

Presentation

The dossier **Conflict, Violence and Human Rights**, of the journal **Conhecer: Debate entre o Público e o Privado**, organized by professors **Camila Holanda Marinho** (UECE) and **David Oliveira** (UFC), brings studies and research reports on the dynamics of violence and the practice of human rights violation in contemporary Brazil. The debates are limited to a peculiar moment in Brazilian history, observed through the dissemination of hate speech and intolerance, especially via the Internet, as well as the increasing homicide rates against youngsters, women, and the LGBTQ+ population, turning Brazil into the leader in rankings of cases of violence. Thus, we may ask:

- To whom do these lives matter?

Violence, as a daily narrative of Brazilians, existing in agendas of the media, in social media publications, and in their life experiences, producing a sense of insecurity and social fear by identifying some individuals as disposable, threatening, and killable, therefore, those who have the right to live or not are classified.

The thought of Hannah Arendt (1906-1975), a Jewish philosopher, refugee in the United States of America (USA), on genocide as a crime against humanity comes about through total refusal of diversity and plurality in the human condition. Hannah Arendt stresses that the individuals' equality in dignity and rights is not taken for granted, but a construct of collective interaction, which requires access to a common public space. In this way, the right to belong to a political community stems from the human rights affirmation process. This is a huge challenge for unequal societies that fight for social justice – just as in the case of Brazil. The studies included in this dossier, written by scholars from various areas and grounded in a relevant methodological diversity, analyze a number of situations of violence and the role of human rights as a political mediator of conflicts. Thus, in this issue, we invite readers to walk through these instigating insights by having a creative theoretical-methodological plurality as a basis.

In the article **“A look at LGBTIphobic violence in Brazil,”** by **Kalyne Alves Andrade Santos** and **Karyna Batista Sposato**, the authors analyze data of lethal violence in Brazil against the sex-diverse

population, within the last five years, based on reports by the Gay Group of Bahia (Grupo Gay da Bahia – GGB) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), and the importance of formulating public policies to cope with this dramatic situation.

In **“Can the public policy of coping with gender violence be poetic?”** **Karinny Lima de Oliveira, Maria Perpétua Socorro Dantas Jordão, Ana Maria de Barros, and Juliana Gouveia Alves da Silva** address a typology of violence related to the care services provided by the the Maria Bonita Women’s Referral Center (Centro de Referência da Mulher Maria Bonita – CRMMB) in the municipality of Caruaru, Pernambuco, Brazil, highlighting the effectiveness of a public policy that becomes poetic when deployed in an intersectoral manner and ensuring comprehensive user’s embracement for women victims of violence.

In the article **“On the move: report of a collective experience of resistance to violence in Ceará,”** **Ângela de Alencar Araripe Pinheiro, Benjamim Diego Lucas y Sousa, Daniele Jesus Negreiros, João Paulo Pereira Barros, Luciana Martins Quixadá, and Veriana de Fátima Rodrigues Colaço** discuss a significant networking experience of the Movement Every Life Matters: The University in Preventing and Coping with Violence in Ceará (Movimento Cada Vida Importa: A Universidade na Prevenção e no Enfrentamento da Violência no Ceará – MCVI) in its first year of activities. The authors advocate the significance of diverse, interdisciplinary, and resounding knowledge that Higher Education institutions (HEIs) develop in preventing teen homicide.

In the article **“Rebellions, murders, educational centers: concerns and issues on the socio-educational system in Ceará,”** by **Ingrid Lorena Silva Leite and Leila Maria Passos Souza Bezerra,** the authors deal with the so-called ‘crisis’ of the socio-educational system in the 2000s, when a reconfiguration of dynamics in the confinement centers takes place, especially accentuated by the ramification of criminal organizations in the daily life of these centers.

Anderson Medeiros de Moraes, Ulisses Levy Silvério dos Reis, and Rafael Lamera Giesta Cabral provide reflections on the situation of undocumented migrant workers and their lack of access to labor rights in Brazil – regarded as a violation of human rights – in the article entitled **“Undocumented migrant workers: legal status in the Inter-American Human Rights System.”**

Luiz Alcântara Costa Andrade and Francisco Horácio da Silva Frota, in the article entitled **“Plea deal: legitimized authorities and evidentiary valuation,”** address Law No. 12,850, dated August 2, 2013, with regard to the signing of a plea deal agreement and the criteria adopted by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court (Supremo Tribunal Federal – STF) for its applicability, with reference to the agreements entered into under the Brazilian Car Wash Operation (Operação Lava Jato) that have already undergone analysis by the so-called Constitutional Court.

In the article entitled **“Human rights in ‘Bolsonarism’: ‘decriminalizing outlaws’ and ‘punishing police officers’,”** **Emanuel Freitas da Silva** analyzes the human rights policy deployed by contemporary States and the current representations about such a policy through the performance of the then Congressman Jair Bolsonaro, who built the so-called ‘Bolsonarism,’ observed during his campaign that elected him president of Brazil.

Raquel Cavalcanti Ramos Machado and **Jéssica Teles de Almeida**, in **“Political participation: women’s human right between the public and the private,”** present data on gender quotas in politics and the ways how political parties cheat the law by fraudulently filling women’s candidacy quotas and they abuse political-partisan power, unbalancing the electoral process, something which may be characterized as *institutional violence*.

In **“Analysis of public policy changes: the neo-institutionalist perspective,”** article by **Carmem Emmanuely Leitão Araújo** and **Eleonora Schettini Martins Cunha**, the potential of New Institutionalism, especially in its historical version, is analyzed to explain public policy changes.

The **review of “The educational black movement: knowledge built in struggles for emancipation,”** written by **Maria Alda de Sousa Alves**, **Michely Peres de Andrade**, and **Anderson Souza Oliveira**, closes the collection of articles approved for publication in this dossier by synthesizing key reflections available in the **book by Nilma Lino Gomes** on the Black Brazilian Movement as a political player and educator, producing emancipatory knowledge and systematizing knowledge about the racial issue in the country.

Finally, we hope that these reflections cause concern to readers, scholars, and practitioners, especially those who work in the field of Brazilian public policies, with regard to the significance of human rights as guidelines for intersectoral and network practices to cope with situations of conflict, violence, intolerance, and social injustice.

We wish great readings to you all!

Camila Holanda Marinho;
David Oliveira.
Organizers.