



The urgency of work and the time of scientific publication

The path of preprint

Roseli Bregantin Barbosa
(Organizadora)



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Atena Editora
Ponta Grossa – Paraná – Brasil
Telefone: +55 (42) 3323-5493
www.atenaeditora.com.br
contato@atenaeditora.com.br

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PREFACE

Preprint as an academic publication

The book “The urgency of work and the time of scientific publication, the path of preprint” was born at a time of increasing demand from academia and society for greater access to the process of building knowledge and agility in the publication of consolidated scientific knowledge. To a large extent, it represents the result of the experience of a Brazilian researcher in training for an international PhD in a visit to Portugal during a Covid-19 lockdown. The guiding thread of the collection that makes up this book is the deregulation of work, remote work and sex work, directly linked to the work platform phenomenon. In these articles, several issues and some relevant results for research in the field of work and scientific research are presented in English (translations from Portuguese).

In the face of the rapid changes that occurred at the beginning of 2020, and that are still occurring due to the ongoing pandemic, society calls for quick scientific responses. However, researchers must deal with the slowness of the analysis and selection procedure in publishing their research in specialized scientific journals and magazines, in addition to the serious difficulties imposed on their daily routines due to health protocols.

The pandemic posed, among so many challenges, the questioning of the canonical form of publication, the procedures of which confront the need for quick responses of scientific production, similar to the dissemination of experimental studies. Preprint seems to emerge as a means of responding to society, at the speed that social changes demand, and, more than that, it proves to be an effective methodological tool in the development of academic writing and in broadening the debate among researchers interested in the same theme. It is especially important because it allows the same article to be published in multiple languages and opens up a broader debate.

Excellence in scientific research depends on good academic writing and the evolution in academic writing is achieved through the act of writing and rewriting. When poorly written, excellent research can be wasted. But, how do we know if we are writing well? Only those who can make themselves understood through writing know how to write well, and this is only possible when the text is read. Being read before being published is essential to develop good writing skills. In academia it is possible to be read in face-to-face assessments, research groups, seminars and congresses, however, these readings have limited access to those registered, or to participants.

Preprint increases access to academic reading by making the texts relating to ongoing research available to a greater number of researchers and interested parties. These papers can receive criticism, suggestions and changes at any time, and have guaranteed registration in the DOI system, which protects them against plagiarism.

Is preprint a platform for scientific publication? It might be. However, as it is not about providing onerous services and is not aimed at profit, this platform does not offer the harms of the already known work platforms, accused of overexploitation of work. The preprint platform, on the contrary, offers subsidies to the work of publishers of scientific publication vehicles, providing them with one more selection criterion, the impact of research.

The article “Covid-19 and doctoral research in Brazil and Portugal: who pays the bill for isolation and remote work in research?” which closes this collection, was published in Fennia journal, from Finland, and is the result of theoretical and methodological debates raised in the articles made available in pre-printed format, on a specialized platform. The publication of this article in an international scientific vehicle of excellence confirms that preprint is a valid methodological tool.

As the author’s advisor and co-author of one of the preprints published here, I recommend reading the articles contained in this collection. Each of them brings useful experiences, information and analysis, both for the academic community and for society in general - since this tool can also be used in the development of several projects, mainly in the social area.

Maria Tarcisa Silva Bega¹

¹ Degree in Social Sciences from UFPR (Federal University of Paraná), holds a Masters and a PhD in Sociology from USP (University of São Paulo). She conducts research on the following themes: Paraná, Curitiba, Youth, Citizenship, Social Policies and Intellectual Paths. E-mail: tarcisa@ufpr.br. <http://lattes.cnpq.br/3581133293519315>.

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INTRODUCTION

This book is the result of a PhD internship at ICS-ULisboa, in the city of Lisbon, Portugal – with a CAPES/Print scholarship. It provides an experience of international research in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic in the first half of 2020 and reflects, to a certain extent, my experiences during the period as a PhD student in Sociology at UFPR, (Brazil) and ICS-ULisboa (Portugal), and as a Masters student in Law at UFDP (Porto, Portugal).

Research carried out in one of the most vulnerable sectors of work during a pandemic, sex work, provided valuable experience that propelled me into finding solutions for the gap between the time of changes at work, and the time of research and publication.

During this international internship, I had the opportunity to try out a methodological tool for academic production, preprint, which consists of publishing texts on a specialized platform, on the Internet, which can receive criticism and notes from other researchers on the subject. Preprint means that the text has not undergone peer review prior to being published, the traditional path of texts in the scientific community. Preprint reverses this order, first the text is published, and then it receives the evaluations of readers and results of the analysis of impact on the platform. A high-impact preprint, which reaches many researchers on the subject, from the point of view of knowledge, is no less relevant than an article submitted to reviewers of a journal, magazine, or publisher, which is sometimes read only by those who already know about the research.

I used the Even3 platform to post texts in English – translations of publications in Portuguese and original texts. This favors reaching the widest possible audience of researchers (due to the reach of the English language) and receiving a higher number of contributions. Through this methodology, I developed my academic writing and went deeper into the research cases of my interest. At the end of the international doctorate internship, I obtained approval to publish an article in English in *Fennia*, a renowned journal in Finland. The necessary articles in pre-printed format are related to my theme of research, religion and deregulation of work based on sex work. The originals published in Portuguese were defined and presented in congresses and seminars. The use of the preprint methodology to practice the translation and take these surveys to a wider audience of interlocutors was the solution found to progress in the analysis and to add new data as needed to rapid field changes.

The specialized platforms allow the posting of articles in preprint, and the permanent updating of the text, in addition to enabling feedback from other researchers and readers – Even3 is one of these platforms. Preprints can receive a DOI to prevent plagiarism and facilitate their dissemination and citation.

The use of preprints on platforms such as Research Gates allows greater control of the impact and relevance of the research, by monitoring the number of readers of each of the posted texts. This impact can serve as an indicator for a better evaluation of articles coming from preprints with regard to publication in renowned scientific journals and magazines.

Another issue, no less important, is free access to scientific knowledge. Students have difficulty accessing certain magazines, given the high cost charged to access the materials. Preprint allows free access to ongoing research, reducing the cost of research for

students, who receive increasingly little support from the Government and higher education institutions.

The collection presented in this book consists of four articles, three of which are pre-printed and one article published in a magazine of international excellence. The first article is a preprint that talks about the regulation and deregulation of sex work and the crisis during the pandemic period. The second preprint concerns the dispute of identities in a workers' collective action. The third, also a pre-printed translation, addresses the sex work sector that grew the most during the pandemic: camming. The article that concludes this collection talks about the experiences of researchers during the pandemic, in particular, the experiences of female researchers and the difficulty of publishing as the main author. All of these issues undergo the challenge of remote work, overlapping of work and family spaces, and precarious work.

COVID-19 AND DOCTORAL RESEARCH IN BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL: WHO PAYS THE BILL FOR CONFINEMENT AND REMOTE WORK IN RESEARCH?

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Roseli Bregantin Barbosa

Roseli Bregantin Barbosa
Federal University of Paraná-UFPR/CAPEs
Curitiba/PR, Brazil
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8573-8869>

ABSTRACT: The Covid-19 pandemic has brought about several changes to doctoral programs due to the prohibition of face-to-face activities. This situation has generated many difficulties but has also facilitated research activities in Sociology in Brazil and Portugal. This essay discusses the changes introduced in sociological research and the main strategy found to overcome the difficulties – remote work – with the aim of raising questions for a research agenda on the subject. The notes and analyses presented here are produced from participant observation and full participation as an academic linked to three universities, where I had access to remote work data and operational notes issued by these universities during the pandemic. In these observations, I have identified that the professors, technicians and researchers pay the bill for remote work in the doctorate programs, and that the pandemic affects researchers unequally, depending on their gender, the stage of the course they are in, whether the academic relationship is national or foreign, whether they receive a scholarship or not, and whether they are at home or on student mobility.

KEYWORDS: Changes, Covid-19, doctoral research, remote work.

1 | INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic caused the suspension of classroom (face-to-face) activities at universities, including doctoral courses. Within the scope of student mobility, the pandemic has seriously affected international students due to the closure of borders, travel restrictions and suspension of scholarships to support international research. Activities were resumed remotely through conference calls and messaging applications. These remote work tools that were already being used in teaching and research activities became the main source of communication in projects and research that had already been started in early 2020. However, the pandemic did not uniformly impact all researchers and academics in doctoral courses. Some encountered many difficulties, while others found it easier. I speak in this essay as a student, because I am doing a doctorate at a Brazilian university and a doctoral internship (and also a master's degree) in Portugal – I am one of the few Brazilian researchers who has managed to do a PhD internship in Portugal and maintain a research scholarship during the pandemic. These countries were selected according to the location of the educational institutions to which I am linked and because they focus on the field of my doctoral research. I did not experience any loss in the doctoral research routine. This is because my research already involved distance work, with field research carried out in 2018. In addition, I arrived in Portugal before the beginning of the first confirmations of Covid-19 in Brazil and Portugal. I did not encounter any major losses especially because my doctoral

research was approaching the final stage. For the Master's in Law at the University of Porto, I did not suffer losses because legal work can be carried out remotely.

The implementation of remote work in the universities to which I am linked – Federal University of Paraná, Brazil (PhD in Sociology), Institute of Social Sciences/ULisboa, Portugal (PhD Internship) and Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal (Master in Law) – facilitated the progress of the research. Short trips and live activities in Portugal were canceled, without compromising the investigation. The support of the CAPES scholarship was relevant to continuing the investigation and to remain on Portuguese soil. However, my personal experience should not be confused with the reality of most researchers. The Covid-19 pandemic introduced many complications to the research, especially for female researchers.

2 | DIFFICULTIES IMPOSED BY THE PANDEMIC ON RESEARCH

The primary challenges faced by researchers in Brazil involved cuts to resources and scholarships in research applied by the Brazilian government (Soares 2020). The sectors that managed to continue their projects with the scarce resources available had to adapt, both as a result of the lack of resources and because of the constraints that had arisen since March 2020 as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic in the country. The shift in research, teaching and learning activities took place unexpectedly and lacked financial support from the Government to introduce remote work that started to be carried out at the researcher's home (Bridi et al. 2020).

The research trips that would have taken place in April were suspended, as well as the respective doctoral internship grants allocated for this purpose. Only researchers who were already located outside of Brazil on March 26, 2020, when the outbreak began in the country, continued their pending international research through remote work. However, the melding of the academic and domestic space raised several issues, especially for female researchers who took over domestic duties during this period and lost support in the form of cleaning services and fast-food delivery (Bridi et al. 2020). The researchers, in addition to bearing the cost, also faced problems adapting to this methodology. Some academics are facing difficulties in doing research without the physical structure of the University, this mainly affecting international students and female researchers.

The pandemic particularly affected the production of scientific research by female researchers in Brazil (Candido & Campos 2020). An internal survey, by DADOS magazine, reveals a drop in the submission of scientific articles by women (from 38% to 13%) in the second quarter of 2020 (Fig. 1).

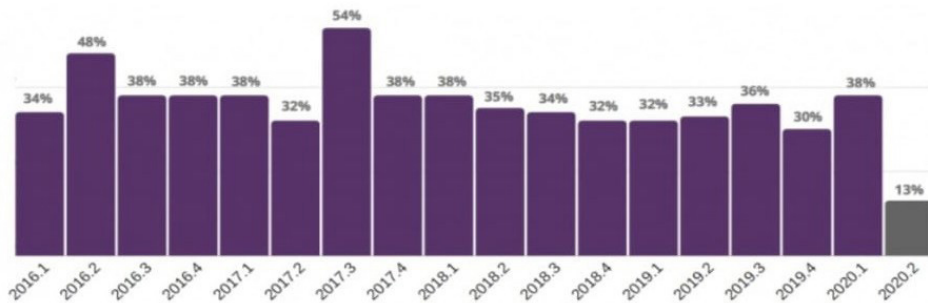


Fig. 1. Relative number of female first authors who signed manuscripts submitted to DADOS magazine per quarter (2016–2020) (Candido & Campos 2020).

However, co-authorship emerged as a strategy for women to circumvent the effects of the pandemic, which had prevented them from continuing to produce articles alone (Candido & Campos 2020). I emphasize that the methodology of gender identification in this research consists of classifying the authors by names common to men and women and assumes a margin of error of 4%. However, gender diversity is not included in this methodology.

I also emphasize that the difference in scientific production based on gender was not created by the pandemic but aggravated by it. In Portugal, researchers also had to bear the costs of transitioning from the university’s face-to-face activities to the remote method. However, perhaps the most significant obstacle has occurred in the area of student mobility, with the closure of borders and the suspension of activities at universities. International students have experienced more difficulties because they depend on the support of the physical structure of the Universities and have subsequently had to deal with restrictions and uncertainties regarding the alternative of returning to their countries of origin (Reis 2020). Remaining is difficult but returning also entails costs that not all researchers are able to afford. Until August 2020, they had no idea how long classroom activities would be suspended – in August, the resumption of school activities was scheduled for September.

Being a native of the country where they were doing their doctorate was not exactly easy for researchers during the quarantine in Portugal. There were difficulties faced by Portuguese researchers, but they had slightly more stability due to the assertive way in which Portugal instituted measures to control the pandemic. In Brazil, the Federal Government created more problems than it managed, the divergent approaches that each state government took to control the health generated much anxiety among researchers.

3 | FACILITIES INTRODUCED BY THE PANDEMIC IN DOCTORAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The most significant advantage that doctoral research obtained with the confinement of a large part of the population based in Brazil and Portugal was the increased availability of people to answer questionnaires and grant interviews online. Research conducted in Brazil on remote work reveals that social distancing has triggered the need in people to

share their experiences and feelings, which is quite conducive to the approach taken by researchers, especially in Sociology (Bridi et al. 2020).

Some researchers report that due to the greater number of live events, they were able to participate in conferences, meetings of research groups and seminars from the educational institution itself, and even with others abroad. They state that they would not have been able to attend these events if they were presented in the traditional way. Not having to face traffic and long and tiring journeys to make presentations and debates on scientific work was (and still is) an advantage, saving time and money. This is a facility that especially benefits female researchers with children or those responsible for home care, who may have difficulty in leaving the home.

Likewise, the extension of deadlines for completing research in some Universities can be regarded as a benefit introduced by the pandemic. Social distancing and quarantine were not entirely bad either. They allowed some doctoral students to enjoy a period of seclusion, essential to immersing themselves in reading and writing, and encouraging the production of texts and theses, one of the main objectives of doctorates in Sociology.

4 | CONCLUSION

I observed changes in sociological research in Brazil and Portugal during the Covid-19 pandemic period, because these are the research spaces that I have access to, where I do my doctoral research, and because I believe it is important to monitor these changes. From these observations, I note that the pandemic created more challenges than advantages for research. However, further studies on the topic are needed for more solid conclusions. Such depth of investigation will be possible when the crisis has been overcome and all the relevant data is mature. So far, I have identified some relevant points: both the obstacles and the facilities linked to the pandemic that existed before the health crisis, were exacerbated by the conditions it imposed (cf. the editorial of this issue); remote work was the main strategy used to overcome the difficulties imposed on research by the pandemic, and researchers, professors and students paid the price for its implementation in doctoral research; women were the most affected, because in this model of work they are expected to perform domestic chores, in addition to doctoral research; co-authorship, an already commonly used method for the scientific inclusion of women, served as a tool to continue the production of articles during this period in which there was a sharp drop in female scientific productivity; the challenges and advantages created by the pandemic have unevenly affected male and female researchers, national and foreign, scholarship and non-scholarship holders, Brazilians and Portuguese, and PhD students in the initial research stage and in the advanced phase of their thesis, at home and in international mobility.

Analyzing an ongoing phenomenon is always precarious, but the surveys carried out based on this monitoring are essential for research purposes. These changes are still happening and will remain in effect until mass immunizations against Covid-19 become a reality. However, some guidelines for a research agenda are already pronounced: such as the need for public education policies to face health crises in educational institutions; gender inequalities in the models adopted to solve the crisis; and the vulnerability of the

international student in the health crisis context.

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SOBRE A ORGANIZADORA




ROSELI BREGANTIN BARBOSA - PhD in Sociology from the Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), Curitiba / Brazil, with a CAPES scholarship for an international doctoral internship at the Institute of Social Sciences at the University of Lisbon (ICS / ULisboa), in Lisbon / Portugal. Master in Sociology from UFPR, Curitiba / Brazil. Specialist in Corporate Law from CESUSC, Florianópolis / Brazil. Graduated in Law from the Regional University of Blumenau (FURB), Blumenau / Brazil. Research in the areas of Civil Procedure, Land Law, Labor Regulation, Public


Policies, Youth, Labor, Gender and Democracy. Master's student in Administrative Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Porto (FDUP), Porto / Portugal. Professor of Sociology, Law and Philosophy. Lawyer with experience in Administrative, Civil and Labor Law for over 12 years.





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