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The Normative Analysis of China's Land Reclamation Annual Report Review Clauses

By Dong Yahui & Zhao Qian
Southwest University

Abstract- Perfecting the review of the annual report of land reclamation is extremely important to reform the annual report system of land reclamation, which is helpful to the effectiveness of land reclamation supervision. The review of the annual report of land reclamation means that the subjects of land reclamation supervision review the materials or data submitted by the supervised units to realize the supervision of land reclamation activities. This article uses the research method of normative analysis to examine the relevant norms of the review of land reclamation annual report by analyzing the completeness and rationality of the review subjects and review methods of land reclamation annual report, and tries to propose to coordinate the supervision of supervisory departments and improve the working quality of supervisors in order to improve the supervisory capability of the subjects of the annual report of land reclamation, and tries to refine the off-site supervision and strengthen the coordination of off-site supervision and on-site inspection to improve the review methods of the annual report of land reclamation systematically, which will provide specific guidance for the existing review clauses.

Keywords: *annual report of land reclamation; review clause; normative analysis.*

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The Normative Analysis of China's Land Reclamation Annual Report Review Clauses

Dong Yahui [α] & Zhao Qian [σ]

Abstract- Perfecting the review of the annual report of land reclamation is extremely important to reform the annual report system of land reclamation, which is helpful to the effectiveness of land reclamation supervision. The review of the annual report of land reclamation means that the subjects of land reclamation supervision review the materials or data submitted by the supervised units to realize the supervision of land reclamation activities. This article uses the research method of normative analysis to examine the relevant norms of the review of land reclamation annual report by analyzing the completeness and rationality of the review subjects and review methods of land reclamation annual report, and tries to propose to coordinate the supervision of supervisory departments and improve the working quality of supervisors in order to improve the supervisory capability of the subjects of the annual report of land reclamation, and tries to refine the off-site supervision and strengthen the coordination of off-site supervision and on-site inspection to improve the review methods of the annual report of land reclamation systematically, which will provide specific guidance for the existing review clauses.

Keywords: annual report of land reclamation; review clause; normative analysis.

Introduction

The annual land reclamation report is an annual report that comprehensively reflects the situation of land reclamation. That is to say, the obligors of land reclamation shall report the implementations of land reclamation in the current year to the land reclamation supervision departments before December 31 of each year. The review clauses are the general terms of relevant legal norms that clarify the review items of the annual report of land reclamation. With the revision of the Regulation on Land Reclamation in 2011, the annual report system of land reclamation was established. But the review of land reclamation annual report as a vital part of the land reclamation annual report supervision, its role in practice is severely limited. It is mainly because everyone has an insufficient understanding of the annual report of land reclamation and relies on previous supervision for a long time. Moreover, the review of the annual report of land reclamation is not perfect in the system. And it lacks relatively standardized and specific operational guidelines. To give full play to the functions and effects of the annual report system of land reclamation, it is urgent to improve at the normative level. Therefore, under the framework of administrative supervision theory, based on the paradigm of legal interpretation, we can use the research method of normative analysis to conduct a comprehensive study on the review norms of land reclamation annual reports. The normative analysis involved, as a kind of research process and result, focus on the "legality of the law, the operational effect of the law, the substantive content of the law" [1]. By studying the meaning of legal norms on the surface and behind, "the analysis of the clarity and logic of legal rights and legal obligations," we then examine the constituent elements of law in an all-round way at the normative level[2]. This article mainly launches the demonstration and the judgment of the review norms of the land reclamation annual report and pays attention to the two kinds of matters of the review subjects and review methods of the annual report of land reclamation. Based on clarifying the normative meaning of each item, discover the problems existing in each item and improve it, aiming to improve the functions and effects of land reclamation annual report in land reclamation supervision.

I. Analysis of the Review Subjects of Land Reclamation Annual Report Review Clauses

The review subjects of land reclamation annual report review clauses are the administrative subjects responsible for receiving the annual reports of land reclamation and reviewing the authenticity of the contents. The analysis on the review subjects is to examine the "professionalism, specialization, independence, authority and efficiency" of its institutional settings and personnel allocation [3].

a) *The norms settings of review subjects of the land reclamation annual report*

The existing norms of review subjects of the land reclamation annual report mainly stipulate the institutional settings and the personnel allocation. On the one hand, about the status of the review subjects, the relevant norms clarify that the review shall be

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implemented by the competent departments of natural resources (land and resources). For example, article 17 of the Regulation on Land Reclamation stipulates that the "land and resources competent departments of the local people's government at or above the county level" shall supervise the contents of the annual report of land reclamation. Article 22 of Measures for the Implementation of the Regulation on Land Reclamation stipulates that "county-level natural resources departments" shall supervise and verify the contents of the annual report of land reclamation. The Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on the Compilation and Reporting of Protection of Mine Geological Environment and Land Reclamation Plans stipulates that mining enterprises shall report the land reclamation annual reports to "the competent departments of land and resources at or above the county level." Another example, article 32 of the Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Printing and Distributing the Administrative Measures for the Reclamation and Utilization of Historical Abandoned Industrial and Mining Lands, stipulates that "the local land and resources departments at all levels" shall conduct the reviews. The Ministry of Land and Resources on the implementation of Land Reclamation Regulations Notice stipulates that "the relevant competent departments of land and resources" shall supervise the contents of the annual report of land reclamation. Article 14 of the Measures for the Implementation of the Regulations on Land Reclamation in Shaanxi Province stipulates that "the competent departments of land and resources of the people's government at the county level" check the contents. Another example, Jingdezhen Municipal People's Government Office on the Issuance of Strengthening and Improving Land Development and Consolidation Reclamation Supplementary Arable Land Work Notice stipulates that "the Municipal Bureau of Land and Resources shall work with the Municipal Finance Bureau and the Municipal Agriculture Bureau" to conduct regular and irregular spot checks. Article 21 of the Yongzhou Mining Geological Environmental Protection and Land Reclamation Measures stipulates that the "city, county and district administrative departments of land and resources" shall fulfill their responsibilities of supervision. Interim Measures for the Management of Cultivated Land Development and Reclamation Funds of Yunnan Province stipulates that land management departments and agricultural departments shall submit reports on the use of land reclamation funds to the "financial departments at the same level." On the other hand, about personnel allocation, the emphasis is placed on improving the qualities of review personnel and collaborations among personnel from different departments. For example, Opinions of the People's Government of Zunyi City on Strengthening the Work of Land Consolidation, Reclamation and Development stipulate that it is necessary to "strengthen team building and improve comprehensive quality." Article 7 of the Chongqing Municipal Land and Housing Administration on the Issuance of Chongqing Rural Construction Land Reclamation Project Management Regulations (Trial) Notice stipulates that the district and county land management departments shall review the reclamation projects in conjunction with the "agricultural and other departments and relevant professional and technical personnel."

b) *The problems of the review subjects of the land reclamation annual report*

We can see that the review subjects of the annual report of land reclamation are consistent with the supervision subjects of land reclamation, and the natural resources (land and resources) competent departments receive the annual statements and review the contents of the annual reports. On the one hand, the existing norms only endow the natural resources (land and resources) competent authorities the unified review power in terms of the setting of powers. Still, they do not further define the procedures of the exercise of power. And part of the collaborative functional departments is also mostly at the same level, whether the competent departments of natural resources (land and resources) can mobilize all kinds of regulatory resources to implement the substantive review of the land reclamation annual report is doubtful. After all, "land reclamation has the characteristics of comprehensiveness, technicality, systematization, regionality, diversity, etc., and is interdisciplinary with geology, soil science, land management science, environmental science, ecology, agronomy, sociology, engineering, mining, etc." [4]. It is hard to be completed by a single and independent department in charge of natural resources (land resources), and it is necessary to cooperate to a certain extent. On the other hand, the relevant norms have fewer requirements for the reviewers of the annual report of land reclamation. The existing provisions of personnel allocation mainly stipulate some specific and professional matters. They do not directly provide for the review of the normalized land reclamation annual report. For example, the demonstration of reclamation projects and the examination of land reclamation funds need relevant professional technicians. According to the current personnel structure, the composition of the reviewers of the annual report of land reclamation is too administrative, which leads to the decline of professionalism. To consider review efficiency, the personnel allocation of the review subject must take into account the quality and professional ability of reviewers.

c) *The improvement paths of review subjects of the land reclamation annual report*

On the one hand, we should promote the coordination of supervisory departments to supervise.

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For the institutional settings, "The regulatory departments conduct substantive reviews through cooperation"[5]. The basic pattern is that the government, natural resources department, environmental protection department, water management department, agriculture department, forestry department, transportation department, auditing department, and other departments should coordinate and cooperate within their professional terms of reference based on "community's mutual aid relationship attribute," and exercise their supervision and management powers in a centralized and unified way[6]. On this basis, it is necessary to strengthen the competent department of natural resources (land and resources) as the main body of supervision and management, to undertake the functions of convening, organizing, and so on. Considering that the annual report of land reclamation is reviewed once a year, in the future, it is necessary to establish an inter-departmental institute for deliberation and consultation or a temporary review group to conduct the reviews. The inter-departmental institute mainly uses normalized communication channels. The competent departments of natural resources (land and resources) in the pursuit of consistency of regulatory purposes, through extensive communication and functional cooperation to expand the efficiency of administrative supervision. The pattern of the review group for the annual report of land reclamation is that the competent department of natural resources (land and resources), based on the size, complexity, and time required of the annual report of land reclamation, leads the establishment of an organization called "social entities pursuing certain goals" and conducts a comprehensive review of the annual report of land reclamation in the form of responsibility[7].

On the other hand, we should also improve the abilities of supervision and management of supervisors. First of all, with the continuous applications of various types of information technologies, land reclamation supervision also keeps using new technologies, which requires supervisors must have the dual abilities of on-site inspection and off-site surveillance. For this reason, administrative staff with traditional executive skills must accept regular personnel training. That is to say, in the process of land reclamation annual report supervision, it is necessary to pay attention to the study of technology, engineering, and other businesses, and gradually cultivate a coordinated supervision team of professionals with knowledge of water conservancy, soil, and environmental protection. Only in this way can it better meet the land reclamation annual report supervision under the new form. Secondly, the reviewers of the annual report of land reclamation should recruit experts, public lawyers, accountants, and so on with relevant professional knowledge to a certain extent. The reports not only undertake the functions of reviewing and providing references for decision-making, but also needs to face the disputes on property rights of the land, review of different types of funds, enterprise review, and so on. Therefore, we will have appropriate personnel to deal with technical issues, legal issues, and funding review issues that may arise during the review process. Finally, excessive pursuit of professionalism and impartiality of the review will reduce the efficiency of the investigation. We need to adjust the personnel allocation based on the contents of the reports. For general and low-complexity contents, they can be quickly handled by staff without a professional background. As for the information that are highly professional and complex, relevant personnel needs to take the accuracy of the review as the first standard and take it seriously.

II. Analysis of the Review Methods of Land Reclamation Annual Report Review Clauses

The review methods of land reclamation annual report review clauses refer to the methods and forms of reviewing the reports. The analysis on the review methods of the land reclamation annual report review clauses aims to examine the richness and rationality of the review methods to enhance the professionalization of the review subjects at the level of operation mode.

a) The norms settings of review methods of the land reclamation annual report

Existing land reclamation annual report norms in the review methods mainly provide two ways of off-site policing and on-site inspection. For off-site supervision, it includes remote sensing monitoring, supervision information platform monitoring, information management systems, etc. For example, article 11 of Rules for the Implementation of "Double Random and One Disclosure" Supervision and Inspection of Land Reclamation stipulate that the Ministry of Land and Resources shall conduct investigations through "remote sensing monitoring 'one map' and comprehensive supervision platform." The Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Implementing the Regulation on Land Reclamation stipulates "technical means such as 'one map' throughout the country." Another example, article 11 of Notice of Guangdong Provincial Department of Land and Resources on the Implementation Rules of "Double Random and One Disclosure" Supervision and Inspection of Land Reclamation stipulates the supervision methods of "remote sensing monitoring 'one map' and comprehensive supervision platform." Notice from the Office of Ningde Municipal People's Government on Further Regulating the Work of Land Consolidation, Reclamation and Development stipulate "Monitoring and supervision system of rural land consolidation." Another example, the Notice of the Department of Land and Resources of Guangxi Zhuang

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Autonomous Region on Strengthening the Management of Land Reclamation, stipulates the establishment of an "information management system." Article 25 of Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Baotou on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Administration of the Reclamation and Utilization of Abandoned Industrial Mining Lands and Abandoned Residential Areas in Baotou stipulates "comprehensive supervision platform of Land and Resources." For on-site inspection methods, they are mainly random spot inspections. For example, article 11 of the Implementation Rules for Supervision and Inspection of "double random and one Disclosure" of Land Reclamation stipulates "on-site random inspections." Article 24 of Yongzhou Mine Geological Environment Protection and Land Reclamation Measures stipulates the review method of "on-site inspection." Another example, article 11 of the Announcement of Guangdong Provincial Department of Land and Resources on the Implementation Rules for the Supervision and Inspection of "Double Random and One Disclosure" of Land Reclamation stipulates "on-site random inspections." The Notice of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Land and Resources Department on Strengthening the Management of Land Reclamation stipulates an "inspection or spot check" system. Another example, the Notice of the Jingdezhen Municipal People's Government Office on Printing and Distributing Opinions on Strengthening and Improving Land Development, Arrangement, Reclamation, and Supplementary Farmland, stipulates a "spot check" system.

b) *The problems of review methods of the land reclamation annual report*

The review methods of the reports are composed of off-site supervision and on-site inspection, which are reasonable in composition. However, the application of review methods still needs to be further improved. On the one hand, the annual report of land reclamation pays more and more attention to the use of off-site supervision in the review methods, especially the use of remote sensing monitoring technology and information management system, and the use of this review method is connected with the information monitoring system. The content of the annual land reclamation report itself is also the source of information for land reclamation information monitoring. However, off-site supervision, as "a continuous and resource-intensive supervision," has the characteristics of vast coverage and strong continuity, which can continue to expand[8]. Based on the existing monitoring technology, it is necessary to introduce new monitoring technology, and we should also promote the integration of monitoring resources. And we need to strengthen the ability to process the contents of land reclamation annual reports through information technology. On the other hand, the function of on-site inspection is too mechanized. On-site inspection can not only make up for the lack of supervision of off-site supervision but also play a decisive role when the review results are in doubt. However, we should also see the disadvantages of high cost and low efficiency of on-site inspection. It is precise because of this that we should discuss the use of on-site inspections. We can't directly determine the proportion of random spot checks based on factors such as the number of review tasks and the ability of the review subject and then conduct random spot inspections on a large scale. On this basis, we should consider the combined use of on-site inspection and off-site supervision.

c) *The improvement paths of review methods of the land reclamation annual report*

On the one hand, we should refine off-site supervision methods. Off-site supervision is "a mode of remote inspection or verification carried out by supervisors who are not at the scene of the supervised objects" [9]. At present, modern information technology methods such as remote sensing, GIS, and sensors are the core in the review of the annual report of land reclamation, and they are relatively mature. We should use them on a large scale. It is also necessary to hold an open attitude towards the applying of new information technologies, including VR, artificial intelligence, big data, etc. In principle, the more information collected through off-site information collection methods, the better. Especially in the management and application of big data, data management, data interaction, data analysis, and so on have become the key to the review and early warning of future land reclamation annual reports. The supervision of the annual report of land reclamation belongs to the supervision of the whole process. It will face the problems such as "a large amount of data information, complex information attributes and topological relationships, and large changes in information time and space"[10]. To achieve this goal, supervisors need to build functionally differentiated management systems based on their needs, such as positioning systems, information collection systems, data processing systems, data management systems, etc. Each management system has different characteristics according to its functionality; for example, the data processing system must have the ability of big data processing and analysis and be able to provide scientific analysis reports to supervisors, decision-makers, etc., in a short time. Simultaneously, considering that our country has built the management systems step by step according to the administrative level, the information interaction and information fusion between various administrative regions also need further to be integrated and improved.

On the other hand, we should emphasize the synergy between off-site supervision and on-site

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inspection. There is no question of which is better or worse between on-site examination and off-site surveillance. The two are complementary in function, and the basis for the synergy between the two is the linkage between the two. We can achieve it through the "off-site and on-site communication system" or information-sharing mechanism [11]. For the contents that are difficult to cover, doubtful, or important in off-site supervision, we can confirm them through an on-site inspection to give full play to the guiding role of off-site supervision on on-site inspection and enhance the pertinence and effectiveness of on-site inspection. In turn, the outcomes of the on-site examination can also correct the results of off-site surveillance and improve the accuracy of the review. It is necessary to "adjust measures to local conditions and time conditions"[12]. Since both off-site supervision and on-site inspection are affected by the environment, it is necessary to select the appropriate review methods based on environmental changes. That is to say; the review subjects choose more cost-effective review methods based on various factors. The review subjects need to form a review planning scheme in the early stage of the review and then implement it. Also, we can expand the specific methods of on-site inspection. Under the condition that it is unnecessary to have on-site inspections by full-time reviewers, the reviewers shall be allowed to entrust qualified institutions, qualified personnel, or general grassroots organizations to conduct on-site inspections.

III. Conclusion

The normative analysis of China's land reclamation annual report review clauses is related to the proposition of the "responsive law" of the administrative supervision ability. Under the guidance of the paradigm of legal interpretation, this article uses the research method of normative analysis to explore the specific operation problems of reviewing the land reclamation annual report in functions and effects. First of all, classify and characterize the relevant norms of the annual report review of land reclamation. Furthermore, through the analysis of the review subjects and review methods, the problems existing in the review of land reclamation annual report are found, and specific improvement paths are proposed. For the problems of poor coordination and incomplete personnel composition of the review subjects, it is necessary to improve the coordination of supervision departments and the supervision ability of supervision personnel. For the unreasonable applications of land reclamation annual report review methods, we should solve the issues by deepening the off-site supervision methods, emphasizing the synergy of off-site supervision and on-site inspection.

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The Two Sides of the Citizenship in Republican Brazil: Racial Discourse and Popular Culture in the Construction of the Brazilian People

By Rebeca Fernandes Dias

Abstract- The article intends to demonstrate how the citizenship was defined in Brazil of the First Republic, by verifying how parallel discourses and realities are developed in this process: on one side an official discourse that aimed to implant an European-like and excluding reality, conciliating political liberalism with racial discourses, both guarantees of legitimacy and modernity; on the other side, the language and the popular culture that emerged from the relationships of belonging constructed in the quotidian of the marginalized layers by the official discourse. Both say and construct what used to be one of the central questions of the republican thinkers in the end of XIX century and beginning of the XX century: what it is and what defines the Brazilian people.

Keywords: citizenship, first republic; racial discourse; popular culture; brazilian people.

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The Two Sides of the Citizenship in Republican Brazil: Racial Discourse and Popular Culture in the Construction of the Brazilian People

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Abstract- **The article intends to demonstrate how the citizenship was defined in Brazil of the First Republic, by verifying how parallel discourses and realities are developed in this process: on one side an official discourse that aimed to implant an European-like and excluding reality, conciliating political liberalism with racial discourses, both guarantees of legitimacy and modernity; on the other side, the language and the popular culture that emerged from the relationships of belonging constructed in the quotidian of the marginalized layers by the official discourse. Both say and construct what used to be one of the central questions of the republican thinkers in the end of XIX century and beginning of the XX century: what it is and what defines the Brazilian people.**

Keywords: citizenship, first republic; racial discourse; popular culture; brazilian people.

"The Brazilian people, for its lack of complete ethical integration, for its lack of strong culture and greatly spread, for its lack of traditions that had, in the path of history, prepared a proper, original, firm, secure feature is, as people - deducted some worthy qualities that it possesses - one of the most unruly and anarchical of the world." ***Silvio Romero***

"Social Movement is police issue"

Alfonso Pena

I. Introduction

The present work aims to deal with the process of formation of the idea of citizenship in the Brazilian reality that if formed since the First Republic. It is common to say that the Brazilian people watched the transition of Brazilian Empire to bestialized Republican Brazil, as Aristides Lobo had affirmed and that is characterized for a politic apathy, as complained Raul Pompéia. However, analyzing the society more sharply, from middle of century XIX, it is possible to identify a population that boiled and developed to beyond the European concepts and categories, proper forms of social and political belonging and relationship with the public thing (as the city, for example).

The Republic used to be conceived, over all, for its most enthusiastic propagandists, as the process of inclusion of the people in the politics - an incompatible regimen was being abandoned with the national sovereignty and entering itself a new system where the popular will would have a choice. As Lilia Schwarcz (2012, p. 19) affirms:

> "The Republic appeared enhancing citizenship and equality promises - a modernity that imposed itself less as an option and more as an obligatory and unavoidable stage. The great civilization model would be France, with its literary circuits, coffees, theaters and a longed urban sociability in other societies."

However, in this exact period, Brazil receives to beyond the liberal discourses of freedom and equality, racial theories that justified the social inequalities and hierarchies, from biological criteria said "scientific". Evolutionism, naturalism, social Darwinism will be absorbed by Brazilian intellectuals as lenses for interpreting the people and will circulate in society through the press and literature, creating roots in the common sense of a society whose hierarchical structures did not feel much swayed by the republican winds of an equal current.

But these discourses, that came from above and as in a draft they went down and they circulated in the society, will come across themselves with other forms of practices and discourses that constituted themselves in Brazilian ground, and that here they sprouted in function of the meeting of citizens, several desires, necessities, thoughts that crossed each other and mixed each other forming elements of identity and belonging - it was in the popular culture that they spread the roots of the people, the trunk of the Brazilianness, the flowers of a sometimes docile sometimes voracious resistance and the fruits of the possibility of a better future.

As well as Mikhail Bakhtin, in order to analyze the medieval and renaissance art, François Rabelais was used, by the advantage of being an author very connected to the popular sources, what would have determined its wealth, therefore it allowed him to resist to the rules and canons of the effective literary art since XVI century, the present work aims to enhance, beyond the discourses of an official Republic, the sources of the popular culture of the non-official republics as central elements for the construction of the idea of "Brazilian people" and citizenship (BAKHTIN, 2010).

II. The Brazilian People in the Mirror of the Racial Theories

It is not aimlessly that the concern of many theoreticians of the end of XIX century and the

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beginning of XX century will be to define this people, this nation accurately: who the Brazilian people is, which its characteristics are, what races compose it, which nature it is, its aptitudes, its talents, its physiognomy, its character, its potential for the progress.

In this republican context, after-slavery, with promises of a new world without hierarchies, with freedom and equality, however, racial discourses that based the division of the humanity from biological criteria of scientific nature emerge (therefore, in thesis, the objective is neutral).

According to Lilia Schwarcz, the racial problem will be the key of interpretation of the national problems, the language to understand the national singularity and to explain the inequalities. According to her, it thinks about a nation in biological terms and, in this direction, its reproduction can be regulated and esteem one future homogeneity.

Thus, in Brazil they citizenship of a liberal discourse is blended with the anthropology of a racial-biological determinism:

> "In the same context that it is found, in a liberal project the solution for its new politics configuration, it searches in the determinist theories and anthropological subsidies to transform social differences into fundamental biological barriers (...) Before the freedom promised by the abolition, the equality offered by the new Constitution (...) it seemed imperative to rethink the organization of this new country." (SCHWARCZ, 1993, p. 241)

Thus, the equality, fruit of political conquests, was denied on behalf of the nature for a great part of the Brazilian population, consisting of races seen as irremediably inferior or in a degree very below in the evolutionary-civilizatory scale.

Modernity constructs a proper idea of citizenship - it is not anymore the participation in the subjects of polis of selectmen of a static social structure as in the Antiquity; nor the relationship of belonging between the man and the city of the medieval communitarianism anymore, in which each one occupies a place in the preset order and withholds a status within the social body. The modern citizenship, or rather bourgeois, estimates a new social model (because in the medieval social order these bourgeois ones were not inserted) - a society of independent individuals, endowed with subjective - and politics - rights a centered and rational State, even producing of laws that assure and delimit such rights. In this mission statement, all the men (equality) are individual-citizens, who if integrated in the politics to make their rights valids (freedoms).

In Brazil, however, even with the end of the slavery regimen and the necessity to insert itself in the modern civilization process, it was drawn over the society of autonomous individuals of the Modernity a new project of inequality and hierarchy. If, as Louis Dumont affirms, "it is true that the hierarchy is a universal necessity", then "(...) it will be disclosed in some way, under occult, shameful, pathological forms with regard to the opposing ideals in vigour." (1992, p. 299).

As very well the author, Roberto DaMatta (1997, p. 201), points:

> "Everything leads to the belief, then, that the relationships between our modernity - which becomes certainly under aegis of the egalitarian and individualistic ideology - and our complementary and holistic morality (that seems placing in hierarchy, complementary and holistic) are complex and tend to operate in a circular game. Strengthening the axle of equality, our skeleton that places the hierarchy does not disappear automatically, but it strengthens and it reacts, inventing and discovering new ways to keep itself."

Louis Dumont suggests that the individualistic and igualitário discourse of liberalism would not be so distant from the determinists racial discourses. In the same way Domenico Losurdo places himself. The author in his study on Liberalism, "Controstoria del liberalismo" points that liberalism and racism emerge in a twin labour. This author considers a rereading of liberalism that ends with the myth that its path was only marked by the conquest of rights (of the civilians to the politics). The community of the free ones aimed to affirm these rights for the exclusion of many others. The exclusion pervaded the liberal tradition since its beginning. It gets clear not only taking in account the exclusion of the colonial populations, but the exclusion of the sacrum space of the freedom of layers of the population in the countrysides of the countries that proclaimed themselves empires of the freedom, like England and the United States. The Liberalism coexisted the slavery of the black people, the dizimação of the aboriginals and the semislavery of the poor classes whose destination, many times, was the death or the confinement in total institutions. What Losurdo aims to show is that liberalism does not affirm itself, in spite of these facts, but all of them are interlaced with the liberal project.

Which contours, then, does the European model of modern-bourgeois citizenship, tied with liberalism, acquire in Brazil? It is about a rigid model, unique and universal, as assumed by its main idealizers? In order to think about citizenship it is necessary to think about the "people". Trying to transplant this European quadrant in Brazil, many foreigners will affirm, as the French Louis Couty, that "Brazil does not have a people" (CARVALHO, 1987, p. 10).

But they were not only the foreigners that conceived in a negative way the Brazilian people. Brazilian intellectuals, as Silvio Romero, permeated by the racial theories of the time, will make sufficiently pejorative and pessimistic diagnosis of the Brazilian population.

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For Silvio Romero, in Brazil, everything is indiscipline, emptiness and starvation. The socioeconomic development is precarious, on account of the nature of its population, contrary to entrepreneurship, to the individual initiative, essential in the capitalist model. These would have been harmed, according to the author, by the climate (extreme heat), by the incapacity of the three races (the servility of the black, the laziness of the indian and the authoritarian narrow-minded genius of the Portuguese) that they would have formed them and historical factors related the politics. For him "We have a morbid population, of short life, less prone to illness and and full of sorrow in its bigger part" (ROMERO, 1979, p. 90). Still.

> "(...) The Brazilian people, for its lack of complete ethical integration, for its lack of strong culture and greatly spread, for its lack of traditions that had, in the path of history, prepared a proper, original, firm, secure feature is, as people - deducted some worthy qualities that it possesses - one of the most unruly and anarchical of the world." (ROMERO, 1979, p. 90)

As a consequence of a nation without a form and without fruitful and original qualities, it would had been in Brazil, according to Romero, weak politics, reduced to the petty politics. For Romero, the Brazilian people tends to be directed tutored, without talent and taste to govern itself.

For this Brazilian intellectual, the Brazilian Republic and the constitutionalism were lamentable and they did not reproduce the will of the people, seen by him as weak and unruly. For the author we import politics forms of the exterior, without effectively understanding them, using them without advantage and dexterity:

> "(...) the practical and the uses of the parliamentary constitutionalism had never laid in a track in this country in aspirations, impulses and necessities of the people. Our constitutionalism, although giving some benefits to the country, did not pass of a comedy, whose roles were distributed to a limited number of actors and whose performance a great part of the nation not even in a dreamed mirage attended (...) Under such fragile armors, the indiscipline, the disrespect, the levity of the Brazilian genius almost without tethers, had produced its workmanship of destruction, and we arrive at the point in which we found the revolution of 15 of November of 1889." (ROMERO, 1979, p. 127)

III. An Authoritarian Republic and a Contrary Citizenship: Dangerous Class

It is realized then, that in the period of consolidation of the First Republic it corresponds to a phase in which the National State was acquiring new molds, as well as its right and its own society. This one passed for intense transformations, in face of the end of the slavery, the insertion of the wage-earning work, the appearance of a marginal population consisting of former-slaves who ended occupying the peripheral areas of the cities, the process of the urbanization and the appearance of great urban centers, with highlighting to Rio De Janeiro and São Paulo.

The cities had grown thanks to the flow of immigrants and others that left the agricultural activities (as the free slaves). The city was an open field to craft, commerce, small backyard factories. It lacked specialized man power, but manual worker of low qualification was left, enlisted between the poor and immigrant people, who crowded each time more the marginal urban regions (FAUSTO, 2009, p. 285–290).

The slaves, who had always represented a threat in the imperial government, had continued being seen with distrust, therefore free they directed themselves from the countryside to the cities, joining themselves to the immigrants and implying a population swell whose consequences were terrible conditions of habitation and hygiene and an excess of cheap man power. The number of unemployeds grows and intensifies the process of social exclusion. This population contingent ends being labeled for the elite as *dangerous classes*: "thieves, prostitutes, tricksters, deserters of the Army and of the Navy and of the foreign ships, gypsies, peddlers, rag-pickers, servants, maids of public distributions, mouse pickers, receivers of trams, bootblacks, horse drivers, florists, bookie, players, receptors, juvenile delinquents (...) capoeiras." (CARVALHO, 1987, p. 18)

According to Sidney Chalhoub, the blacks, since the end of the slavery had become preferential suspects. The organization then of the relations of work in the new reality of the free work will be supported in the idea of generalized suspicion (already used by Eusébio de Queiroz), represented in the term "dangerous classes", that legitimizes the use of a continuous repression - the State (in the measure that the blacks are not more under the judge and the whip of their masters) calls for itself each time more the function of social control of the workers and maintenance of the order.

The social problems start becoming evident and demanding of actions of a State that gradually starts to compromise in "governing the men". According to Marcos Cézar Alvarez (2003), all the new politics, social and economic conjuncture that consolidates with the end of the slavery and announcement of the Republic demand the creation of new forms of coercion and violence that they compelled to the wage-earning work - these classes, obviously, were the preferential target. The most common contraventions of the time as disorder, vagrancy, drunkenness and game – according to José Murilo de Carvalho (1987, p. 18), these corresponded to 60% collected prisons to the House of Detention in 1890 – they demonstrate the attempt

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exactly to fit these layers of the population in the molds of the laboring standard, the citizen in the modern-bourgeois quadrants.

The republican citizenship was sufficiently restricted. The political participation, with the reform of 1881, when introduced the direct elections, had already been significantly reduced with the requirement of literacy - from 10% the participation went to 1%, growing after the proclamation of the Brazilian Republic to 2%. There was, therefore, an evident distinction between civil society and politic society (passive and active citizenship) (CARVALHO, 1987, p. 44). What happens is that beyond the impossibility to implement politic rights, great part of the population, labeled with the stigma of "dangerous classes", saw its civil rights constantly scoffed by a supposedly neutral scientific speech, but that made possible and legitimized practices authoritarian of significant violence. Thus, in the practice, they were simply not seen as citizens, not active, nor passive. The hierarchic social structures of the slavery society had not been dissolved, had just gained new coloration, only had been reformulated and they had been kept from other practical speeches and, as the doctor-bathroom/hygienist.

The hygienism corresponds to one of the fields that allow the intervention of the State, even to beyond the protection of the individual rights. This speech "falls as a glove" to legitimize interventionists practices for a State that affirms itself as liberal, but is pressured by a series of questions, as the phenomenon of the urbanization, population growth, unemployment.

Rio De Janeiro, for example, searching to fit in the molds of civilization and modernity of Europe, promotes innumerable politics of urban planning and measures of health directed to the hygienic cleaning of the population (whose more emblematic example was the forced vaccination in 1904, that gave cause to the Revolt of the Vaccine). Problems of water supply, sanitation and hygiene had been aggravated from the end of century XIX (CARVALHO, 1987, p. 19). The city was the focus of many epidemics as yellow fever, smallpox, malaria, tuberculosis.

The poor strata then, constituted in significant way of the former-slaves added the immigrants, occupied areas sufficiently central of the city, living in unhygienical and unhealthy conditions; they were collective, very precarious habitations, called "tenement houses", preferential scene for the emergency and dissemination of epidemic illnesses, according to sanitarian speech.

The advertisement of a hygienical and aesthetically beautiful city (to the European molds, certainly), in the speech of the elites praised by the sanitarian speech, shocked itself drastically with the presence of these tenement houses, seen as focus of illnesses, where the people lived in promiscuous and dirty way (in the physical and moral sense).

Associated to the measures of mayors molded in the sanitarian speech, that legitimized the gradual destruction of the tenement houses, the arrival of the ways of collective transports, as the train and the tram, it contributed for the expulsion of the poor classes for it to be out of the center, propitiating the occupation of the periphery of the city and the mounts, where they will consist, at the beginning of century XX, the famous slum quarters of Rio De Janeiro.

Pereira Passos demolished houses that were occupied by the poor populations in the clienteles of Espirito Santo and Santo Antonio to open streets (for the construction of Avenida Central, about three a thousand houses had been demolished, occupied by numerous families); he determined the use of the asphalt stone pavement in streets of the center and other regions; he commanded the construction of Avenida Beira Mar and commanded many other workmanships of beautifying of the city, as the famous Municipal Theater (ABREU, Maurício de Almeida, 2011, p. 63; CARVALHO, 1987, p. 24).

So famous as or more famous than him in the history of the Carioca "purefying" beautifying was mayor Barata Ribeiro who, in 1893, commanded the destruction of one of the most important tenement houses of the time: the Tenement house Head of Pig, that sheltered around two to four thousand people, as the analyzed source (CHALHOUB, 1996, p. 15). An enormous repressive apparatus was mounted to run its destruction and many important authorities (many of which talked about the tenement house as "hut of rowdies") of the time had made themselves presents for the fact (the mayor himself, the policy chief, the municipal engineer, the secretary of the General Inspectorship of Hygiene, among others); the press in its majority praised the decision of the mayor.

From the analysis made with regard to the parliamentary debates of the time, Chalhoub evidences a trend: that the ideal citizen is identified as the good worker, that one that gets to accumulate; thus, the idleness becomes one of the worse addictions of an individual, and that one that lives in the poverty is because he is not apt to the work, therefore, loaded of addictions and as consequence a danger for the and good diligent society. The chain is closed in a circle: poor person - addiction - evildoer - danger: thus, the poor people are dangerous (1996, p. 22).

As Jose Murilo de Carvalho affirms, in the Brazilian Republic it circulated an intense compound of ideas, a "ideological hangover", in the words of Evaristo de Moraes cited by him: liberalism, positivism, socialism, anarchism (1987, p. 24). Although this gooseberry gourd of the crazy republican consolidated itself to legitimize and to rationalize a series of practices, official or rebellious, with regard to the poor classes, the republican power took an essentially authoritarian and violent bias.

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And this huge violence with regard to the tenement houses is explained by the fact they are seen as the granary of the dangerous classes and its destruction is perceived as a form of establishment of the order, of the security and of the health of the city, once they were seen as "permanent focus of deleterious infections of the public health" (1987, p. 24).

Great part of the population, therefore, realized itself denied to the participation in the politics life. It was not only excluded of this, but also literally/physically of the proper city, being gradually dislocated for the periphery or for the high part. As a consequence, as José Murilo de Carvalho affirms "the city was not a community in the politics direction, it did not have the feeling of belonging to a collective entity." (1987, p. 38).

IV. Popular Participation in Politics: One Extra Official Practice

Romero diagnosed a significant distance between people and official politics. Jose Murilo de Carvalho verifies this phenomenon. According to the author in 1894 only 7% of the potential electorate participated of the elections, that is, 1,3% of the population. The law objectively restricted great part of the population, but exactly that small parcel that made use of the politician rights opted to not accomplishing them (1987, p. 85).

The corruption in the politics moved away the interest for the participation. This also was conceived in a pejorative way, as José Murilo de Carvalho affirms, "the republican citizen was the delinquent joint with the politicians; the true citizens remained themselves away from the participation in the government of the city and the country." (1987, p. 89).

The popular enrollment in politics happened more in face to the State, that is, the people did not feel part of this, but saw it as an hampering for the accomplishment of its rights and freedoms. Thus its political participation happened "out of the official channels", as accomplishment of big fights, political strikes (several had occurred from 1902 to 1920, highlighting the total strike of 1917), and uprisings.

Lilia Schwarcz (2012, p. 54–57) indicates as symbols of the popular resistance to a forced, artificial modernization and based on the exclusion, the Uprising of Canudos, Juazeiro and of the Contested. With messianic and popular character also they demonstrate a spirit that longed for belonging relations and searched to accomplish alternative republics to the official, where the citizenship was a disturbance and in definition concept, whose contours generally left out of its quadrant great part of the population.

Great part of the population, excluded and kept out of society, when established some relation with the State, the last represented itself, many times, by means of the police that accomplished this relation through invasive practices inhaled by violent and authoritarian dynamics (despite justified by a scientific speech, as the sanitarian one). This was the case of the Uprising of the Vaccine, of 1904. E for this reason the present work confers special attention to it. This uprising was emblematic, therefore it associated some elements of this crazy mixture that it was the construction of a ideology of citizenship in Brazil.

It reflects the context of the urban reforms, of the dissemination of the social medicine and consolidation of the hygienical-sanitarian speech. On behalf of the public health, visits and recommendations were made, over all, in the poor areas (houses of one room and tenement houses) and to prevent the resistance of its inhabitants, who had their houses invaded, searched, many times demolished or they had that to leave for disinfection, the police made itself present.

The uprising came out on account of a legal requirement about the obligatoriness of the vaccine against smallpox. There was resistance inside of the National Congress itself, represented in the figures of Lauro Sodré in the Senate, Barbosa Lima and Alfredo Varela in the Chamber, as well as in the press as Jose Murilo de Carvalho registers, highlighting periodicals as Correio da Manhã and Commercio do Brazil.

It was formed the League against the Obligatory Vaccine, led by Lauro Sodré, Jansen Tavares and Vicente de Souza. The uprising took the streets and materialized itself in the protest shout "Let the police die! No the vaccine" (CARVALHO, 1987, p. 101). The police reacted violently and in the agitated days of the uprising even the army was set in motion: some people had been imprisoned, spanked, there were shot exchanging, they had formed barricades, had broken gas combustors and cut electric wires, columns of broken gas lamps, houses and public buildings and private buildings were depredated. The uprising literally spread for the city of Rio De Janeiro, boasting fire.

Although it must have the due caution to define itself, the profile of the rebels, for the imprecision of the sources, José Murilo de Carvalho indicates that it was characterized for its spalling, varying the constitution of the multitude according to the stage of the uprising. But it can be said that it was composed by laborers, traders, students, military, juvenile delinquents, integrants of the dangerous classes.

The uprising was used for politicians grumblers with the Republic of the farmers, corrupt and aristocratic, but what in fact woke the spirits of the population was the entailing of the obligatoriness of the vaccine with a connotation of moral character - the invasion made possible by the speech of the health did not give only in the objective direction, but much more in the subjective direction - placed it to the test of honor of the family chief, when they compelled the children and

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wives to undress for the application of the vaccine (that was made in the arm, but strategically started to be divulged the possibility of being carried through in the thigh). A true advertisement against the vaccine became appealing to "the dangers" this, whose text appealed, over all, for this sexual-moralist bias.

As José Murilo de Carvalho (1987, p. 133–136) evidences, this uprising assumed catarse aspects. In the truth, the targets of aggression of the multitude represented in some way, the government, the State, therefore this was not only the enemy of the time, but one constant adversary of the people, who only took knowledge of this in terms of repression and on behalf of the protection of a small layer of the population - the elite. To the people the warranting public services of the social rights did not arrive; the arms of iron of the policy arrived, that on behalf of the urban cleanness and beauty made the daily labor detail in the streets of the city. In the words of the author:

> "Since the beginning, and each time more, the main targets of the popular rage, express either through words, either for action, they had been the public services and the representatives of the government, in special way the components of the repression forces. The multitude attacked coachmen, carters, lamp lighters; destructed trams, wagons, combustors of illumination, telephonic and telegraphic lines; it tied stations of the transport company and gas tanks. Mainly, it booed the minister of Justice, insulted the police chief, shot against the commander of the Police Brigade, gave incessant battle against the police and the civil guard, attacked quarters and ranks of police. The reaction to the vaccine serves to unchain a much more vast and deep protest (...) the enemy was not the vaccine itself but the government, in particular the forces of repression of the government (...) the action of the government meant attempt of invasion of space until then saved by the criminal action. The way to implement the obligatoriness threatened to intervene with almost all the circumstances of the life"

According to Carvalho still, "for the most part of the time the people dedicated to its participative energies and its capacity of organization in other activities. Of the government it wanted mainly that it left it in peace." (1987, p. 90). Action was not demanded or searched to influence in the routes of the politics, but it was longed to establish limits to beyond which the State could not penetrate, invade, intervene.

V. Another Citizenship Way: The Popular Culture

However, the Brazilian historical experience, over all analyzed from the popular layers and from the culture, demonstrates that even so in the texts of the liberal laws the spread speech is satisfied it the European molds, in the daily one of most of the Brazilian population had constructed others practices of belonging, integration and relation man-community, man-city (citizenship, therefore). As Jose Murilo de Carvalho points "(...) there was more in the politics than simply a bestialized people." (1987, p. 13).

This feeling of belonging then emerged in other circumstances of the life, of social and religious nature, as in the popular parties (1987, p. 13). In Brazil, the popular culture is a great source to understand the relation of the collective Brazilian people with/the public one, therefore it surpasses the quadrants of a bourgeois-European model where this relation happens necessarily including the figure of the State. In Brazil, great part of the population was not enclosed by this, was not part of the great Republic. However, the people did not leave to establish other types of relations of collective belonging with - the other small republics constituted themselves, and the tenement houses are sufficiently emblematic in this direction - typically Brazilian ones are the republics to beyond the European modern molds; a focus not only of epidemics, as the sanitarian speech, but also of resistance and searches in a life way to beyond the state of arms of iron.

In face of the model city, clean, hygienist, with great avenues, constructed in the standards of *belle epóche, à la Paris*, bubbled the brasility of the popular culture of the tenement houses, where the first collective, express identities had been forged in the carnival and the soccer:

> "In Small Africa of the Health, the culture of black Muslim came from the Bahia, its music and its religion were fertilized in the new environment, creating carnival farms and invented the modern samba. A little later the soccer, sport of the elite, was also appropriated by the kept out of society and it was transformed into mass sport." (CARVALHO, 1987, p. 41)

The modern citizenship that is born with the generality of the law, inevitably, assumes Brazilian contours. The only moment where the Brazilian assumes the face of modern citizen - that it is the individual universalized for the equality of rights - is exactly in the carnival, where the differences get mixed up and all become equal, but not before the law and the order, but yes before the party and the clutter. The carnival party person is the Brazilian citizen.

Of the side of the Brazilian Republic and the official culture a forced and artificial process to be modernized, to whiten themselves, to make themselves rich, to higyenize themselves, to moralize themselves, to make themselves european-like, where the citizen standard is the white, worker, of healthful body and candy soul ; of the other side, the strength of the popular culture, where the brasility was formed spontaneously, mixing the races, the languages, the sexes, the religions, the rhythms, the sweats and bloods - a blended collective was formed and colored, of creative soul and callous and bombing body.

In the words of the naturalism of Aluízio Azevedo (2011, p. 26) there is the picture of this alternative republic to the official one:

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> "And in that marshy and smoky land, in that hot and slimy humidity, it started to go deep, to heat, to grow, a world, an alive thing, a generation, that seemed to sprout spontaneous, right there, of that gloomy soil, and to be multiplied as larvae in poop (...) and by the side Miranda scared himself, opposite, uneasy with that brutal exuberance of life, filled with earth of that implacable forest that grew to it next to the house, underneath the windows, and whose roots, worse and thicker than serpents, mined for all part, threatening to break the soil around it, cracking the ground and shaking everything."

As José Murilo de Carvalho (1987, p. 39) points, the tenement house of Botafogo, portraied by this author, was "a small republic with proper life, proper laws, detainer of the unwavering loyalty of its citizens (...) There they worked, they amused, they partied, they had sex mainly and, they spoke of the other people's life and they fought.". Its biggest enemy was the police - against it all the internal differences were decided and as the author comments, "It is deeply ironic and significant that the popular republic of the tenement house was judged violated, defeated, when the representative of the official republic entered there.".

The valuation of the popular culture as an important niche to rescue a positive vision and the specificity of the Brazilian people in reaction to pessimistic theories connected the evolutionism and social darwinism, sufficiently en vogue at the time, according to Martha Abreu and Carolina Dantas (2007, p. 143), already started to appear at the beginning of the XX century. They defend that some authors from the end of XIX from the beginning of XX century (as Silvio Romero, Afonso Arinos, Olavo Bilac, Guilherme de Mello, Francisco Pereira da Costa, Alexina de Magalhães Pinto, Cornélio Pires, Henrique Silva, Coelho Neto themselves):

> "They had considered a form of thinking about Brazil that also was part of that literacy universe, as much as the based condemnatory affirmations in the racial theories. Thus, they had offered a way (...) to the debate on the role of the Africans and its descendants in the nation, exactly at a moment where it was in game the establishment of the criteria of citizenship under the new regimen, that is, the proper politics definition of the young Brazilian Republic."

In the neighborhood of the Health in Rio De Janeiro, where they agglomerated poor blacks and immigrants, full of tenement houses, candomblés, maltas of capoeira, affirms Olavo Bilac, "the three races are mixed in the samba, as in a crucible (...) the samba is, - if you allow me the expression - a species of coffee pot, where they enter, separate, the dark coffee and milk, and from where it gushes out, homogeneous and clearly harmonic, the hybrid coffee with milk." (BILAC, 1906)

Mentioning the folklore and the songs that they heard in its infancy in Sergipe, confesses Romero, "Everything that I feel of the Brazilian people, all my brazilianism, all my nativism comes mainly from there. Never more I could pull out it of soul, for later more came to know the defects of our people, that are also my defects." (apud SOUZA, 2007, p. 52).

Romero confers significant importance to the folkloric studies and considers the popular culture the authentic national culture, where the Brazilian specificities will consist, to draw itself, what it does not leave of being contradictory with its racial-determinist reading of the Brazilian people.

The analysis of Romero as for the relation between popular culture and politics is interesting. In his vision it there is an absence of the politic thematic in the popular culture and considers, then, this phenomenon a symptom to the marginalisation of the population with regard to the politic process. In his words:

> "The uncultured masses, that are the ones that produce the folklore, had been never found imprisoned among us of great general passions, of that they shake of high below the soul of the peoples. Aloof of all and any co-participation in the management of its destinations, had become accustomed to see the manipulated national businesses to the capital for the group used to this since the primary times." (1943, p. 162)

If the official politics ignores the people, the popular culture, according to Romero, answers to this with its indifference. In his opinion, this distance finishes still going deeper in the distance between real and official Brazil, represented for the elites and marked by the lack of originality and imitation of European models.

Although in its opinion the popular culture does not portray the politics, it it reflects, in the most original possible way, the national identity and its racial formation, characterized for the process of integration and miscegenation.

Romero is an emblematic author of its period. It portraits the ideological contradictions of the time, the distress and anxieties of a nation that thought about formation: on one side the construction of the people for the racial, imported and new speech in the mixed tropics, on the other side by the popular culture, source of originality and creativity, a dialectic mixture of races whose synthesis would tend to result in something good. As Lilia Schwarcz (2012, p. 63–64) affirms:

> "(...) a series of representations concerning the national element coexisted many times in a tense way. If some theories detached the apathy and the degeneration of the mestizos, stories of travellers and storytellers highlighted what they assigned as pure and country way of life, image that in turn, opposed to the sanitarians that, as we saw before, recognized in them a sick and decayed Brazil".

According to author, in the stilt houses, in cafuas of Chapada da Diamantina, in the northeastern's mocambos or straw houses it was formed a proper caboclo society, where doctor knowledge did not arrive and developed a knowledge of established popular cure in house made prescriptions, grass, portions and until magic; where the religiosity reigned, mixing diverse

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influences and disclosing in a sweet Catholicism, making the collective masses, processions and prayers to integrate in the daily, spiced the parties that interrupted the work and constituted a diverse temporality of the one of the cities, where the calendar was marked for the personal experiences (SCHWARCZ, 2012, p. 65).

VI. Conclusion

The present article aimed articulate elements that had turned around the great question that then occupied the republican imaginary in the end of the XIX century and beginning of the XX century: "Who after all was the Brazilian people"

While the intellectuality asked this question, the people was constituted in the daily basis of the cities and the fields, in the figures of capoeira, trickster and country people, before a State where "the government of the men" materialized itself in the monitoring of the police, the intervention of the doctors and the pessimism of racial speeches, duly imported and adjusted to a crossbred society that build its identity from proper models of belonging relations and, therefore, citizenship. It was built in the tenement house, where,

> "The rumor grew, condensing itself; the zum-zum of every day was accented; dispersed voices already highlighted, but only one compact noise that fills all the tenement house. They started to purchase in grocery stores; quarrels and arguments; outbursts of laughter and plagues were heard; they did not even speak, they screamed. It was felt in that sanguineous fermentation, in that one thriving gluttony of tripping plants that dive the vigorous feet in the black mud and nutrient of the life, the animal pleasure of existing, the triumphant satisfaction to breathe on the land." (AZEVEDO, 2011)

On the other side, it was built the official citizenship of the European model, in the great avenues and boulevards of the cities duly remodelled and cleaned; in the bars, houses of tea, balls and halls frequented by the elite meticulously dressed to the Frenchman style, in process of whitening guaranteed for the protection of the lace parasols and of arranged crossings; in the reading of the naturalistic romances that described the man since its biological constitution.

The walls of a slavery society had been knocked down, but in the real Brazilian Republic, from its blocks of rocks new social barriers were built - two worlds, two peoples were built, as Romero (1979, p. 57–60) denounced:

> "Brazil goes through an illusionism phase. Fascinated by an optimism, cheap for who exerts it and very expansive for who the pays it, here it is that we do not take the least care to the deplorable misery in which nine tenths of the population drawn. Panen et circenses... These, being said between parentheses, at least gave us, beyond the pagodeira, the bread… the ones from now give only the avenue and… the defalcations (...) It's taken, before more nothing, the teaching of Napoleão III, type of bizantino monarch in full XIX century: the force, the progress, the power, the opulence of a people walks indissolubly connected to boulevards and avenues in the Capital. Double advantage is taken soon: the barricades are disabled and the masses get fascinated with the flaring façades. They invent Haussmans (...)"

Nonetheless, as it evidences Lilia Schwarcz (2012, p. 65):

> "In the neighborhoods of the modernist republican project it survived and it recreated another type of communitarian experience. If the increasing urbanization implied the exclusion of wide sectors of the society - that seemed inadequate ahead of the new project, - it was from the pleas of popular matrix that another side of the nation was revealed, equally true."

There is, in the construction of the idea of the Brazilian people, then, two circulating and parallel processes: on the side of the Brazilian Republic and the official culture a forced and artificial process to be modernized, to whiten themselves, to make themselves rich, to higyenize themselves, to moralize themselves, to make themselves european-like, where the citizen standard is the white, worker, of healthful body and candy soul ; of the other side, the strength of the popular culture, where the brasility was formed spontaneously, mixing the races, the languages, the sexes, the religions, the rhythms, the sweats and bloods - a blended collective was formed and colored, of creative soul and callous and bombing body. Both had circulated from top to bottom and from bottom to top, in a process of formation of the idea of Brazilian people, integrating the imaginary one of a nation that searched an identity and the affirmation of the citizenship.

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Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."



Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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