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**POST-GRADUATE PROGRAM IN SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL SERVICE**

**SOCIAL PROGRAMS: RESUMPTION OF SOCIAL-FAMILIARITY FOR ADOLESCENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE JUVENILE DETENTION SYSTEM**

The study is about the results of a bibliographic research on the topic of social programs for adolescents who have left the juvenile detention system. Its purpose is to contribute to the construction of parameters for its elaboration and to subsidize the dissertation for the Master's degree in Social Policy and Social Service at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS. In Brazil, with the advent of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent and the implementation of the National System of Socio-Educational Assistance-SINASE, the states began to formulate and, above all, maintain the system for the execution of the socio-educational measures of internment and semi-freedom. Based on the provision in the Statute that the entities providing services must maintain programs to support and monitor the former participants, we sought to map the entities responsible for the implementation of the socio-educational system and its execution in each state of the Brazilian territory and the Federal District in the search for this information. This is a qualitative study of exploratory and explanatory nature with theoretical-bibliographical research, empirical knowledge of the area. As a methodological route we mapped in consultation the URL, web address, of official sites of the federal, state and federal district government agencies. We mapped, listed, and tabulated the information and went on to analyze it. It resulted in twenty-seven entities responsible for the execution of the attendance, to which we observe the following elements: The execution of the adolescent care policy is the responsibility of different state secretariats, varying from state to state, for example, Secretariat of Prison Administration, Education, Labor, Human Rights; the state plans are guided by the ten-year plan, and its importance is given in the incidence on the multi-year plan, the budget guidelines law and the annual budget law, funders of the system, 85.9% of the states had plans prepared in 2017, those that did not have are 14.81%: MA, AC, RO and MS; and as a highlight the existence of egress programs, we observed that two states published their programs, being: Rio Grande do Sul - RS and Bahia-BA. It was observed that some secretaries have publicized work related to graduates in the scope of insertion in professionalization through public-private partnerships. The results of this survey indicate the place of SINASE management in each state, we highlight this nuance as significant for the rupture of the doctrine of irregular situation and the emergence of the doctrine of full protection. In the second data, it points out the absence of state plans that can result in inefficiency in the actions to assist adolescents, and also the impact on the multi-year plan, and on the laws that finance the system. Thirdly, the inexistence of programs for former convicts, with regard to the support and follow-up of

these adolescents in their return to social and family life, with two exceptions. It is evident in some experiences (programs, projects, actions) focused on the area of professionalization, however, focusing on only one of the structures that characterize the exchange between people and their environments.

**Keywords:** Socioeducation; Egresses, Youth, Social Programs