

Editorial

The issue No. 20 of the journal **Conhecer: Debate entre o Público e o Privado**, published in the first half of 2018, selects original articles in the areas of **Political Science and Public Policy**. Like the previous ones, this issue encourages and stimulates transdisciplinary studies within various theoretical and methodological perspectives.

Maria Goreti Macedo Lobo de Andrade and Liduina Farias Almeida da Costa, in the article "Health micro-regionalization in a State reform context: a pilot project implementation experience," discuss the process for deploying health micro-regions in Ceará, focusing on the pilot project in the municipality of Baturité. The study aimed to record the interconnections between the many protagonists in the process, as well as the 'stages' to deploy this pilot project, whose purpose was providing a reference matrix for health microregionalization in the state.

On the city of Fortaleza, two articles stand out: the first one, entitled "Limits and possibilities of the CUCAs as a public policy of network youths," written by Erlon Albuquerque de Oliveira and Alexandre Almeida Barbalho; and the second, by Lidia Valesca Bonfim Pimentel Rodrigues, entitled "Public policies for assisting the homeless population: reflections on the realization of rights in Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil." The first article deals with analysis in the network model applied to public policies within the so-called Cucas, a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which required a careful look at the possible changes in the organization form of the current society and within the last 10 years. The second article thinks through one of the most extreme expressions of the social issue in contemporary times: the relationship between public policy and a homeless person.

In "From normative to empirical: society's participation in the Brazilian National Land Credit Program in Piauí," Francisco Robert Bandeira Gomes da Silva and Maria D'Alva Macedo Ferreira observed how this participation occurs in practice, a concern that arose when identifying that the state under analysis is marked by power oligarchization through clientelistic practices and that the program's core is democratic, with effective participation of society based on autonomy and social control.

The article "Public-private partnership for providing non-care services in the primary health care of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil," by Cristina Maria da Paz Oliveira Martins and Carla Jorge Machado, addresses the need to seek forms of funding that do not come against the Brazilian

National Health System (SUS), i.e. they do not require the delivery of healthcare actions to the private sector, but such actions must consist in ways of delegating non-healthcare actions, since the SUS does not need to develop expertise in this field.

Fernando Almeida Barbalho analyzes the "Emergence of the government's open data public policy field in Brazil," by providing a reading of public policies for open data production and consumption, according to the theory of strategic fields of action. In Brazil, the government's open data field is characterized as emerging, since it has not been stabilized, yet.

In the context of public security, two articles stand out: "Electronic monitoring as a measure to protect female victims of violence" (Lia Gondim Araujo and Maria Helena de Paula Frota) and "State, public policy and security in the PRONASCI: rise and fall" (Lucia Maria Bertini and Francisco Horácio da Silva Frota). The first article deals with the concepts and experiences of electronic monitoring of male aggressors as a protective measure for women victims of violence; and the second analyzes the Brazilian National Program of Public Security with Citizenship (PRONASCI) as a public security policy, based on a review of relevant literature and notes on the experience of municipal execution of the PRONASCI in Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

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