The scientific production about Youth and Adult Education in the Working Group 18 of ANPEd


Abstract
This study analyzes the scientific production on Youth and Adult Education in ANPEd in the Working Group 18, between 2009 and 2015. It is based on the papers published in the Proceedings of ANPEd meetings, in a total of 79 papers. The analysis of the data demonstrates a concern of the studies with the historical questions and with the creation of educational public policies for this modality of education, besides the need for valorization and guarantee of the right to the education of quality for its students.

Key words: Scientific production, Youth and Adult Education, Working Group 18 of ANPEd.

Introduction
This study aimed at analyzing the scientific production of Youth and Adult Education (in Portuguese, EJA) in the period between 2009 and 2015, based on the work presented in the Working Group (WG) 18 of the National Association of Postgraduate and Research in Education (in Portuguese, ANPEd)1, which deals with the Education of Young People and Adults. This group was created in 2000, during the 23th annual meeting of ANPEd. The national meetings of ANPEd, which used to occur every year, became biennial in the year of 2013.

Results and Discussion
For the development of this work, the Proceedings of ANPEd annual meetings carried out in the years 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2015 were researched. The Proceedings of 2011 were not available for research. For the analysis of the works, the following steps were performed: 1) summaries reading of all the papers presented in WG 18 in the period studied (in case the abstract was not included, the texts were read in their entirety), totaling 79 papers; 2) analysis of the works seeking to explain conceptual and theoretical-methodological issues. Taking the Ventura study (2009) 2 as a reference, we chose to organize the work in two categories, based on methodological procedures: bibliographical works, in a total of 41 papers, and empirical work, with 38. The data allow us to perceive that the studies considered empirical, that is, focused on the analysis of empirical experiences, are mainly focused on the creation of public policies that contemplate the need of the subjects studied, such as students of EJA who are workers, in case of imprisonment, among others. On the other hand, bibliographical works are concerned with broader analyzes, referring to a historical perspective or comparative analysis of educational models, educational institutions, philosophical and sociological approaches to education, etc. We also observed that 44 of the studies analyzed focus on the students of EJA, 16 on educators, 6 on the relationship between educator and students, and 13 relate to groups other than exclusively in the educator and students, such as in the EJA Forums. The results also indicate that 70 of the published works are from Public Higher Education Institutions (in Portuguese, IES), of which 52 are from Federal institutions and 18 from State ones. They are mainly allocated to IES in the southeast region (43 works) followed by the Northeast region (18 works). Regarding the Southeast, the State of Rio de Janeiro concentrates the production on EJA, with 18 works, followed by Minas Gerais, with 12.

Conclusions
The data allow us to infer that there is a balance between theoretical and empirical studies, a concentration of studies focused on the students of EJA and a predominance of production in this field in public institutions, especially in the southeast region, with emphasis on the state of Rio de Janeiro. Finally, we note that the focus of the studies are on the historical issues and the concern with the creation of educational public policies aimed at the recognition of this modality of education and for the valorization and guarantee of the right to quality education for its students.

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