



PRESENTATION

Atâtôt - Interdisciplinary Journal of Human Rights of the UEG, has the proposal to be an academic publication, open access, with peer review and continuous annual publication (several volumes throughout the year) of the State University of Goiás. In this second edition, starting in September 2022, **Atâtôt** is maintained as an interdisciplinary space to encourage the construction of a holistic view of the struggle for social and political rights, for democracy, through lenses that focus on human rights.

In this volume there are works that stimulate scientific dialogue between different areas such as civil society, banking institutions, occupational health, among others.

In the first article, The UN Standards on Adequate Housing for Civil Society Action, authors Manoel Severino Moraes de Almeida and Luis Emmanuel Barbosa da Cunha draw on the principle of non-discrimination to analyze soft law institutes in the implementation of the right to adequate housing. , as well as the role of the UN (United Nations) in the Committee of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and, of the CRFB/88, of the Dom Helder Camara Center (CENDHEC) in Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. Although the international bias is used, the constitutional perspective is the background of the authors' questions and the construction of analyzes on the roles of organized civil society, in the face of the challenges faced for the realization of the right to housing in the country. countryside and in the cities. , both nationally and internationally.

In the second article, by Rebeca de Magalhães Melo and Paulo José Leite Faria, entitled Fundamental right to work: organizational moral harassment as an attack on human dignity, the authors address the exploitation of work in the banking environment, under an aspect of contamination of this environment. , caused by moral harassment and organizational practices that are protected by legal formalities. They also analyze a specific case (Banco Santander) and the possibility of using compliance in these work environments, to improve the quality of life of workers, in order to maintain human dignity and protect human rights.

In the third article, When does the prince become a frog? Reactions of sociologists in articles to the veto of the compulsory teaching of sociology in the



government of Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1995-2001) and to the right to education, Ricardo Lopes critically analyzes the veto of the then president, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, which could have inserted sociology as a compulsory subject in Brazilian high school and did not do so, despite the nickname he received as "Prince of Sociology" and his training in the area. The author's analyzes follow interesting paths: from the understanding of what treason would be, as well as the academic and political trajectory of the then president and, finally, the expectations fed by his peers, sociologists and scientists, who were frustrated by the presidency. veto.

In **Atâtôt's** fourth article, entitled Brazilian Neoliberal State in 2019: The Situation of the Bolsa Família and the Anti-Crime Package, the authors Luísa Neis Ribeiro and Luana Renostro Heinen construct an analysis of the neoliberal state and social welfare through the study of two public policies (Bolsa Família Program and implementation of the Law against Crime). The text brings an accurate perception of the figure of the State transfigured into a centaur, half rational and human, with a nature that stimulates economic benefits for a dominant class, and half horse, penalizing and animalistic for the most vulnerable classes. The authors criticize the conflict of these policies and how new punitive ethics are built and naturalized, based on a political-ideological model of supposed fight against crime, with a strong economic orientation.

Finally, the essay With the guerrilla in power there should be no excuse for peace, by Robert Posada Rosero, brings reflections on the need to develop a culture of peace in Colombia, so that impunity and the occurrence of human rights violations, by any of the agents and under any argument that allows humanitarian violations in the name of the State, or denying its name: be it the Army, the Paramilitary Organizations, or the FARC. On the other hand, freedom of the press also appears as a centrality in a Democratic State, allowing the realization of human rights, without distinction of social class, political preference or ideological position.