

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

TEACHER PhD. ALINE MENDONÇA DOS SANTOS

Title: The National Policy of Supportive Economy and its Unfolding in the Macro-South Region of Rio Grande do Sul

Started in: 2016

Description: The research intended by use of this project means mainly to study the unfolding of the National Policy of Supportive Economy in the Macro-South Region of Rio Grande do Sul.

TEACHER PhD. CESAR AUGUSTO SOARES DA COSTA

Title: Social movements, resistances and environmental struggles: implications through the lens of the sociability standard of capital in Latin America

Started in: 2016

Description: The research is destined to investigate the political perspective of Latin-American social movements and their emancipatory implications regarding the environmental issue in the context of Public Policies and the economic development in Latin America.

TEACHER PhD. CRISTINE JAQUES RIBEIRO

Title: Nourishment as a human right and its relation to the Peasant Program in the State of Rio Grande do Sul

Started in: 2013

Description: The struggle for a set of social and human rights is a foundation stone in the fight to ensure the nourishment sovereignty, publicized by the social movements, whose practice is towards building other values among human beings and the land, in the perspective of caring as an occupational attitude. For such, studying the importance of ensuring food is relating it to the population's daily life, and, therefore, problematizing it as a manifestation of the social issue. Therefore, this study's proposal is to analyze the Peasant Program, launched by the government of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, resulting from the demand of social movements related to the state's Via Campesina. The intent of analyzing such program is based, first and foremost, on the relationship the program has with two federal programs: Program of Food Procurement and National Program of School Feeding, which aim is to invest in the production of food

with quality, and getting it recognized as agroecological food. Secondly, this program prioritizes the peasant agriculture's production, with principles set on autonomy, exposing the seizing by big industries and monocultures. That way, the research shall list the documents which are related to the proposal of this and other similar programs, bound by the Food and Nutrition Security Bill, as well as identify the relationship the Peasant Program proposes to have with the urban environment, specifically along the Movement of Unemployed Workers...

Situation

Title: The right to possession: the invisible population in Santa Cecilia allotment in the municipality of Pelotas

Started in: 2014

Description: The current research project is destined to analyze land possession as a right, problematizing its social function. To propose research on this topic is to propose discussion and thought over the reality faced by families in conditions of social vulnerability, as well as to try creating alliances and practices capable of facing the propagation of social inequality in our city. For such, that bold desire is materialized in this project with the intention of cross-referencing analytic categories which interfere substantially in ensuring the population's social rights. Social classes which seek to bring forward, for the city to analyze, not only the vision of a convivial and transiting space for different people, with reproduction of the globalizing model, but also a vibrant territory of every citizen's rights. Such territory provides the social issue's manifestations from the struggles in defense of life, i.e., for the right to be, struggles waged by agents bound to organized social movements or simply by agents bound in their communities or groups/collective identities. To research the social function of land possession is to investigate the historic process of urbanization by which an entire population contingent has gone through, besides recognizing the economic, politic and geographic conflicts pulsating within cities.

TEACHER PhD. LUIZ ANTONIO BOGO CHIES

Title: Judicial argumentation on Reclusion Aid: regulation and emancipation in social protection

Started in: 2014

Description: The research addresses the tension between civilizing perspectives of social protection and catalyst practices of segregation and exclusion, both mediated by action of judiciary instances. The analysis corpus is constituted by decisions issued by five Brazilian Federal Regional Courts (TRFs), from January 2007 to December 2012, concerning the parameter of low income as a requirement for granting the social security benefit of Reclusion Aid. It is a point of divergence in case law which was apparently solved (considering the decision of the Federal Supreme Court [STF] in 2009), but still reveals argumentative and rhetoric content, as well as institutional dynamics which highlight boundaries and possibilities of the judiciary when contributing to a democratic and humanly-dignifying legal culture. As references, it prioritized the Theory of Legal Argument (Luiz Alberto Warat), the perspectives of sociology of the Legal Field (Pierre Bourdieu) and the notions of regulation and emancipation (Boaventura de Sousa Santos). The preliminary results already

show, among other emergencies, embrittlement in the judicial instances' capacity of making legally effective writs of protection of fundamental rights based on the principle of social solidarity. Such frailties create nasty traps, among which a cruel compassion that transmutes law in charity.

Title: 21St century: Prison and racial segregation in Pelotas/RS

Started in: 2016

Description: The research seeks to analyze, from the reality of the municipality of Pelotas (RS), the contemporary relationships between racial segregation/racism and prison. That theme choice is justified by the lack of studies on segregation and ethnic groups in the field of contemporary prison in Brazil, despite the fact that the prison population has a huge black representativity when compared to the general population (51% in general population, 67% in prison population, according to data from the National Penitentiary Department for 2014); Pelotas' specificity, its historic trajectory and its contemporary context as a city with a significant black population, as well as its socio-political dynamics and

practices of segregation, exploration and ethnic exclusion. Since its formation as a town (first decades of the 19th century), Pelotas' trajectory is linked with the presence of the black ethnicity. The exploration of slave labor, most of all in the production of jerked beef, is what caused it to be considered throughout its centuries of existence as the blackest city in the interior of Rio Grande do Sul. The object of research was built on the intersection of several perspectives and thematic fields, affecting the theoretic references used: ethnic-racial segregations; the penitentiary issue, especially as an interface of criminal policies with social policies; the sociology of punishment and renewed perspectives of a politic economy of penalty; criminology, taken as criminology of human rights, axiological and bound to the criminal policy. In a broad perspective, the theoretic support is in the Process Sociology of Norbert Elias and in the grid of interpretation of Brazil's constitution and socio-politic trajectory proposed by Jessé Souza, a work which recognizes slavery as an axial institution in the development of Brazilian sensitivities. In the methodological dimension, the empiric encounter happens through collection of data within the universe of prisoners in Pelotas Regional Prison; the Research Form seeks to collect ? among ? other related data: to the perceptions of racial and/or social prejudice in life paths; to the notions on life paths and conditions as impact factors on the involvement with events and criminalized actions; to the subjective perceptions of racism. In that step, there will also be an opportunity for the subjects' voluntary application for in-depth interviews. As a complimentary stage, there will be interviews from the perspective of "oral history", with privileged informants appointed by Pelotas' Black Ethnic-Racial Social Movements (which are integrated as permanent interlocutors in the research execution). It should be mentioned as preliminary data that the 2010 census recorded a black population of 10.68% in Pelotas, with 8.6% more dark-skinned. In the black population with more than 10 years old, 27,006 do not earn more than 2 (two) minimum wages, i.e.: 77.05% of people belonging to that ethnic group. Regarding incarceration, data from October 2015 by the RS Penitentiary Services Superintendency register 24.45% of the population incarcerated in Pelotas Regional Prison to be made of black people, with 13.86% more composed of dark-skinned.

Title: The Penitentiary Issue: unveiling and facing the crossing between Social

Policies and Penitentiary Policies

Started in: 2013

Description: Taking the Penitentiary Issue as the one that is constituted under the reflection of socio-historic overdeterminations of the complex workability of punishment based on a system of penalties of freedom deprivation, which, from ambivalent discursive constructions, paradoxically tensions (in a contradictory and complementary way) the social and political dimensions of a society, being such dimensions in terms of power, governability, civilization and citizenship, this project's goals are to: a) identify the historic and contemporary plot regarding the penitentiary issue, in a broad way; b) identify and analyze the politic and social narratives built around the penitentiary issue; c) identify the categories and expressive notions of narratives and practices presented as key to face the penitentiary issue contradictions; d) identify and analyze the normative and politic instruments, as well as the narratives that contemporarily make up the penitentiary issue in Brazil; e) identify and analyze the scientific production developed by the academic area of Post-Graduation of Social Service and Social Policies regarding the penitentiary issue. Its theoretic references involve

Approaching Sociology of Punishment (David Garland), Politic Economy in Penalty (in the updated draft of Alessandro De Giorgi) and Complexity Paradigm (Edgar Morin). In its first stages, it is characterized as an exploratory research.

TEACHER PhD. MARA ROSANGE ACOSTA DE MEDEIROS

Title: The Single Registry (CADÚNICO) as an access criteria to the social programs:
obstacles and challenges.

Started in: 2015

Title: Description: The Single Registry has assumed a significant role in the process of focusing the social welfare policy in the poorest segments. However, that leaves some questions: How central is the role of CADÚNICO in the management process? How is the information registered in CADÚNICO used by the technicians and managers dealing with the population registered in it? In which ways can that data be used when elaborating the social welfare policy multiannual plan? How is the data contained in CADÚNICO being used in conferences? From those short questions, we aim to perform an analysis regarding CADÚNICO through bibliographic and document review, seeking to answer the following problem: To what extent is the information produced by the Registry allowing changes in social programs management, aiming for a greater focus on families in conditions of social vulnerability and risk? It is worth highlighting that the issue of social policies' focus is a controversial one, considering the defense of policies that have a universal character. However, in face of the poverty context present in Brazilian reality, focused policies implemented end up being accepted as strategies to overcome the high poverty indicators.

TEACHER PhD. MARCELO OLIVEIRA DE MOURA

Title: JUSTICE INFORMALIZATION IN FEDERAL SPECIAL COURTS'

SYSTEM: efficiency, access to justice and guarantee of social security rights in
4th Region courts

Started in: 2015

Description: The current investigation project's subject is the Federal Special Court (JEF) and the (re)affirmation of an efficient justice model constituted from the (contemporary) social state crisis. The intended approach evolves the analysis of lack of connection in the dynamics of social security Federal Special Courts with constitutional justifying criteria which determine the special courts' informalized system's implementation as an instrument to realize access to justice and ensure social security rights; from a descriptive and interpretative approach, we aim to comprehend the Federal Special Courts' reality, especially when linked to their social security dimension, seeking to reach its true complexity. In the proposed work, there is special significance in demonstrating how the social security Federal Special Court, in its structure and operability, is produced in midst of an alienation from the constitutional criteria which justify its institution and operation, in an affirmation of the efficient capitalist management model which responds to the State's interests in its subservient relationship to the market, in detriment of real access to justice. This way, it privileges a non-consensual matrix and confirms itself as a weakened space regarding the guarantee of social security rights and access to a just social order.

TEACHER PhD. RENATO DA SILVA DELLA VECHIA

Title: Mapping of solid waste commercialization points in the region of

COREDE Sul, RS

Started in: 2012

Description: The research aims to identify, in solid waste collection commercialization points in the region of COREDE SUL, the exchange values between collectors and middlemen, and also between the middlemen and the recycling industry, as indicators to encourage the organization of collectors' cooperatives.

Title: Survey of the number of recyclable material collectors in the municipality of Pelotas

Started in: 2010

Description: Survey of the number of existing collectors and middlemen in the municipality of Pelotas. Type of material collected. The existing work relationships in those fields of activity.

Title: Brazilian audiovisual and bibliographic production regarding the civil-military dictatorship and the transition to democracy (1964-1985).

Started in: 2016

Description: The research seeks to map all that was produced regarding the military government period in Brazil until 2015. It also aims to classify the different perspectives from which the studies were produced, in order to create an access mechanism for the subject's scholars and researchers.

TEACHER PhD. SANDRO SCHREIBER DE OLIVEIRA

Title: Users above 60 years old and the Basic Health Units: a relationship still being built in the city of Pelotas, RS.

Started in: 2010

Description: Qualiquantitative research aiming to evaluate the health needs of elderly people and their level of satisfaction with the health services, comparing it to the perspective of health professionals acting in the area, and culminating with an evaluation of the health policy of elderly people.

Title: Evaluation of the PMMB (Program More Doctors for Brazil) in the health South macro-region of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Started in: 2016

Description: In a particular way, this study aims to evaluate the aspect of doctors provision of the PMMB, in order to measure its effective impact on the health indicators of the health South macro-region, as well as the evolution of health equipment in the basic attention network and the effective implementation of the family health strategy model in that region. There will also be a qualitative analysis of the satisfaction level of health professionals, managers and users towards the program.

TEACHER PhD. VERA MARIA RIBEIRO NOGUEIRA

Title: Pacts, protocols and the protagonism of local political actors: obstacles and conditioning factors for access to health assets and services in Brazil's southern arch boundary line.

Started in: 2014

Description: This study encompasses the obstacles and conditioning factors for fruition of health by the non-national and Braziguayan population residing in international border areas in the twin cities located in the southern arch boundary line. It comes from the results of three studies financed by CNPq, which signal determining aspects in delimiting the research problem. It was chosen as general goal identifying how innovations in existing legal-administrative and relational mechanisms in the boundary line affect the access to health assets and services, with emphasis in the role performed by local and professional political actors in the system's end. As specific goals, the project proposes updating, in all four countries, the repertoire of legal-administrative provisions and the national guidelines related to national policies and international pacts incurring on health policies and programmatic rules; to identify governmental and mixed experiences and initiatives - civil society and governmental organizations related to transboundary cooperation actions; to rescue the institutionalizing dynamics of local policies and the role performed by local and professional political actors in that

process; to unveil the types and forms of relationships established between political society and civil society, expressing levels of discretion from managers and professionals. In accordance with this study's goals, would be the comprehension, beyond what is formalized, which would indicate which these rules and negotiations would be and where would they go through, justifying the choice of in-depth interviews with managers and key informers bound to the health sector and with executive or decision-making competence - whether administrative or technical (managers/professionals). The proposal is to further develop data of horizontal nature identified in previous projects, aiming to attain a more vertical comprehension of the addressed issues. Two twin cities from each of the bordering countries in the southern arch were chosen. The selection had as criteria reaching small and medium-sized municipalities, with the exception of Foz do Iguaçu, due to its triple-boundary characteristics. The contribution of this proposal is related to Brazil's boundary extension with the remaining countries of the southern arch border, encompassing 69 municipalities and a population estimated in 1,438,206 Brazilian inhabitants and approximately 400,000 Braziguayan inhabitants (those Brazilian who live in Paraguay and have no health care in neither country). For health professionals, especially social workers, this project shall provide subsidies for handling the demands of effective institutionalizing pacts, protocols, laws and accords, whether it be in the managerial plan of those systems, or in action along health services users. Considering the specificities of the studied region, results may be replicated in other border regions of the country, allowing to increase the access of non-nationals residing in boundary areas to health assets and services of all countries in the southern arch.

Title: Attention to health of foreign students in universities with international vocation: demands, policies and practices, and perspectives for the fruition of the right to health and access to it for non-national entrants in Unila and Unilab.

Started in: 2015

Description: The project's goal is to know and characterize demands, policies and practices directed to health care for foreign students in the universities with international integration vocation (UNILA/PR and UNILAB/CE). It also aims to enlighten how were the coordination and planning between UNILA and UNILAB and local health management from Foz do Iguaçu/PR and Redenção/CE, respectively, during their processes of implementation in order to ensure the fruition of Brazil's public health systems by foreign students. Another goal is to identify and characterize health service actions required by foreign students in public equipment in the municipalities of Foz do Iguaçu and

Redenção and if there are budget resources in the countries involved to meet the health needs of the students sent to UNILA.

TEACHER PhD. VINI RABASSA DA SILVA

Title: Single System of Social Welfare and Protection of Transboundary Citizens: a study in twin cities from Rio Grande do Sul border

Started in: 2012

Description: The research seeks to investigate the received demands, services provided, obstacles encountered and the alternatives used in the twin cities from Rio Grande do Sul border when ensuring basic and special social protection of families and individuals in situation of social vulnerability and risk coming from twin cities of Uruguay and Argentina. The data collection will be performed through document, electronic and field research, including interviews with managers,

technicians and councilors. After the initial data analysis, there will be a workshop with the researched subjects in order to present and discuss the results, systematized vertically (per city) and horizontally (per type of social protection), followed by data cross-checking and final interpretation. The results aim to subsidize assistance policy managers for discussion and proposal of deals with managers from the twin cities of bordering countries, giving greater visibility to the limits and challenges faced for establishing social policies in the border. The research is supported by CNPq. The research development shall count with participation of 4 scientific initiation scholarship holders.

Title: Intervient elements in social protection of undocumented transboundary citizens in the southern arch border.

Started in: 2014

Description: It is a study about the geopolitical, legal-administrative, technical-operative demands and elements (besides those related to the local infrastructure), which interfere in access to programs, actions and services offered by the Single System of Social Welfare (SUAS) to undocumented transboundary citizens located in twin cities from the southern arch border. Along history, the border lines received attention in the perspective of national security and international goods trading. With the organization of Mercosul, the national markets borders loosened, facilitating free capital flow. The same doesn't happen for common citizens, because social protection remains territory-bound and within the nation state boundaries. As a consequence, people who do not possess the documentation required by social programs, oriented by territorialized citizenship, are excluded because they are undocumented. In a research performed between 2012 and 2014 about the fulfillment of positivized rights by the National Policy of Social Welfare in twin cities from the Rio Grande do Sul border, came to light some situations which challenge the construction, in the ethnic-political and legal-administrative plan, of a new perspective of citizenship. The investigation unveiled that, due to the absence of a social policy oriented to the border population reality, the demands of undocumented people depend exclusively on the local managers' understanding of right to citizenship. Considering the urgency for deepening the social situation of that population, it's proposed to expand the study, encompassing also the twin cities from the remaining states that compose the southern arch border (Santa Catarina and Paraná). It shall be followed by historic-critical theoretic-methodological guidance for primary and secondary data collection and analysis. From that perspective, the project proposes document and bibliographic research, querying the scientific, governmental and statistic database, and field research, performing semistructured interviews with

social protection technicians and managers in twin cities in the area embraced by the research scope. The results shall subside scientific and technical production about SUAS and undocumented transboundary citizens in a situation of social vulnerability and risk.