

Affirmative action in Brazil



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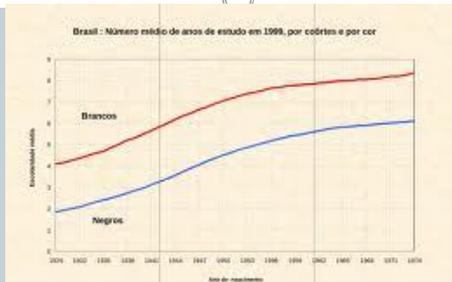


Correction of historical inequalities

- Social class
- Racism: blacks and indigenous
- Collaboration with countries in a similarly precarious situation
- International treaty of refugee support

Inequalities

- In income distribution and division between private and public basic education
- Racism against black people (increase of schooling of blacks and whites in recent decades, but no reduction of the distance between blacks and whites ascending order)
 - Racism against Indigenous: less than thirty indigenous with higher education in 2004. No job, no health system.
 - South-South support between countries



Affirmative action policies in Brazil from 2004-2012

- Public universities presented project drafts of affirmative action to university councils on access and permanence in universities
- Every university has developed a specific model

In UFSCar, the presented and approved proposal was:

- Access to places through the reservation of vacancies for students graduated from public schools (focus on the social issue) of which some are reserved for black students;
 - 1 additional place in each course for indigenous students;
 - 1 additional place for refugees in each course;
 - Places for students from Haiti (after the recent catastrophe)
 - 1 supplement place for each course for African students

Access to reserve places through national examinations: progressive over time to

- From 2008-2010: 30% reserve in all courses (for public school graduates and among these, 30% for blacks)
- From 2011 to 2013: 40% reserve (for public school graduates and among these, 30% for blacks)
- 2014: 50% reserve (for public school graduates and among these, 30% for blacks)

Access

- Graduates from public schools, including among them black students: national examinations
- Indigenous: specific tests developed by specialists
- Refugees: specific tests developed by specialists
- Haiti: selected by the government of Haiti in international agreement signed with Brazil for all Brazilian universities
- Africans: selected by the African government in international agreement signed with Brazil for all Brazilian universities

Policy conditions for tenure at the University

- Grants to dwell, for food, for transport and school supplies
- Free health care, dental care and psychological care
- Tutoring in the subjects

Communication management :

- Group management with representatives from all sectors and departments
- General Coordination
- Student representatives
- Monthly meetings with all students and the General Coordination
- Creating Intercultural Centers

- The academic performance of the students that accessed through affirmative action is equal to or better than those of regular access in 49 of the 58 graduation courses at UFSCar

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- Absenteeism is low in 49 courses and high in 9 (ENGINEERING)

Since August 2012: Law on reserve places

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- Dilma Rousseff, the president of Brazil has approved a national law on access quotas for the tenure of public school graduates, blacks and indigenous. Until 2017, all Brazilian federal universities have to reserve 50% of their places for them.
- Blacks and indigenous quota are proportional to the percentage of these groups in each federal state.

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- In the middle of the month of May 2013, the government has created national scholarships for students of affirmative action

Rating:

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- In each year, each university must make evaluation of results in performance and correct actions.
- In 2020, the country will evaluate, based on internal results and overview of diploma if affirmative action end there or continue for a while longer.
- Affirmative actions are actions to correct inequalities and it takes time to complete.

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Thank you!!