

Adilson Tadeu Basquerote
(Organizador)



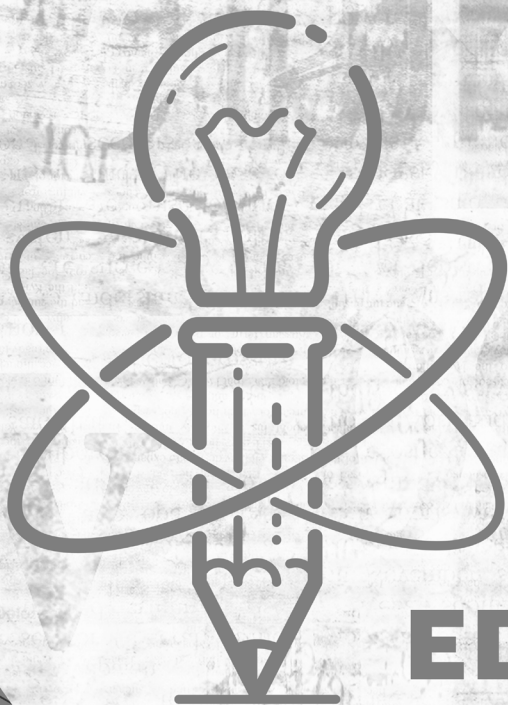
A EDUCAÇÃO ENQUANTO FENÔMENO SOCIAL:

Políticas educacionais e
o saber e o fazer educativos

 **Atena**
Editora
Ano 2023

3

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A educação enquanto fenômeno social: políticas educacionais e o saber e o fazer educativos 3

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O cenário social atual, permeado por aceleradas alterações econômicas, políticas, sociais e culturais exige novas formas de compressão das relações de entre os indivíduos e desses com o conhecimento. Assim, os processos educativos auxiliam no desenvolvimento das capacidades físicas e habilidades mentais indispensáveis para o convívio social. Nesse contexto, a obra: **A educação enquanto fenômeno social: Políticas educacionais e o saber e o fazer educativos 3**, fruto de esforços de pesquisadores de distintas regiões brasileiras e estrangeiras, reúne pesquisas que se debruçam no entendimento das perspectivas educacionais contemporâneas.

Composta por dezoito capítulos, a livro apresenta estudos teóricos e empíricos, que versam sobre os processos pesquisa, ensino e de aprendizagem sob a perspectiva de seus atores e papéis. Com efeito, apresenta cenários que expõem experiências que dialogam com distintas áreas do conhecimento, sem contudo, perder o rigor científico e aprofundamento necessário.

Por fim, destacamos a importância da Editora Atena e dos autores na divulgação científica e no compartilhamento dos saberes cientificamente produzidos, à medida, que podem gerar novos estudos e reflexões sobre a temática. Ademais, esperamos contar com novas contribuições para a ampliação do debate sobre a educação enquanto um fenômeno social.


Que a leitura seja convidativa!

Adilson Tadeu Basquerote

CAPÍTULO 1	1
GESTÃO EDUCACIONAL NO TERCEIRO SETOR E SEU IMPACTO NO DESENVOLVIMENTO HUMANO DE SUJEITOS EM VULNERABILIDADE SOCIAL DO BAIRRO DO VERGEL DO LAGO: ATUAÇÃO DE UMA ORGANIZAÇÃO DA SOCIEDADE CIVIL (OSC) QUE ATUA NO MUNICÍPIO DE MACEIÓ	
Mirian Patrícia de Albuquerque Ferreira Michaelly Calixto dos Santos	
 https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316021	
CAPÍTULO 2	11
INOVAÇÕES NA PRÁXIS PEDAGÓGICA NA FORMAÇÃO INICIAL DO CURSO DE LETRAS DA UEA/CEST EM TEMPOS DE PANDEMIA	
Clarissa Praia dos Santos Teresinha de Jesus de Sousa Costa	
 https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316022	
CAPÍTULO 3	34
INTERAÇÕES PEDAGÓGICAS EM TEMPO DE PANDEMIA: UMA EXPERIÊNCIA COM O ENSINO DE JOVENS E ADULTOS	
Camile Mohana de Carvalho Conte	
 https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316023	
CAPÍTULO 4	40
JUVENTUDE, PROJETO DE VIDA E A ESCOLA DE REFERÊNCIA PARA O ENSINO MÉDIO	
Daniel Ferreira de Lima Ana Cláudia Ribeiro Tavares	
 https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316024	
CAPÍTULO 5	50
LA RAZÓN Y LA EMOCIÓN COMO UNA DINÁMICA RELACIONAL APLICABLE AL CONTEXTO ESCOLAR	
Jenny Alexandra Gil Tobón Luis Fernando Garcés Giraldo Conrado Giraldo Zuluaga	
 https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316025	
CAPÍTULO 6	62
LEARNING, IN LITHUANIA, WHAT IS NEEDED TO WALK THE PATH(S) TOWARD A DREAM EDUCATION	
Luciana Kinoshita	
 https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316026	
CAPÍTULO 7	74
LIDERANÇA DE ENFERMAGEM: DIANTE O OLHAR DOS TÉCNICOS E	

AUXILIARES DE ENFERMAGEM DE UM HOSPITAL PÚBLICO DO MUNICÍPIO DE MINEIROS – GO


Aline Drízia de Carvalho Dias
Marina Mairla de Souza
Euvani Oliveira Sobrinho
Manuce Aparecida M. Borges

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316027>

CAPÍTULO 888

MUNICIPALISMO E EDUCAÇÃO ENTRE AS DÉCADAS DE 40 E 50 DO SÉCULO XX: A QUESTÃO DO ENSINO SECUNDÁRIO NA REGIÃO CACAUEIRA DA BAHIA


Daisy Laraine Moraes de Assis
Janete Ruiz de Macêdo

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316028>

CAPÍTULO 998

O IMEDIATISMO NA APRENDIZAGEM DE LÍNGUA INGLESA: UM OLHAR A PARTIR DA PERSPECTIVA HISTÓRICO-CULTURAL EM DIÁLOGO COM O CAMPO DA LINGUÍSTICA


Janaina Mattos Bernardi
Fabiana Diniz Kurtz da Silva

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.9532316029>

CAPÍTULO 10..... 106

OBSTÁCULOS DOS DISCENTES DO 2º ANO DO CURSO DE ADMINISTRAÇÃO DO IFAM *CAMPUS* EIRUNEPÉ FRENTE À PANDEMIA


Tarcísio Roberto Cavalcante da Silva
Letícia Moreira Costa
Maria Nataly de Oliveira Chaves
Natália Ferreira do Nascimento

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160210>

CAPÍTULO 11 124

O ENSINO COMO EXPRESSÃO DA FORMAÇÃO DE PROFESSORES


Renata Lopes da Silva

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160211>

CAPÍTULO 12..... 129

O PAPEL DO PROFESSOR NA COMPREENSÃO DE PROFESSORES INICIANTE E EXPERIENTES: UMA APROXIMAÇÃO DA SUBJETIVIDADE SOCIAL

Adriele Freire Monteiro
Adriana Ziemer Gallert

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160212>

CAPÍTULO 13..... 139


O PROCESSO DE INCLUSÃO NA EDUCAÇÃO PROFISSIONAL E TECNOLÓGICA: EXPERIÊNCIAS DE UMA INSTITUIÇÃO

Lizandra Falcão Gonçalves

Andréia Vedoin

Yasmine Espindola Pôrto

Mariglei Severo Maraschin

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160213>

CAPÍTULO 14..... 146

O PROFESSOR E O USO DAS NOVAS TECNOLOGIAS DE INFORMAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO EM SALA DE AULA TENDO COMO BASE AS METODOLOGIAS ACTIVAS

Herminio Abílio Muchave


 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160214>

CAPÍTULO 15..... 165

O PROFESSOR EXPERIENTE E A FORMAÇÃO DO FORMADOR: ALGUMAS CONSIDERAÇÕES

Sueli de Oliveira Souza

Simone Albuquerque da Rocha

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160215>

CAPÍTULO 16..... 176

O USO DAS TECNOLOGIAS ASSISTIVAS PARA DESENVOLVIMENTO DA APRENDIZAGEM DE CRIANÇAS COM TRANSTORNO DO ESPECTRO AUTISTA (TEA)

Elisabete Soldá


Carine Bonato

Eunice Maria Dall Agnol Oliveira

Maria de Oliveira

Verônica Chaves


Aline Camera Francescheto

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160216>

CAPÍTULO 17..... 184

O USO DOS RECURSOS TECNOLÓGICOS NAS ESCOLAS DE ENSINO MÉDIO NO MUNICÍPIO DE BORBA

Neuzimar Lima Alves

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160217>

CAPÍTULO 18..... 194

AValiação DOS EGRESSOS DA PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO LATO SENSU EM HEMATOLOGIA E HEMOTERAPIA DO INSTITUTO DE PESQUISA E EDUCAÇÃO EM SAÚDE DE SÃO PAULO - IPESSP

Nilva Aparecida Oliveira

Flávio Morgado

Gabriela Rodrigues Zinn
Raquel Aparecida de Oliveira

 <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.95323160218>

SOBRE O ORGANIZADOR..... 210

ÍNDICE REMISSIVO.....211

LEARNING, IN LITHUANIA, WHAT IS NEEDED TO WALK THE PATH(S) TOWARD A DREAM EDUCATION

Data de submissão: 12/08/2022

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ABSTRACT: This text recounts the field experience of my Exchange Program carried out in Lithuania during a period of one year for my joint Ph.D. at the University of São Paulo (Brazil) and *Šiaulių Universitetas* (Lithuania). It aims to share the learning and difficulties encountered in practice to enable others to learn from it out of curiosity or plan a similar experience. Ultimately, we can conclude that although it is a complex process, it is undoubtedly worthwhile due to the deep learning, diverse opportunities, and unforgettable experiences it offers.

KEYWORDS: Joint Ph.D.; exchange program; Lithuania.

APRENDENDO, NA LITUÂNIA, O QUE DEMANDA PERCORRER O(S) CAMINHO(S) PARA UMA EDUCAÇÃO DOS SONHOS

RESUMO: O texto traz o relato de

experiência do meu Programa de Intercâmbio realizado na Lituânia, durante o período de um ano do meu doutorado sanduíche na Universidade de São Paulo (Brasil) e na *Šiaulių Universitetas* (Lituânia). O objetivo é compartilhar aprendizagens e dificuldades encontradas na prática para que outras pessoas possam aprender com ela por curiosidade ou por planejarem passar por situação semelhante. Ao final da experiência, podemos concluir que mesmo sendo um processo complexo, vale à pena enfrentá-lo devido à enorme aprendizagem, diversas oportunidades e inesquecíveis vivências.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Doutorado sanduíche; programa intercâmbio; Lituânia.

1 | FIRST WORDS

My experience as an exchange student in Eastern Europe occurred during my Ph.D. in Education at the University of São Paulo (USP). During this exchange, I studied at *Šiaulių Universitetas* in Lithuania for one academic year.

While I had never dreamed of traveling to Lithuania, I have always wanted

to do a joint Ph.D., and as an English teacher, a country with this language as its official language was ideal. The opportunity for the experience I discuss in this text arose at the end of the third year of my Ph.D., in 2017, when I was either going to do a joint PhD at that time, or I would abandon this process. Thus, I went to Lithuania because it was the only country of choice at the time.

Initially, I was to only stay for one semester. However, it ended up being two, as I would need to stay one more academic period to try for the double degree (receiving the diploma from both universities and, consequently, the title of Ph.D. from both of them), which did not happen ultimately. Still, I lived in the country in the second half of 2017 and the first half of 2018.

There is an entire world to discuss. However, due to space limitations, it is necessary to abbreviate the content and include only part of it in the narrative by organizing it into subheadings: i.) housing, ii.) employment, iii.) health, iv.) history, v.) church, and vi.) academic life.

2 | HOUSING

As elsewhere, in Lithuania, you can spend a lot or little to survive. The difference lies in the quantity, variety, and accessibility of places where you can consume quality products for less than in other European countries.

I believe that the fact that I made friends with Lithuanians deeply influenced this capacity, as I got to know places other international students did not always know. For example, the university library restaurant, where lunch costs less than two euros, is open from Monday to Saturday.

At that time, the most affordable housing was my university dorm. Single rooms cost 140 euros a month, while shared rooms, to be shared with another student of the same sex, cost 70 euros. There were two kitchens per floor and one laundry room per building. I chose to live alone to have more privacy and flexibility for doing my Ph.D. dissertation.



Image 01 – Main entrance of the dorm



Image 02 – My room in the dorm

Living in a dorm was a new experience for me. It was my first time in such an environment. I generally had no problems, except for cleaning. The lack of hygiene in the bathrooms deeply bothered me initially, until I adopted the strategy of showering right after cleaning. The ladies in charge of this worked well, but the other residents, for the most part, did not collaborate so that the common areas remained clean. It was usual to even find used condoms in the shower, for example.

The dorm and almost everything in its common areas (from the laundry to the kitchen) were very dated, seemed to have been used for many years, and very much resembled what we see in movies that portray World War II, especially the basement. In this sense, living there was akin to taking a trip back in time.



Image 03 – Kitchen on the 2nd floor of the dorm

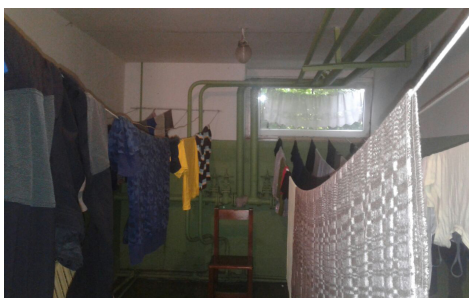


Image 04 – Laundry in the basement of the dorm

In addition to a dorm in Šiauliai, I lived in an apartment in the capital of Vilnius for two months, taking care of a friend's dog while she was on vacation. It was an opportunity to get to know the city again, as I had visited it before, just passing through to events and visiting friends. Since Cooper did not do his business indoors, he and I spent a lot of time in Vilnius, taking him for walks.



Image 05 – Cooper and I in a square



Image 06 – Cooper watching a theater play

3 | EMPLOYMENT

In 2017 and 2018, unemployment was relatively high in Lithuania. Families that did not have at least one member who had left the country to work elsewhere were rare. Among those who remained, it was common to see young or unemployed people or recent graduates working outside their training areas, such as being employees of fast food restaurants.

The lack of work affected both young people with incomplete formal schooling who had not completed high school, and university students and those who had already graduated. Especially in the city where I lived, Šiauliai, which, despite being the third largest in the nation, people often left for the capital (Vilnius) in search of a job.

We can consider that Šiauliai is a university city because almost all of its aspects revolve around the university, and most of its inhabitants work in the institution where I studied or offer some service to it or students, professors, employees, and their families, such as schools, health services, food, etc. There are no factories or large companies in the area, and university campuses are scattered throughout the municipality.



Image 07 – Campus of *Šiaulių Universitetas*



Image 08 – Campus of *Šiaulių Universitetas*

4 | HEALTH

Lithuania has a severe public health problem: it has the highest number of suicides in the world. Therefore, psychiatric treatment differs than in Brazil. Even to change medications, the patient needs to be hospitalized during the change period. Thus, I spent a year taking the same drug, which had never happened before.

Due to the large number of suicides, I realized that, for many Lithuanians, they are like any other death, something normal, which most people do not even notice. From the first moment, this made me deeply sad. There have been situations in which I sought help for loved ones experiencing suicidality while almost all Lithuanians did nothing or treated the problem with disdain.

Appearing cold is a European stereotype I saw come true in this experience. It seems as though there are no friends or family when it comes to suicide in Lithuania. Everyone closes up and prefers not to discuss it. There is a lack of public policies that seriously

address the issue, especially for those who need to seek help to work on it. Initiatives exist, but they are insufficient and local. Therefore, not all cities are covered for an issue which is nationwide.

Suicide caught my attention in particular because, during the exchange, I needed to continue the medical treatment I was already undergoing in Brazil. Because of this, I needed to see a specialist doctor every month, in addition to using controlled medication sold only on the condition of a doctor's prescription.

I traveled with no worries since, according to the information we received from the Lithuanian institution, exchange students would be entitled to free medical care at the university hospital. However, when I got there, I discovered that it was different because only citizens of the European Union or foreigners who had been living in the country for more than a year could use the public health system.

I had to bear the expenses of private assistance during the entire exchange. Each appointment costs 30 euros and more, on average, in addition to 40 euros of medication per month, values similar to what I spent in Brazil.

Initially, we sought a doctor who spoke English with whom I could communicate. As we failed to do so, a university employee had to accompany me to the appointments to translate, as the doctor understood English but could not speak it. Luckily, the translator and I became friends, so the problem was circumvented, and we even enjoyed ourselves on the days of the appointments, with walks around the city before and after them. Tours and conversations with this friend led me to discover Lithuania and Estonia (to which we traveled once) under the Lithuanian eye, not restricted to the most famous tourist spots. I am eternally grateful to her for that.



Image 09 – First hockey game I watched



Image 10 – Hostel for cats in Estonia

5 | HISTORY

I was present at centennial celebrations of the country's independence: parades, parties, film screenings, concerts, etc. Lithuania was once part of the Soviet Union and was involved in world wars whose traces it still bears. One of the most striking concerns is

the second language most spoken by the population, Russian, since the use of Lithuanian was prohibited on several occasions while the country was occupied. Thus, today's adults and seniors were schooled in the Soviet language. Most have Russian as their second language, while younger people and children have a greater affinity toward English, which is currently taught as a second language in schools.

In all the cities I got to know more closely (Šiauliai, Vilnius, and Kaunas), traces of the Soviet Union remain quite prominent in street art, construction, and even education. The work with sick and disabled children, for example, is done in separate schools prepared and adapted to their needs.



Image 11 – Building with Soviet graffiti art



Image 12 – Special education school classroom

I also found remnants of the Second World War in the three aforementioned cities. Everything is well preserved, mainly in the form of museums and memorials.

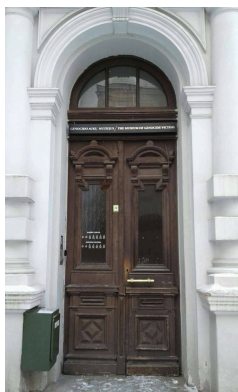


Image 13 – Museum of Genocide Victims



Image 14 – Memorial Paneriai (extermination camp)

Many people do not know this, but Lithuania was the first country to have concentration camps in World War II. They were all extermination camps, rather than forced labor camps like elsewhere, and people who were taken to these places were soon killed upon their arrival.

Even with the Jewish genocide, today, in the historic center of the capital, Vilnius, it is possible to find traces of the Jewish quarter in the architecture, street names, commercial establishments, etc.

During the Soviet occupation, religious practice was prohibited. Accordingly, churches were closed, and some, even today, still do not have their own temples, preferring to continue, as in the past, holding services and meetings in the homes of members and congregants, except for the Catholic and Orthodox Church which, because they are millenary, uphold other traditions.

For decades of Lithuanian history, professing any faith was synonymous with rebelling against the system since, as we said earlier, religious manifestations were prohibited. We believe that this is why the religious interest of young people has been awakened. For example, the church I gathered in Šiauliai began by gathering university students in the basement of the dorm next to mine. Today, church members are the same people, now adults whose next generation they have been unable to reach. Religion no longer seems interesting to most children and adolescents.

6 | CHURCH

Before leaving Brazil, I was looking for an evangelical church to attend in Lithuania, and the limited amount of online information hindered the search. Even so, I arrived in the city with some addresses I tried to find, initially alone, then with a Lithuanian friend, as they were impossible to locate because not all the places were real churches. The one I attended the longest was a concert hall rented to hold Sunday services. Meanwhile, another I visited was shared between three different denominations, as each used the same building at different times, and there was no sign or name indication for the place. I never imagined finding a Jewish temple more easily than a Christian one.



Image 15 – Multi-denominational Evangelical temple



Image 16 – Methodist temple closed

I am an evangelical, as were less than 2% of the Lithuanian population at the time. Therefore, finding another evangelical took a lot of work. Initially, I thought I would find them by looking for the temples, but that was not the case. After all, in addition to finding the place, I needed to find them open, and whenever I went, they were closed.

After many frustrating search attempts, I went to a Catholic church (of which there were several throughout the city), entered a confessional, and asked the priest if he could help. Thank God, the priest spoke English and taught me where two churches were, including one of which was Baptist (the denomination I belonged to). Still, I did not adapt there because only teenagers translated the services, and as expected, they had difficulty doing so with the necessary seriousness.

One of the churches indicated by the priest was *Šiauliy Bažnyčia Tiesos Žodis*¹, which was not linked to any denomination and was located in the concert hall I mentioned initially. With the help of my church in Brazil, I obtained the e-mail address of the pastor there, and I could communicate with her even before visiting the temple. In fact, my first personal contact was with a course for young people that was given during the week in the library of the university where I studied. I was so well received that, from that moment on, I came to believe that God had prepared everything for me to be there. I assembled with them during most of the exchange, participating in youth and women's groups, Bible studies, evangelism, Sunday worship, and counseling with the pastor sporadically. I was very well taken care of, and I miss it.

¹ Church of Šiauliai Word of Truth.



Image 17 – Sunday service at Šiaulių Bažnyčia Tiesos Žodis

Tiesos Žodis will always be in my heart as it was with them that I became seriously involved with evangelism and the Agape group². That is when I found myself talking about Jesus, organizing events, inviting students to church, and praying along with other exchange students who asked for prayer, and I learned that practicing evangelism with *brigadeiro*³ was much easier.



Image 18 – Evangelism in the dorm kitchen



Image 19 – Evangelism material

Of course, doing all this had a price, and, at the end of the exchange, for the last two months, I needed to rest. I had the opportunity to leave Šiauliai and live in Vilnius, the country's capital. I embraced this favorable occasion because I knew my experience would be even further enriched.

In Vilnius, I congregated at *Vilniaus Evangelikų Liuteronų Bažnyčia*⁴, a Lutheran church, which had a multi-denominational group of evangelical foreigners who held their services and meetings all in English, which I really enjoyed attending.

² World Christian evangelism movement.

³ Traditional Brazilian sweet.

⁴ Evangelical Lutheran Church of Vilnius.



Image 20 – Vilniaus Evangelikų Liuteronų Bažnyčia

One of the most exciting aspects I experienced with the Christians I met was related to alcohol and cigarettes. Among young people and adults, consumption is frequent, and it is something they buy to have at home. The practice is not exclusive to evangelicals, given that I met priests and nuns who smoked and drank in public. When I stated that I did not drink or smoke because I was a Christian, the most common reaction was being laughed at.

Despite these differences, I believe that I could not go long without nourishing my spiritual side, as it has been deeply anchored in me since Brazil. It would be impossible to lead it to be dormant for a year. Hence, I had to practice my Christian faith during this exchange period.

71 ACADEMIC LIFE

Studying at *Šiaulių Universitetas* was quite different from what I expected. Initially, I believed I would have more contact with students at the Lithuanian university, but all activities for exchange students were separate from Lithuanians. The only occasions for contact with them were during events.

I participated in a few academic events during my academic year there, which were relatively scarce compared to the usual number in my country. At the university where I studied, I was involved in only two, presenting papers in both. I have always enjoyed participating in these occasions, and it was frustrating to be kept apart. Over time, I realized that other events were taking place, but always entirely in Lithuanian, and, therefore, foreign students were not invited and (much less) encouraged to participate. This led me to consider how different it is in Brazil when, in general, we not often publicize events in English so that international students can participate.

Furthermore, due to the national language barrier, most other activities I attended were organized or promoted by *Lietuvos Anglų Kalbos Mokytojų Asociacija*⁵ (LAKMA), as the promotion was done in both English and Lithuanian, I could understand and find out in 5 Lithuanian Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language.

time. So much so that, still in Brazil, I submitted a workshop proposal that I presented in Lithuania months later at an international LAKMA event. Since then, I have been to other seminars, lectures, workshops, etc., organized by the association.

Still, through LAKMA, I contacted elementary and high schools English teachers in the country. I realized that, with rare exceptions, the associates (as in Brazil) are tired, poorly paid, and participate in events in search of tips and ready-made lessons that they can use in their classes.

I was the only foreigner who participated in the events, both those held by LAKMA and those of the university, except for one in which a Brazilian teacher who was passing through Lithuania on a vacation trip was also present. Perhaps because I was the first Ph.D. student the institution received as an exchange student, because of this, on many occasions, I heard that the staff and professors were unsure what to do with me because they had never had a foreign Ph.D. student before.

When I did the exchange, I no longer needed credits related to courses, as I had already studied more than I needed in Brazil. Therefore, in Lithuania, I limited myself to having dissertation supervision with a professor from the institution that received me. With her contributions, I further enriched my dissertation, given that she trained teachers with initial education in Arts, quite differently from my Brazilian advisor, whose academic career is further focused on foreign languages, like mine.

Not taking courses also contributed to my lack of contact with other exchange students. It was through classes that people got closer and formed bonds of friendship. As I did not have classes with anyone, I did not have that opportunity. I lived with other students only in the common areas of the dorm (described in the “housing” section) and in evangelism activities (see the “church” section).

Despite everything, I do not regret not taking the classes offered because, at that moment, I had already produced my data, and I truly needed to dedicate my time to analyzing them and writing my dissertation. I believe I made the best choice. It would have been nice to go other ways, but I had obligations to fulfill that required my full-time attention. Furthermore, getting involved in fewer activities was conducive to observing the educational reforms taking place in the country at that time more closely.

The Lithuanian Ministry of Education and Science has a ten-year national education plan (2013 to 2022). This plan foresees an optimization of State Higher Education, which was approved in June 2017 (months before I arrived in the country) and has a budget of 123 million euros.

The precedents that motivated the reform were the minimum score in the national exam for entering Higher Education in 2017, which was three out of ten points. The closure of the *Žemaitijos Kolegija* in 2016, an institution inaugurated in 2002 in the city of Mažeikiai, which had four faculties and 17 courses, occurred as a result of its negative evaluation. It became the first case of university closure in the entire history of Lithuania.

This attempt to improve public higher education had the following objectives and goals: (i.) the creation of preconditions for high-quality higher education and research; (ii.) the effective connection of higher education with the needs of society, the State, and business; and (iii.) the international competitiveness of higher education and research.

However, in practice, I saw that behind the supposed reorganization of this educational level, the goal was to reduce the “duplication” of study and research programs. In other words, having the same or similar courses and research in different institutions was not seen favorably. Thus, in November 2017, the state universities of the four largest cities in the country were “reorganized”: Vilnius, Šiauliai, Kaunas, and Klaipėda; and teacher training centers were created at three institutions: *Vilniaus Universitetas*, *Šiaulių Universitetas* and *Lietuvos Edukologijos Universitetas* (in Kaunas). In other words, outside of them, no more initial teacher training would take place at the national level.

In December 2017, still as part of the “reorganization,” the mass dismissal of administrative staff from institutions occurred across the country, mainly at *Vilniaus Universitetas* and *Šiaulių Universitetas* which, from May 2018, became a single institution, even with its campuses being in different cities, 200 kilometers apart.

With little university staff, several of their functions had to be performed by professors without any training or salary compensation. Others were redistributed among the remaining staff, leading them to do the work of two or three people. Thus, the 2018 academic year started in unstable circumstances, and I was unable to complete the necessary bureaucratic procedures in time for my double degree (which I mentioned in the introduction to this text). Everyone was too busy and preoccupied to take care of it.

8 | LAST WORDS

After the exchange, I had the opportunity to live in Lithuania, a country that I did not know much about but where I learned much more than I ever imagined. I made lifelong Lithuanian friends there and I believe that, in part, this is due to the fact that it was a period in which I discovered more about myself: as a human being, teacher, student, graduate student, etc., and, above all, as a Christian. Discoveries and reconstructions happened when I needed to see the world from a different perspective (the Lithuanian one), perceiving it in different ways than those I knew. How rich and unexpected these experiences were! Experiences that ranged from witnessing the practice of alcoholism and smoking among Christians as something commonplace, witnessing the dismantling of higher education in the country, discovering other sides of the Holocaust and the expansion of the former Soviet Union that, until then, I never imagined existed, and I got to witness the trivialization of suicide. Therefore, my learning experience was academic, but it was not limited to that. It was also political, historical, and social.

A

Acessibilidade 25, 179

Adultos 7, 8, 34, 35, 36, 100, 101, 102, 103, 121, 142

Ambiental 55, 210

Análise 11, 25, 28, 33, 34, 37, 43, 46, 49, 51, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 101, 104, 105, 108, 114, 121, 124, 125, 133, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 157, 158, 159, 162, 181, 186, 191, 200, 201, 206, 207, 208

Aprendizagem 2, 3, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 44, 62, 74, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 112, 113, 121, 123, 126, 127, 135, 136, 137, 140, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 167, 168, 170, 171, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 200, 206, 207, 208, 210

Atividades 4, 6, 7, 18, 21, 22, 23, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 79, 80, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 133, 165, 170, 172, 182, 184, 185, 186, 188, 189, 192, 200, 203, 204, 205

Aula 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38, 111, 113, 121, 122, 123, 135, 136, 137, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 168, 171, 182, 185, 186, 187, 189, 191, 193

Avaliação 21, 87, 113, 127, 154, 168, 192, 194, 197, 198, 199, 200, 204, 207, 208, 209

B

Brasil 15, 31, 62, 74, 78, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 98, 105, 109, 111, 112, 113, 121, 122, 123, 128, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145, 162, 163, 164, 167, 173, 174, 179, 182, 183, 192, 195, 196, 201, 209

C

Cidadania 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 39, 49, 86, 93, 126, 127, 142, 164

Ciência 6, 31, 33, 36, 39, 75, 84, 91, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 121, 122, 123, 125, 147, 148, 149, 169, 192

Covid-19 12, 17, 19, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 107, 109, 110, 111, 121, 122, 123, 196, 197, 205, 208, 209

Crianças 7, 8, 102, 111, 134, 142, 176, 177, 178, 181

Cultura 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 33, 57, 58, 59, 98, 109, 111, 123, 131, 143, 154, 168, 171, 189

Cultural 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 59, 91, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 111, 128, 131, 138, 163

D

Desenvolvimento 2, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 41, 43, 51, 76, 84, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 99, 103, 104, 113, 114, 117, 125, 126, 134, 138, 142, 152, 153, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 193, 197, 210

Docente 1, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 28, 29, 37, 74, 98, 99, 102, 106, 113, 122, 137, 149, 155, 156, 158, 160, 164, 166, 168, 170, 171, 174, 175, 180, 181, 183, 192, 208

E

Educação 1, 2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 51, 62, 80, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 153, 156, 157, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 199, 200, 201, 208, 209, 210

Educação básica 32, 34, 41, 103, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 134, 165, 167, 179, 182, 192

Educacional 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 17, 18, 22, 31, 41, 45, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 99, 100, 101, 111, 112, 113, 121, 122, 123, 127, 134, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 148, 156, 157, 161, 163, 164, 167, 176, 177, 179, 183, 184, 185, 189

Ensino 2, 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 84, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 160, 163, 164, 166, 167, 173, 174, 176, 177, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 208, 209, 210

Ensino remoto 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 106, 107, 108, 112, 113, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121

Escola 5, 14, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 75, 93, 102, 109, 110, 121, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 144, 150, 157, 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 188, 190

Estudantes 18, 19, 26, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 47, 48, 51, 87, 102, 103, 106, 107, 112, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 184, 185, 187, 188, 191, 192

F

Família 4, 8, 18, 35, 36, 37, 44, 107, 118, 120, 134, 137, 142, 179, 180

Federal 1, 31, 34, 35, 49, 62, 77, 92, 96, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 121, 122, 138, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145, 166, 183, 210

Formação 1, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 47, 48, 49, 51, 76, 78, 99, 102, 105, 108, 109, 110, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 134, 135, 136, 139, 143, 144, 146, 150, 155, 156, 157, 160, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209

G

Gestão 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 31, 40, 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 95, 108, 123, 137, 138, 163, 183, 200

H

Humano 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 17, 19, 32, 38, 41, 46, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 104, 173, 183

I

Identidade 4, 7, 43, 93, 103, 104, 133, 188

Inclusão 7, 20, 31, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 208

Indígenas 143

Infantil 7, 55, 124, 133, 178, 210

J

Jovens 7, 8, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 85, 110, 111, 121, 142, 164, 185, 186

L

Leitura 2, 32, 43, 89, 126, 127, 132, 141, 153, 164, 165, 185, 188, 192, 194, 200, 206, 207

Liberdade 37, 126, 127, 142

Licenciatura 166, 168, 176, 183

Língua 32, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 184, 185, 192, 206

M

Metodologia 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 43, 48, 74, 75,

84, 114, 120, 121, 125, 132, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 162, 176, 185, 186, 188, 189, 197, 199

N

Narrativas 165, 166, 168

Necessidade 6, 22, 47, 48, 51, 95, 108, 112, 115, 125, 136, 140, 144, 147, 148, 155, 157, 159, 168, 169, 172, 177, 179, 182, 185, 186, 188, 195, 196, 199, 204, 205, 207, 208

P

Pedagogia 1, 9, 31, 32, 39, 122, 138, 156, 157, 159, 164, 166, 168, 183, 192, 210

Período 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 62, 74, 77, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 109, 110, 113, 115, 124, 133, 134, 143, 166, 172, 178, 194, 199

Possibilidade 6, 15, 20, 42, 45, 108, 111, 118

Práticas 5, 16, 30, 31, 32, 39, 41, 76, 82, 93, 101, 113, 131, 142, 149, 152, 155, 162, 164, 166, 167, 168, 177, 180, 182, 183, 186, 187, 192, 206, 208, 210

Problemas 3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 37, 45, 56, 57, 76, 80, 94, 98, 102, 112, 152, 153, 154, 157, 160, 162, 167, 178, 180, 199, 206

Professores 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 99, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 112, 113, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 146, 147, 150, 154, 155, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 200, 201

Profissional 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 28, 31, 32, 41, 45, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 103, 109, 110, 111, 112, 121, 122, 123, 124, 129, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 144, 154, 155, 156, 159, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 180, 181, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 206, 207

R

Remotas 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 34, 37

S

Sociedade 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 32, 39, 46, 47, 51, 96, 98, 99, 101, 102, 109, 111, 123, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136, 137, 142, 150, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 184, 186, 189, 191, 198

T

Tecnologias 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 51, 99, 105, 112,

113, 122, 123, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 193

Tecnológica 21, 30, 31, 109, 110, 121, 122, 139, 144, 147, 156, 161, 163, 180, 185, 187, 191

Trabalho 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 74, 76, 78, 80, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 122, 126, 127, 128, 135, 137, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148, 153, 154, 155, 156, 160, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185, 190, 191, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209

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