

CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS JOURNAL - UNITAU
HUMAN RIGHTS DOSSIER

Organizers:

Dra. Elisa Maria Andrade Brisola- UNITAU;

Mestre Sabrina DinizBittencourt Nepomuceno - RENAP.

Dr. Felipe Mello da Silva Brito- UFF

PRESENTATION

The proposal now presented is coordinated by researchers who study human rights in Brazil, but who understand the need to expand the dialogue with researchers from other Latin American countries.

In this sense, the objective of this dossier is to gather articles that express, in an interdisciplinary way, the results of studies and research in the various manifestations / violations of human rights, whether in the countryside or in the city, among the different segments that suffer such violations in the contemporary context.

Evidently, the limits to the realization of Human Rights in capitalist society are recognized, however, it is understood that its realization must overcome its positive aspects, both in the critical realization of these, as in the advancement of conquests that lead to human emancipation.

The history of Brazil and the group of countries in Latin America is marked by social inequality and violation of human rights, which encompass numerous areas of human life, from the appropriation of lands, culture and bodies.

Despite the innumerable advances in domestic laws and international agreements, violations are still recurrent in the daily lives of cities and in the countryside; among black youth, women, LGBTT population, indigenous or quilombolas.

On the other hand, even though we have rights guaranteed by law, it is important to mention that "there is no right without its realization and without its mediation". (VIEIRA, 2004, p. 61). Thus, the reality of deprivation of Human Rights imposes the need to highlight the mediations that express the antagonistic interests that permeate the relations of social classes in the capitalist system of production in the context of the city and in the countryside through, especially, an approach that gives relevance to the action of subjects

who lead the class struggle for the realization of social policies from the perspective of autonomy from a project aimed at human emancipation and, in this sense, with the broad defense of human rights.

In the context of the capital crisis there are violations of human rights, including the intensification of situations of urban violence, criminalization of poverty and social movements, machismo, racism, xenophobia, homophobia, among other agendas.

In search of mediations to debate these themes in the Brazilian reality, there are situations that, if on the one hand, the organization of feminist movements is evidenced, the legal-formal defense directly or indirectly of issues of protection of the rights of women, indigenous people, eliminating racism, homophobia, promoting fundamental freedoms and promoting the right to self-determination, among others, on the other hand, the conservative movement that criticizes the political organization of sectors that have specificities is strengthened, claiming that sectors of the left are aimed at divide society to “generate conflicts” that divide the population.

What is observed in the current situation is the logic of bourgeois society that historically replaced human need with the needs of the market, and which, in the words of Marx and Engels (2003, p.28) “made personal dignity a simple exchange value and in the name of the numerous freedoms conquered, it established the relentless freedom of trade ”, which, of course, fulfills the defense of individual private interests.

The socio-political reconfiguration of the political-economic situation in Brazil and Latin America is a link that links the constitution of social reproduction with the genesis of work and is part of the socialization process that has been triggered today. This process is a generalization of the conflict between capital and labor and, at the same time, a particularity of the class struggle that permeates the struggle for Human Rights in different contexts.

The needs of workers are seen as a driving force for their political action, and it is imperative to consider the process of awareness of the population that imposes themselves through actions mediated by their ethical-moral formation. This also constitutes the class consciousness of the subjects, who it can be favorable to the process of socio-political organization, even if it has different levels among its members; the subjects can occupy their space in the

particularity of the class struggle, allowing the elaboration of a political project that can give a conscious direction.

The absence of systematic debates and with theoretical foundation has hindered the construction of actions, strategies and responses from the most organized sectors, connected with an approximation of thought and action in the face of situations that require new proposals and alternatives that respond to the current daily demands and that they materialize in the singularity of the lives of subjects excluded from access to goods and services from the wealth produced in our society, in their relationship with social movements for the defense of human rights.

It is noteworthy that the listing between the State and capitalism makes relations complex and in certain occasions the economic and the political may not seem to coincide, however the political unfolding in the face of the economic is not a fluke (MASCARO, 2013) and is directly related to the class domain.

Nowadays, it is essential to seek elements present in the State for an analysis that seeks to respond to its understanding in contemporary dynamics. However, what is highlighted is the importance of understanding that the economic factor is fundamental to provide the basis, but the dialectical relationship encompasses all other aspects, as well as the political and the social, for example. Engels (2015) reports that in the materialist conception of history the determining element in history is the production of real life.

In this perspective, we invite researchers who are not only concerned with researching human rights, but also those who commit themselves and fight for their effectiveness to participate in this dossier.

OBJETIVOS

- Socialize studies and research on Human Rights developed by researchers in Latin America;
- Stimulate dialogue between human rights researchers in Latin America;
- Report violations and strengthen the fight for human rights.

RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE ARTICLE

- Text in Portuguese, Spanish or English
- Number of pages: between 10 to 20 pages
- Meet the guidelines for authors of Ciências Humanas Journal:
<https://www.rchunitau.com.br/index.php/rch/about/submissions>

Authors

To submit the article, it is necessary that the author (s) register in the system and log in to the Revista Ciências Humanas and start the submission process. All authors of the article approved for publication must obligatorily associate their registration number with ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID, <https://orcid.org/>). The names and identification of the author (s) must not be in the text. Such identification must be made only in the journal's system.

Title

The title of the text should be centered, in capital letters, in bold, size 14, at the top of the first page. It should have an English version just below the Portuguese title.

Summary and keywords

The abstract (article, review, essay), preceded by this subtitle and colon in bold, must contain the objectives, methodology, results and conclusion in a single paragraph, justified, without indentation, in simple spacing, with minimum of 100 and maximum of 250 words, according to NBR 6028 of ABNT, in the same source of the article, with the initial letter in uppercase, two simple spaces below the title.

The keywords, from 3 (three) to 5 (five), preceded by this subtitle and colon, must have initial capital letters and be separated by a point and ended by a point, in the same source of the text, in justified alignment, simple spacing, without indentation, two simple spaces below the summary.

Abstract and keywords

The abstract and keywords must be preceded by these subtitles and colon, in the same format as the abstract and keywords. It should be placed after the summary and keywords.

Text structure

The text should be started two simple spaces below the keywords, with 1.5 spacing, with justified paragraphs and with 1.25 cm indentation in the first line. The subtitles of the sections must be aligned to the left, in bold, without indentation, with the initial letter of the first word in capital letters, without numbering, size 12.

Foot wheel notes

Footnotes can be referential or explanatory. The footnote is written in single spacing, Arial 11; they must be numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals.

Example:

Rosa Luxemburg, in the controversy she had with Eduard Bernstein about these practices, had no doubts in conceiving them as part of the modern aspects of Russian society, that is, to their becoming and not to the past in the process of overcoming¹

1. Cf. SALVADORI, M. "A social-democracia alemã e a Revolução Russa de 1905. O debate sobre a greve de massas e sobre as 'diferenças' entre Oriente e Ocidente"; in: HOBBSAWM, E. História do marxismo, vol. 3. Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1988, pp. 268 e ss.

Quotes:

If you quote the phrase in quotation marks, the author's reference must be presented in the order: (AUTHOR'S SURNAME, year, page).

If you refer the author, to quote later, use: Last name (year, page number).]

Short direct quote

The quote in the text is transcribed with double quotation marks, but in the case of a short text quote, up to three lines, it is incorporated into the paragraph.

Example:

In Marx's formula: "social relations [appear ...] as reified relations between people and social relations between things" (1985, p. 71). In this sense, it is capital, as a form of social relations alienated who constitutes the population that is needed for the purposes of valuing value.

Long direct quote

It is called a long direct quote when more than 3 lines of the consulted text are extracted. The margins are indented to the left by 4 cm, the space between the lines must be 1 cm (or simple) and with the letter smaller (11) than the one used in the text and without quotes (NBR 10520, item 4.4).

Example:

The third and fourth, in an article on Gramsci, from 2000. He says:

These left-wing personalities seem to want to refuse outright the only feasible alternative to barbarism in which we are increasingly involved, that is, a socialist society. (COUTINHO, 2000, p. 174).

References

AUTHOR. Title of the work: subtitle. Edition. Place (city) (space): publisher, date. Number of pages or volumes. (Series). Special notes. Other notes.

Example:

SOARES, E. Health: epidemiology. 3. ed. São Paulo: Atlas, 2003.187p.

SCHEDULE

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