

EXTENDED SUMMARY

Vocational education in florianópolis: between cuts, seams and some needles

Mara Rúbia Sant'Anna¹ Jeniffer Luccas Esteves²

¹ PhD in History (UFRGS, 2005). Effective professor at the University of the State of Santa Catarina. Permanent professor at PPGAV at the same institution. Lattes: http://lattes.cnpq.br/8949042412277782. Orcid: http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9101-5800. Email mara.santanna@udesc.br

² MBA in retail and consumer Market (USP), works as data insights senior specialist at Media.Monks. Email jenlucce@gmail.com



1 INTRODUCTION

This article deals with the professionalizing education offered in public institutions in Florianopolis. Its objective is to reflect to what extent the referred teaching, object of this article, watched out for the socioeconomic profile of local society, especially, the training aimed at the universe of clothing's production and consumption.

To achieve this objective, primary sources were collected, such as state legislation and journal advertisements and, likewise, theses, dissertations and various publications that dealt with the subject, time and society. The access to these documents carried out through research on digital platforms, such as the National Library, the Newspaper Library of the State Library of Santa Catarina and the *pergamum* system of the University of Santa Catarina Library and others, based on the keywords: vocational education, tailoring teaching, history of Brazilian education. The collection and selection of titles were made through abstracts of different documents, lasted 3 years and was carried out with the support of scholars of scientific research. The legal documentation was consulted and separated in the electronic system of the National Congress, and the state laws, in the library and archives of the Santa Catarina State Assembly, whose collection is partially digitized. The physically stored part was accessed, in person, in the year of 2021 and beginning of 2022.

Given the vast set of defined topics, the temporal delimitation was established between 1910 and 1968, that is, from the emergence of *"Oficina de Alfaiate"* (Tailor Workshop) until the moment when the Tailoring course was abolished at the Federal Technical School of Santa Catarina, completed with the leap for the year 1993, in which the Bachelor of Fashion course was approved for students to enter the University of the State of Santa Catarina.

2 The Institutional Narrative

National legislation on vocational education, from the imperial period to this date, has undergone countless updates, reforms and innovations. For Santa Catarina, from the capital of Florianopolis, there are the following institutions and year of establishment:

- a) Artificers Apprentice School 1910
- b) Santa Catarina Industrial High School 1938
- c) Federal Industrial School of Santa Catarina 1942
- d) Federal Technical School of Santa Catarina 1968
- e) Federal Center for Technological Education of Santa Catarina 2002

f) Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Santa Catarina – Florianopolis Campus – 2008.

In this educational structure, organized by the federal government in Florianopolis only, until 1968 a training course focused on the clothing sector exited, this being tailoring education.

Given the intended objective of the article, it is organized in 3 parts, namely: Narrative of the training offered to the alphaiate apprentices and the state legislation related to vocational education; The socioeconomic project elaborated and implemented for Florianopolis in the beginning of the 20th century in the first years of the 70's; And finally, the conclusions the study provides and the reflections it proposes on the presented Bachelor of Fashion course, at the State University of Santa Catarina are exposed, by the end of the 20th century.

Therefore, through an industrialist perspective of economic development, in which institutional forces and business sectors co-operate, the professional training focused on handicrafts, manufacturing productions and low regional economic impact were discarded, because public institutions envisioned another productive and educational model as a nation's project and economic growth. Even, the term education was abstracted from the political debate and terms were adopted, such as professional training, training for specific jobs and others that directly focus on the technical training of the workforce, superimposed, up to this date, the terms "vocational education" or "associate degree".

In the subtitle "Capital of services and dreams" questions about of political affiliations more to the right of the regional history and the socioeconomic development projects adopted for the capital of Santa Catarina are considered, as well as the implantation and expansion of the *"System S"* of industrial education.

In view of the historical, economic, demographic and ideological data, the following is concluded:

Given this scenario, the reason why the tailoring course was not sustained at the Technical School of Santa Catarina or at another similar institution under state command is due to the political option of carrying out professional education in the country, to an industrial dimension only, which, in the midst of the historical contradictions inherent in the power relations of the Santa Catarina elites, was followed by the state governments, despite the model of economic development adopted for Florianopolis.

The last subtitle narrates the story linking the local project to create a clothing manufacturing hub with its own productive dynamics of the fashion sector, local and international, whose presence and articulation defined the installation of the Bachelor in Fashion course at the state university of Santa Catarina. Catherine at the end of the 20th century. The conclusion of this argument is that the same contradictions between the local economic model and vocational courses offered by federal education institutions in Florianopolis are



made in reality and trajectory by the desire to install a bachelor's degree in fashion in the capital, and its effective creation of professionals able to develop a niche of authorial creation and identified with the place.

Pursuant to the article:

The higher education course dreamed of by Ninita and her partners remains in operation, training young people from different regions of the country and who rarely find work in Florianopolis. In the capital of Santa Catarina, the resold fashion product brings little or nothing of regional identity and remains, as before, subordinated to world fashion trends, revering deterritorialized references and sustaining itself only by the tradition of the institution that has already consolidated the existing course.

3 CONCLUSION

After listing 4 items, the answer to the question that generated the research is indicated and the summary of the objective presented:

Finally, the answer to the research question is reductive: "little or almost nothing drew attention". And the reason for this "inattention", it is ventured to say: it is due to the precarious political commitment of education public managers of Santa Catarina and Florianopolis who comply with federal laws, decrees and even models from other capitals without a deep and critical diagnosis of local reality.

REFERENCES

ALMEIDA, Alcides Vieira de. **From apprentice craftsmen to CEFET/SC:** historical review. Florianópolis: Ed. do Autor, 2003.

BELINSLY, Alba Carneiro. **Lyceum of Arts and Crafts of Rio de Janeiro** - from the assumptions to the reflections of its creation - from 1856 to 1900. Master's Dissertation in Visual Arts. UFRJ, 2003.

CINTRA, Maria Cristina. **The learning process of tailoring in Florianopolis (1913-1968).** 2004. Dissertation (Master's) - State University of Santa Catarina, 2004.

CLASEN, Mary Neuza Freitas; **Ninita Muniz: the trajectory of a fashion designer from Santa Catarina.** 2005. 62 p. Completion work of Specialization - University of the State of Santa Catarina, 2005.

CUNHA, Luiz Antônio. Industrial-manufacturing education in Brazil, Revista Brasileira de Educação (São Paulo), n. 14, May/August 2000.



FERNANDES, Rosane Schimitz. **Florianopolis Professional Women's School**: social and cultural reproductions stitched together by popular education (1935-1983). Dissertation (master's in education and Culture) – State University of Santa Catarina/UDESC, Graduate Program in Education and Culture, Florianopolis, 2007.

FONSECA, C. S. **History of industrial education in Brazil** (Vol. 1). Rio de Janeiro, RJ: ETN, 1986, 2014.

MANFREDI, Silvia Maria. Professional education in Brazil. São Paulo: Cortez, 2002.

PAIVA Edvaldo Pereira et alii. **Master Plan of Florianopolis.** Porto Alegre: Official Press of Rio Grande do Sul, 1952. (Collection of the UFSC Central Library – rare works).

PELUSO, J. V. Antônio. Population growth in Florianopolis and its repercussions on the plan and structure of the city. In: **Urban Geography Studies of Santa Catarina**. Florianopolis: UFSC; Secretary of State for Culture and Sport, 1991.

QUELUZ, Gilson Leandro. **Conceptions of technical education in the Old Republic:** 1909-1930. Curitiba: PPGTE/CEFET-PR, 2000.

SANT'ANNA, Mara Rúbia. **Appearance and power**: new urban sociabilities, in Florianopolis, from 1950 to 1970. Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul. Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences. Graduate Program in History. [Doctorate] Porto Alegre, UFRGS, 2005.

SANT'ANNA, Mara Rúbia. Narrative seams of a past cut by the present. In: MAKOWIE-CKY, Sandra; OLIVEIRA, Sandra Ramalho e; COLLAÇO, Vera (Orgs). **UDESC Arts Center**: history, images and memories. Florianopolis: Editora da UDESC, 2018.