsibility management system (SA 8000), among others. But, is the adoption of an IMS capable of making an organization sustainable is the question of this research. Thus, this research has as main objective to evaluate how the IMS contributes to sustainability in the operations management of the organizations. Five specific objectives were defined: 1) to identify the most common management systems in IMS, raising scope, benefits and obstacles; 2) identify the state of the art of sustainability models and their dimensions; 3) to evaluate from the scope IMS's contribution to the dimensions of sustainability; 4) to raise benefits, and obstacles from the implementation of the IMS; 5) summarize the benefits and obstacles encountered, to assess the contribution to sustainability and propose ways and research opportunities. Methodologically, this research is characterized as applied, descriptive and explanatory objectives, qualitative, and quantitative combined approach and implemented through survey and action research. It uses the data collection instruments: research literature, documentary research, interviews semi-structures, and systematic observation. As a result, it is expected an overview of how IMS has been adopted as management models for sustainability, including an analysis of standards that contribute to what dimensions of sustainability, as well as benefits and obstacles relationship associated with the implementation of IMS.

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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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS, AND SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION: A READING OF THE WATER CRISIS IN THE PCJ BASINS

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Keywords: *Sustainable consumption; Sustainability; Water Management.*

ABSTRACT:

Although subject to the not always need the rhythm of natural water cycles, your production, distribution, and consumption necessarily depend on anthropic action. Since the effects of climate change have become increasingly noticeable and negatively impacting, the concept of sustainable development has allowed new directions for economic practices. The intensive use of non-renewable raw materials and energy proved to be harmful to the environmental balance, socially unbalanced, and economically unviable in the medium and long terms. In this systemic crisis, the adoption of the most diverse economic practices seems to be focused much more on the sustainable quality of consumption than on the quantitative expansion of production alone. It looks to adopt a lifestyle that seeks to promote social well-being and economic growth while minimizing the environmental impacts that may result from this behavior. Given the recent episodes of water scarcity, such as that happened between the years 2013 and 2015 in the Center-South region of Brazil, water management has considered not only environmental aspects but also economic and social aspects necessary for water sustainability. Due to the complex and widespread effects of climate change, it required the adoption of an ethically sustainable posture for water consumption. But what actions were these, and what results did they produce? The present study aims to inventory and analyze the practices that evidenced the ethical transition to sustainable water consumption in the Planning and Management Plan for Water Resources in the Hydrographic Basins of the Piracicaba, Capivari, and Jundiá Rivers. Methodologically, to answer the proposed questions, we opted for experimental and documentary research. For the examination of the data, we choose the technique of content analysis to identify the typical situations and the procedures of the discourse analysis to interpretation. We hope that the results to be found will allow us to examine the impact of this type of exogenous externality or anthropic factors. And that affects the systemic balance of water, can be compensated by sustainable practices adopted by consumers, positively contemplating the social, economic, and environmental spheres of sustainability.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Thanks to my family, especially my mother, and the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas.

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THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SMALL AND MEDIUM COMPANIES IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION OF CAMPINAS IN THE SUSTAINABILITY'S CONTEXT

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Keywords: *Sustainability; COVID-19 Pandemic; Small and Medium Companies.*

ABSTRACT:

Currently, many companies are unable to survive in an increasingly competitive market, being sustainable, meeting the requirements of the three dimensions of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental. Despite this, in December 2019, the Chinese government announced the beginning of COVID-19 virus infection in humans and a few weeks, due to the high rate of contagion, many countries also registered their first cases. In Brazil, the infection by COVID-19 started in February 2020 and to face the pandemic, to prevent the collapse of health systems, the government closed the trade, causing the country's economy to stop. As a result, the business and social purpose of companies of all sizes were adversely affected, severely impacting revenue and the pace of sales to customers, especially small and medium-sized companies (SMEs). In this context, we ask: what are the impacts caused by the Covid-19 pandemic among SMEs in the Campinas Metropolitan Region (RMC), in the context of sustainability? What measures have these companies taken to try to survive in this situation? How can these measures serve similar situations that companies may experience in the future? Thus, the objective of this work is to assess the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on SMEs in the RMC and to see how successful and unsuccessful experiences can help companies in the economic, social and environmental context, in similar situations, regardless of epidemics. A methodology will be used in the bibliographic study and exploratory research of qualitative and quantitative nature. As a result, it is expected to contribute to making SMEs more competitive, regardless of critical situations they may suffer in the future.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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IMPLEMENTATION OF ROBOTIC PROCESS AUTOMATION IN A REFRATORIES INDUSTRY

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Keywords: *Robotic Process Automation; Finance; Human Resources.*

ABSTRACT:

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) has been a great ally of companies in performing repetitive tasks, dealing with structured data, and providing deterministic outcomes. RPA is a generic term used to designate automatic tools (robots or bots) that act on the user interface in the same way as a human being (VAN DER AALST; BICHLER; HEINZL, 2018). A single bot can perform structured tasks as efficiently as two to five human beings, once it does not get tiring, distracted, or lose focus (LACITY; WILLCOCKS, 2015). Among several benefits of the application of a RPA, one can cite the increase of productivity and speed and the reduction of costs and errors when performing repetitive tasks. This work aims to carry out a case study with the development of bot models, by means of a RPA tool, to solve problems of a company in the field of material production. For this purpose, a software developed by Automation Anywhere (AA) was chosen, since this company offers free support for small businesses, allows a great development capacity and provides several courses for learning the RPA tool. At first, the AA tool will be applied in the financial area of the company, to generate performance reports for cost centers. The automation of the finance unit can imply in several benefits, such as the reduction of additional costs related to audit problems, allowing the financial staff to concentrate on reviewing the exceptions resulting from the automated process, to perform high-level analysis, and to build tools to improve the performance of the commercial (RAJU; KOCH, 2019). Subsequently, the RPA tool will be applied in the human resources area, where it could be used, for instance, to create credentials for new users, terminate access for old users, time record validation, analysis of employee benefits, invoice recognition, and payroll authentication. At the end of this work, the robots are expected to be fully implemented in both areas of the company. The resource savings will be quantified in order to measure the benefits introduced with the RPA.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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IOT APPLICATION FOR ACCIDENT RISK DETECTION AND ASSESSMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENTS

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Keywords: *Accident risk assessment; Internet of things; industrial detection.*

ABSTRACT:

The use of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies has become an alternative for monitoring and supervising the variables present in the industrial environment, in most cases, these technologies are applied in control and automation systems in the context of Industry 4.0. Although the concept behind this type of industry is the reduction of manual labor, there is still a considerable presence of people in these environments, who are subject to the risks of accidents in manufacturing processes. Risk analysis is generally based on observation reports made by the employees themselves, which often makes data entry of poor quality, generating inconsistencies in investigations and therefore the risk is not adequately mitigated. As a case study, the present work will seek to investigate and propose a method for detecting and assessing the risks of accidents in a transformer factory, using IoT technologies.

A bibliographic review will be carried out in the form of a scientific article, to obtain a comprehensive view of the current challenges and trends of IoT solutions in industrial accident risks. In sequence, an analysis of the risk areas of a transformer factory will be carried out to define the favorable locations for the case study. Finally, the IoT will be applied to equipment and machinery in this factory, to measure the variables associated with accident risks. Using a data processing and display method, it will be possible to view the security level of the respective location.

It is expected that the application of IoT in the described case study will provide an increase in productivity in the area of occupational safety, as well as a higher quality in the analysis of accident risks, which will consequently enable a more assertive approach to mitigate risks. Additionally, the use of IoT technologies combined with the method to be created can be used as a tool for risk detection and assessment in other types of industry.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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ALLOCATION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS: A CASE STUDY IN CAMPINAS

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Keywords: *Electric vehicles; charging stations; optimization.*

ABSTRACT:

The transportation sector has an essential role in the global trend of searching for more environmental-friendly products and solutions. The electrification of mobility is an irreversible event, with different motivations identified in the various precursor countries that adopted it. However, the successful insertion of electric vehicles in the transport system depends on the overcoming of several barriers, namely their high price, low autonomy in comparison with internal combustion vehicles, and the low number of available charging stations. Charging infrastructure planning can compensate these limitations, however, charging station locations are crucial. The problem of locating charging stations is characterized as an NP-hard problem, due to the complexity of its solution. The objective of this work is to implement and evaluate two methods recently proposed in the literature to solve the problem of allocating charging stations in the city of Campinas, São Paulo. These methods are the Greedy Algorithm and the CRO (Chemical Reaction Optimization) Metaheuristic.

Greedy algorithms have been widely used to find fast approximate solutions to combinatorial optimization problems. They are of a deterministic nature, that is, a certain set of inputs always results in the same solution. Their solutions do not always correspond to the global optimum, but they are high-quality ones for several types of problems.

The CRO metaheuristic is inspired by the nature of chemical reactions, that is, a natural process of transforming unstable substances into stable ones. At the end of the process, these molecules begin to present a state of minimal potential energy to support their existence. In the literature, this method proved to be able to converge to the global optimum for combinatorial optimization problems.

The model adopted in this research work is expected to obtain the best locations of electric vehicle charging stations for different availability scenarios in the city of Campinas, São Paulo. The results provided by both methods through computer simulations will be compared in terms of solution quality, computational time, among others. A critical analysis of the model and methods will be carried out in order to find the most appropriate solution to the problem.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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A NEW WHITE-LABEL SD-WAN DEVICE FOR SMART CITIES

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Keywords: *SD-WAN; Smart Cities; Internet of Things.*

ABSTRACT:

Recently, the concept of smart cities has received a lot of attention from researchers, companies, and authorities. In this context, a question arises: how to connect a wide variety of sensors and aggregate the service data collected by different technologies related to the Internet of Things (IoT)? It is known that the IoT architecture consists of four layers (CUI et al., 2018), namely perception, network, support, and application, in such a way that the network layer is where the data is gathered and transmitted, usually, through WAN (Wide Area Network) or private MPLS (Multi-Protocol Label Switching) connections. However, since WAN based solutions present different resources in terms of data, size, coverage area, latency and capacity requirements, they become inefficient or even prohibitive regarding operating costs on smart city applications. An alternative is the use of SD-WAN (Software-Defined Wide Area Network), which combines hardware and software appliances or is software-based only, consisting of the virtualization of WAN connections. The main characteristics of SD-WAN are (GEMBER-JACOBSON et al., 2015; SUN et al., 2017; YANG et al., 2019): the ability to do dynamic path selection, facilitating data flow, and increasing system resilience; the support to multiple connection types (ADSL, VDSL, FTTH or 3G / 4G), enlarging the coverage area when compared with traditional WAN; the employment of a simple interface (easy to configure and manage); the capital and operating expenditure reduction; the increase of service agility and flexibility; the implementation of centralized control and monitoring with lower costs. In this sense, the aim is to develop an SD-WAN embedded white-label solution, of low cost and low energy consumption for commercial and academic use. The methodology consists of investigating the problem and the solutions available, proposing alternatives, listing the functionalities required by the device, developing prototypes with reduced costs and high quality using softwares Linux, ONAP (Open Network Automation Platform), Tungsten Fabric, OpenDaylight, and the Raspberry Pi3 hardware, as well as performing tests and validation by network emulation.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF URBAN AND PERI-URBAN RURAL PROPERTIES

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Keywords: *Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture; small rural properties; rural management.*

ABSTRACT:

Rural properties must have strict management in search of process efficiency, ensuring the maximum gain convergent point for the entire system. Rural producers, mainly from small properties, tend to have difficulties in managing their production, causing low profitability and causing financial and environmental losses, in addition to losses not quantified by the low efficiency of processes (SILVA, 2017). This work proposes to develop a model that identifies the ideal conditions for urban or peri-urban agriculture to be economically and environmentally sustainable. The research methodology foresees to identify rural properties close to urban areas that fit the urban or peri-urban agriculture concept. It is intended to identify and analyze the main problems of the selected property, to evaluate the environmental impacts caused by the activities developed on the property from the application of a numerical method of environmental analysis. The method aims to carry out an economic and environmental feasibility study and at the end to propose viable solutions to make the property economically and environmentally sustainable. For data collection, in addition to the data obtained from the database of the Municipality of Campinas, Cetesb, and EMBRAPA, technical visits will be made to rural properties that fall within the scope of this work so that it is possible to survey the parameters to be evaluated. The parameters to be considered will be defined based on the visits and based on a questionnaire that will be applied to the producers and employees of the property. By obtaining the results of each property, it will be possible to observe the reality of the environmental impacts of urban and peri-urban rural properties in Campinas and thus propose measures for the solution and or mitigation of these impacts. Therefore, it is hoped, to obtain an overview of the environmental situation of urban and peri-urban rural properties in the study area and develop guidelines that can assist in the decision-making of technicians, specialists and contribute to the development of public policies.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the 50% PUC-Campinas scholarship

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PROCEDURES FOR PHYSICAL, MECHANICAL AND DURABILITY CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ULTRA HIGH-PERFORMANCE CONCRETE

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Keywords: *Ultra high-performance concrete; physical and mechanical properties; test methods; materials; standards.*

ABSTRACT:

Concrete technology is increasingly developed, which brings new structural, architectural and sustainable solutions. An example of this is ultra high performance concrete (UHPC). Through a mixture of powdery materials, absence of coarse aggregates, use of plasticizer additives and addition of fibers, it is possible to create a material with high fluidity and high packing density. When hardened, it will present high mechanical properties, such as compressive strength above 120 MPa and tensile strength in flexion above 5 MPa, in addition to having a ductile behavior after breaking. In addition, its structure will present very small amounts of voids, making it difficult for aggressive agents to penetrate the UHPC, thus increasing its durability. Even today, UHPC continues to be the target of studies because it is still a relatively new material, with no standardization of the properties of the materials and dosage for a reference feature. Some countries such as France, Canada, Germany and Japan already have production and testing guidelines for this type of concrete, unlike Brazil, where there are currently no normative publications on. Therefore, this work aims to evaluate test methods for the physical, mechanical, and durability characterization of the UHPC. The study begins with a study of international standards for the characterization of the UHPC against Brazilian standards. Then, a study of dosage and molding of the strokes is carried out to later make the physical, mechanical, and durability characterization of the UHPC. It is expected to evaluate the performance of the UHPC and obtain results consistent with those found in the literature review and also to verify the suitability of local materials in the production of the UHPC, in addition to gathering important information for other researchers to use as a basis for future work.

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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<http://www.extension.iastate.edu/registration/events/UHPCPapers/UHPC_ID20.pdf>

ENVIRONMENTAL FRAGILITY OF THE ATIBAIA HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN AND ITS REFLECTION ON WATER QUALITY

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Keywords: *Environmental fragility; Water resources; Environmental monitoring.*

ABSTRACT:

The quality and quantity of surface water resources present in nature have undergone negative changes due to anthropogenic pressures under natural conditions existing in its surroundings. In this sense, the present work aims to relate the water quality along with pre-existing collection points on the Atibaia River in the State of São Paulo with an environmental fragility of its hydrographic basin. The aim is to ponder and discuss how possible relationships between the environmental fragility of river basins and the impact on the quality of the water system. At first, you must synthesize an environmental weakness applied to the weighted Overlap technique within a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) environment in the indicators raised, among them or relief, slope, original vegetation cover, land use, and occupation, pedology, and rainfall intensity. Then, the physical-chemical and microbiological parameters used by the basic monitoring network maintained by the Environmental Company of the State of São Paulo (CETESB) will be analyzed, together with leaks paid for by the pluviometry stations of the Department of Water and Electricity (DAEE). The present study will allow a correlation or not between an anthropized environmental fragility of a basin with water quality and quantity in its main river, considering the CONAMA 375 rules of 2005 as a drinking standard. The selected statistical treatment will be a Principal Component Analysis (PCA), which will allow including all variables in an integrated analysis of water quality indicators, leaks along the river and mapped environmental fragility. Among the results obtained, it is possible to obtain or map the environmental fragility of the Atibaia river basin and how much is reflected in its water body, allowing subsidiary discussions, decision making, and directing public policies aimed at mitigating actions.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

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STUDY OF THE SHEAR BEHAVIOR OF CONCRETE STRUCTURES WITH GFRP AND BFRP BARS

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Keywords: *GFRP; BFRP; Shear behavior.*

ABSTRACT:

Steel bars of reinforced concrete may suffer corrosion when the structure is exposed to aggressive environments, which causes a reduction in useful life and, consequently, an increase in maintenance and repair expenses. The replacement of steel reinforcement with non-metallic bars made of polymers provides greater durability to structures in aggressive environments and also to electromagnetic fields. The present work aims to make a comparative study, through experimental tests and numerical simulations, of the shear behavior of reinforced concrete beams with Fiberglass Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) bars, Basalt Fibers Reinforced Polymer (BFRP) bars, and conventional steel bars. Concrete and bars will be characterized by laboratory tests. The properties to be determined are the compressive and tensile strength of the concrete and its Young's modulus. The different bars will also be tested to determine their tensile strength, Young's modulus, and the pullout strength. Four-point bending tests will be carried out with beams of 15 cm by 30 cm and 305 cm in length. In order to assess the shear behavior, different beam configurations will be tested, varying the type of bars (GFRP, BFRP, and steel) and the spacing of stirrups. A theoretical configuration where the beams do not have stirrups can also be tested to assess the contribution of the bars in the shear strength. In addition, a numerical finite element model will be developed aiming to represent the behavior of the tested beams. This study aims to understand the behavior of polymers reinforced with fiberglass and basalt fiber in tests submitted to bending and to compare with reinforced concrete beams with traditional steel bars. Thus, the behavior of the three types of bars will be compared and it will be discussed the applications where steel bars are replaced by GFRP and BFRP bars, which are more suited to aggressive environments.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by de company Haizer Importação e Exportação Ltda.

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES WITH GLASS FIBERS REINFORCED POLYMER BARS

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Keywords: *GFRP bars; fiber-reinforced; concrete.*

ABSTRACT:

Steel bars are the most used material as concrete reinforcement. The steel is protected against corrosion by the alkalinity of the concrete, which secure the durability of the structure. However, the steel bars may suffer from corrosion when the structure is exposed to an aggressive environment. Corrosion of the steel bars damages the element, compromising the safety of the structure. An alternative is the use of composite materials made of continuous fibers embedded in a polymeric resin, such as the Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) bars. GFRP bars are non-corrosive, non-magnetic, and have higher tensile and compressive strength, but, a lower Young's modulus and brittle failure. The absence of national standards contributes to the still reduced use of these materials in Brazil. This study aims to assess the mechanical behavior of reinforced concrete beams with longitudinal bars and stirrups of GFRP and the addition of macrofibers to the cement paste. Macrofibers are discontinuous and randomly distributed in the cementitious matrix. The fibers promote better control of crack opening and propagation. The concrete characterization will be performed by tests of tensile and compressive strength and Young's modulus. The characterization of the GFRP bars will be performed by tests of tensile strength, Young's modulus, and pullout test. The contribution of macrofibers to concrete will be evaluated by tensile tests in bending, to assess the tensile residual stress. After characterizing the materials, reinforced beams will be cast. The beams have a cross-section of 0.15 x 0.30 m and 3.05 m in length. They will be loaded in the four-point bending test and monitored to measure deformations. The results will contribute to a better understanding of the behavior of the GFRP bars. The replacement of steel bars by GFRP bars will be discussed and design guidelines presented.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by de company Haizer Importação e Exportação Ltda.

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OPTIMIZATION AND TECHNO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE ANAEROBIC DIGESTION PROCESS FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION FROM SOLID ORGANIC WASTE

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Keywords: *Biogas; Nanoparticles; Sustainability.*

ABSTRACT:

The Brazilian territory is the home to almost all possible types of primary sources for energy generation. In latest years the country has significantly advanced when compared to other developing countries in the search for lower levels of carbon emissions. Within this perspective, unconventional sources such as biogas ended up gaining greater attention in their participation in the Brazilian energy matrix. However, the use of biogas tends to advance even more in Brazil, mainly due to the enormous availability and diversity of residual organic waste. The use of these residues for the generation of electricity, heat, and biofuels are among the best practices for the generation of clean and fully sustainable energy. This project aims to evaluate the techno-economic aspect of biogas production from the organic fraction of residual solid waste by the anaerobic digestion process. The main aspects of the process will be identified and optimized through the addition of mineral additives in the form of nanoparticles to enhance methane productivity and thus the efficiency of biogas as an alternative energy source. Iron oxide nanoparticles will be used as an additive due to its favorable intrinsic properties to the metabolism of the microorganisms. The nanoparticles will be synthesized in the laboratory and its use evaluated in triplicate experiments, as a result, the physical-chemical characteristics and concentrations of produced gases will be analyzed. The obtained gases will be purified and its production cost estimated as well as the economic viability of the process through the cash flow analysis.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

STUDY OF THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM WITH BASALT FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER BAR

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Keywords: *Experimental analysis; numerical modeling; basalt fiber reinforced polymer bar.*

ABSTRACT:

Conventional concrete structures use steel bars as reinforcement, which are protected against corrosion due to the concrete alkalinity. However, when exposed to aggressive environments, the temperature and chloride ions reduce the concrete alkalinity, allowing corrosion of the bars. Basalt fiber reinforced polymer (BFRP) bars can be an alternative as a substitute for steel. They have high tensile strength, high modulus of elasticity compared to glass fiber reinforced polymer (but lower than steel), good chemical resistance, they maintain their properties over a wide temperature range and are environmentally friendly. Research has emerged using these bars to replace traditional reinforcement elements to solve the durability problems of reinforced concrete structures affected by corrosion. In Brazil, no standard addresses the use of BFRP bars. In this context, there is a need for more information about the properties of this material and its mechanical behavior associated with concrete. Therefore, this work aims to analyze the flexural behavior of reinforced concrete beams with longitudinal bars and BFRP stirrups and compare them with reinforcing steel bars. The beams will be 3 meters long. They are large beams for laboratory scale, aiming at greater similarity with real structures. In the experimental tests, data will be collected recording displacements, the applied force on the beam and bars deformation. Tests will also be performed to characterize the concrete and BFRP bars. These experimental results will be used as input data for a finite element model, in which it is intended to simulate the beams. This work aims to evaluate the flexural behavior of reinforced concrete beams with BFRP bars and to build a numerical model capable of representing the experimental test, contributing to the research on polymer bars.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This study was financed in part by the company Haizer Importação e Exportação Ltda

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DEVELOPMENT OF A CORE-SHELL BIOSENSOR FOR MONITORING NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE IN URBAN AREAS

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Keywords: *biosensor; Parkinson's disease; pollution.*

ABSTRACT:

With the evolution of urban life, the increase of traffic cars and the growth of industries can incorporate several negative effects on the environment and human health. Air pollution, from the emission of gases, such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and particulate materials, among others, can be associated with the development of several types of diseases, including cancer and chronic neurodegenerative diseases, is the Parkinson's disease the most frequent. Pollutants, after infiltrating the respiratory system, can cause neuroinflammation and the accumulation of alpha-synuclein, the main causative agent of Parkinson's disease, and degeneration of dopaminergic neurons. The level of dopamine found in the nervous system, if insufficient, it is the cause of the main motor symptoms related to the disease. Therefore, the development of more selective methods for dopamine detection becomes important for the medical community, facilitating early treatment aimed at preventing these diseases. In this context, the objective of this work is the development of an electrochemical biosensor based on core-shell nanostructure for the monitoring of dopamine. For this, zinc oxide nanoparticles will be synthesized and recovery by gold nanoparticles forming the ZnO @ Au core-shell. The tyrosinase enzyme will be immobilized on the nanostructure via self-organized monolayers. After immobilization, the system will be dripped onto a printed miniaturized carbon electrode to obtain the biosensor. The optimization of the experimental conditions will be carried out and the device will be tested in serum samples.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: PUC-Campinas

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A SYSTEM DYNAMICS MODEL FOR EVALUATING MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ITATIBA-SP, BRAZIL

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Keywords: *Simulation Model; Decision-Making Process; Recycling.*

ABSTRACT:

Solid waste management is a problem that challenges public and private authorities worldwide. The generation of solid waste is inherent to industrial, household, and ecological processes and activities. The increase in industrialization and the change in consumption patterns contribute to an increment in urban solid waste generation. Considering the fundamentals of the integrated solid waste management, and the environmentally friendly final destination is expected for solid waste. In this research project, we aim to use the Systems Dynamics approach to develop a simulation model to assist the Urban Solid Waste (MSW) management in the city of Itatiba, SP. It is expected that the simulation model will allow the evaluation of different scenarios for the MSW management, contributing to a more accurate decision-making process by Itatiba stakeholders. The proposed scenarios will respect the order of priority indicated in the National Solid Waste Policy of Brazil, namely: non-generation, reduction, reuse, recycling, treatment of solid waste, and environmentally appropriate final disposal of waste. Using a multivariate statistical analysis technique, a preliminary analysis of the data will be performed seeking to assess the relationship among the variables and thus identify which variables generate greater difficulties in MSW management. The model and the respective scenarios will be validated using historical data provided by the public management of MSW. The mathematical equations representing the complex system will be based on the literature. Data for the validation of the methodology will be obtained from both the database of the National Sanitation Information System (SNIS) and the city of Itatiba. It is expected that the results will allow the model to be validated and applied in the city of Itatiba, assisting the decision-making process for stakeholders, in addition to serving as a basis for application in cities with similar features.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF BUILDING INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS IN THE THERMAL COMFORT OF BUILDINGS

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Keywords: *Thermal comfort; Building Integrated Photovoltaic Systems; Renewable energy.*

ABSTRACT:

The growing demand for new energy sources has gained a prominent position in the development of practically all sectors, seeking the rational use of natural resources to meet current human needs, without compromising resources for future generations. Among these resources, the installation of photovoltaic panels in buildings is spreading as an alternative to reduce the dependence on energy supplied by concessionaires, minimizing the impacts of eventual supply discontinuities and tariff variations. With the densification of buildings in urban centers (REN21, 2017), the search for spaces to use these resources increases the search for new technologies that allow the integration of photovoltaic systems to the building surface itself, replacing, in facades and roofs, the traditional building materials with integrated photovoltaic modules, called BIPVs (Building Integrated Photovoltaics) (ABNT, 2020; RÜTHER e SALAMONI, 2011). Important factors to be evaluated for the integration of photovoltaic systems in buildings are the analysis of the climate and also the positioning of the modules in the building, as these aspects can cause the functioning of the panels to be impaired by the excessive increase in temperature (NEVES, 2016; PINHO, 2020). In this situation, the panels end up transmitting part of the excess heat to the interior of the building, which can negatively influence thermal comfort in the built environment. Thus, there is a need to understand the influence of these aspects for the integration of BIPV systems in buildings adequately, increasing energy production, and reducing impacts on the thermal comfort of buildings. In this context, this work aims to evaluate the influence of the use of BIPVs on the thermal comfort of the built environment. Methodology: For this purpose, computer simulations will be used, using the Energy Plus software, and experimental tests, using photovoltaic panels in the University environment. As expected results, it is intended to evaluate the influence of the use of BIPVs in some aspects of the thermal comfort of the built environment, such as, for example, the environmental temperature inside the building.

SCHOLARSHIP: MASTER/Ph.D. 50%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: The authors would like to thank the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas (PUC-Campinas) for the support of this work.

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