

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GENERAL HETERO-IDENTIFICATION COMMITTEE (CGH) OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF GRANDE DOURADOS (UFGD) IN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

A ATUAÇÃO DA COMISSÃO GERAL DE HETEROIDENTIFICAÇÃO (CGH) DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS (UFGD) NO ENSINO DE GRADUAÇÃO

LA ACTUACIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN GENERAL DE HETEROIDENTIFICACIÓN (CGH) DE LA UNIVERSIDAD FEDERAL DEL GRANDE DOURADOS (UFGD) EN LA EDUCACIÓN DE PREGRADO



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ABSTRACT: In recent years, federal institutions of higher education have implemented, due to Law 12.711/2012, an additional procedure for self-declaration called heteroidentification for the reserved vacancies for self-declared black individuals (blacks and browns). This work is a case study conducted by the members of the General Heteroidentification Committee of the Federal University of Grande Dourados (UFGD), located in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul. The objective is to contribute to the history of the formation of the committee, addressing the procedural issue related to the complementary procedure for self-declared black candidates of black or brown color/race, entering through the reservation system in the selection processes for undergraduate admission, governed by Law 12.711/2012 of the institution. The article is exploratory, based on documentary research and the account of researchers, authors, and members actively working in the UFGD's General Heteroidentification Committee. A survey was conducted of current national regulations and UFGD's internal rules and documents related to the committee's work in undergraduate programs. The opening notices of the selection processes and summoning notices were also consulted. The committee's work during the pandemic period will also be addressed. As observations, it is noted that the committee's actions are an effective mechanism to ensure the correct application of the affirmative policy of reserving places for racial quotas for self-declared black individuals, preventing the misuse of self-declaration. There is a sense of commitment among the voluntary members of the committee, who provide training to ensure that black individuals, through affirmative actions, occupy their rightful spaces in accordance with the current national law.

KEYWORDS: Higher Education. Self-declaration of Black People. Public University. Heteroidentification.

RESUMO: Nos últimos anos, as instituições de ensino superior federal têm implementado, em virtude da Lei 12.711/2012, um procedimento complementar à autodeclaração denominado de heteroidentificação para as vagas reservadas aos autodeclarados negros (pretos e pardos). Este trabalho é um estudo de caso realizado pelos membros da Comissão Geral de Heteroidentificação da Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados (UFGD), localizada no estado do Mato Grosso do Sul. O objetivo é contribuir com parte do histórico de formação da comissão, abordando a questão procedimental referente ao procedimento complementar à autodeclaração de candidatos autodeclarados negros da cor/raça preta ou parda, ingressantes pelo sistema de reserva nos concursos seletivos para ingresso na graduação, regidos pela Lei 12.711/2012 da instituição. O artigo possui um caráter exploratório, com base na pesquisa documental e no relato dos pesquisadores, autoras e membros atuantes na CGH da UFGD. Foi realizado um levantamento das normas nacionais vigentes, bem como das normas internas da UFGD e de documentos relativos à atuação da CGH na graduação. Além disso, foram consultados os editais de abertura dos processos seletivos e os editais de convocação. Também será abordada a atuação da comissão durante o período pandêmico. Como apontamentos, observa-se que a atuação da comissão é um mecanismo eficaz para garantir a correta aplicação da política afirmativa de reserva de vagas para as cotas raciais para autodeclarados negros, coibindo o uso indevido da autodeclaração. Há um senso de comprometimento dos membros da comissão que atuam de forma voluntária e realizam formações para garantir que as pessoas negras, por meio das ações afirmativas, ocupem seus espaços de pertencimento, conforme a lei vigente no âmbito nacional.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Educação Superior. Autodeclaração de Pessoas Negras. Universidade Pública. Heteroidentificação.

RESUMEN: *En los últimos años, las instituciones de educación superior federales, en virtud de la Ley 12.711/2012, han implementado el procedimiento complementario de autodeclaración denominado heteroidentificación para vacantes reservadas para autodeclarados negros (negros y pardos). Este trabajo es un estudio de caso realizado por miembros de la Comisión General de Heteroidentificación de la Universidad Federal de Grande do Dourados (UFGD), ubicada en el estado de Mato Grosso do Sul. Pretendemos aportar con parte de la historia de la conformación de la comisión, la cuestión procesal referida al procedimiento complementario a la autodeclaración de los autodeclarados negros (as) candidatos de color/raza negra o parda, ingresando por el sistema de reserva en los concursos selectivos de admisión en la graduación, regido por la Ley 12.711/2012 de la institución. El artículo es de carácter exploratorio, basado en la investigación documental y en los informes de investigadores, autores y miembros activos del CGH de la UFGD. Se realizó un relevamiento de las normas nacionales vigentes, normas internas de la UFGD y documentos relacionados con la actuación del CGH en la graduación. También se consultaron los avisos de apertura de los procesos de selección y avisos de convocatoria. También se abordará el desempeño de la comisión durante el período de pandemia. Como se observa, se observa que la actuación de la comisión es un mecanismo eficaz para garantizar que la reserva de vacantes por cupos raciales para personas negras autodeclaradas para la correcta aplicación de la política afirmativa y frenar el uso indebido de la autodeclaración. Existe un sentido de compromiso por parte de los integrantes de la comisión que actúan voluntariamente y realizan capacitaciones para lograr que las personas negras, a través de acciones afirmativas, ocupen sus espacios de pertenencia, de acuerdo con la ley vigente a nivel nacional.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Educación Superior. Autodeclaración de Personas Negras. Universidad Pública. Heteroidentificación.*

Introduction

In recent years, implementing affirmative action programs and laws, especially in the context of higher education, has been a growing trend in Brazil. In higher education, there has been a significant increase in low-income students from public high schools and self-declared black and indigenous individuals enrolling in colleges, particularly when analyzing data from public universities (SENKEVICS; MELLO, 2021). With the approval of Law 12.711/2012, there was a significant change in the admission profile to higher education institutions, as it reserved at least 50% of the offered vacancies in federal universities and federal technical institutions for students who completed the previous stage in public schools. This law, combined with the school origin criterion, targeting students with an income equal to or less than one and a half times the minimum wage, self-declared black (black or brown in terms of race/ethnicity), indigenous, and later amended by Law No. 13.409/2016 to include People with Disabilities (PWD)(BRASIL, 2012). All federal public institutions are obliged to reserve the minimum percentage established according to the criteria set by the law.

The Federal University Foundation of Grande Dourados (UFGD) is a federal public university created by the separation of the Federal University Foundation of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), as per Federal Law No. 11.153/2005. UFGD is a public entity linked to the Ministry of Education to provide higher education, research various fields of knowledge, and promote university extension (BRASIL, 2005).

This article presents a qualitative exploratory case study on the General Hetero-identification Commission (CGH) of UFGD, addressing its historical formulation, the report of complaints in the Medicine course, and the complementary procedure for self-declared black or brown candidates admitted through the reservation system in the selection processes for undergraduate admission, governed by Law 12.711/2012 of the institution.

The study used a survey through documentary research, consulting UFGD's internal regulations and documents related to the topic. Additionally, the notices of the selection processes' opening and the convocation notices pertaining to the Hetero-identification procedure were analyzed. The article also addresses the commission's performance during the pandemic period, which required adaptations in the CGH's work format but did not compromise its role in ensuring that the vacancies were occupied by the target audience of the policy from 2020 to 2022.

CGH's Role in Graduation Complaints

After the implementation of affirmative action programs and, mainly after the approval of Law 12.711/2012, a phenomenon known as "fraud in self-declarations" regarding racial quotas occurred in various institutions in the country, particularly in highly competitive undergraduate courses (SANTOS, 2021). This dilemma involves Brazilians' identification and racial identity, especially concerning classifying who is considered "grayish-brown" in Brazil (JESUS, 2021). The difficulty regarding who is considered "mixed-race" in Brazil is an ongoing discussion that intersects with Brazilians' identification and racial identity (JESUS, 2021). However, for applying the public policy with a racial focus, those included as beneficiaries are individuals who self-declare as black or brown in terms of race/ethnicity. Socially, those who self-declare as "mixed-race" are understood as black individuals.

To address this issue, experiences from boards or verification commissions currently in place in public institutions, such as state universities, were retrieved and applied. Experiences from federal universities before 2012 were also revisited. Despite extensive debate and

established literature on the significant role of these Heteroidentification commissions, there is still no provision in the regulation of Law 12.711/2012 for the operation of these commissions in validating self-declaration information.

The CGH of UFGD has been active since 2016 in the complementary procedures for the self-declaration of candidates admitted through the quota system for black individuals in public competitions (faculty and educational affairs technicians) and selection processes for undergraduate, graduate, and internship admissions. The main focus of this article will be on undergraduate courses governed by Law 12.711/2012.

Since 2009, institutions have reserved 25% of their vacancies for students who completed their entire high school education in public schools in their on-campus undergraduate courses as a result of the inducing policy of the Program to Support the Restructuring and Expansion Plans of Federal Universities (REUNI). In 2012, with the enactment of Law 12.711/2012, the institution began to comply with the percentages established by the Law. The Law above stipulated that those who opted for the quota for self-declared black and brown individuals should complete a self-declaration at enrollment.

From 2013 to 2018, UFGD did not create a mechanism to verify the accuracy of self-declarations filled out at enrollment for undergraduate candidates under the racial quota. The selection notices of UFGD during this period included the following statement:

In case of false declaration or manifestly inconsistent with the color and race criteria defined by IBGE, UFGD will verify the veracity of the declarations at any time, even after enrollment has been completed (UFGD, 2017a, our translation).

In 2017, the head and coordinator of NEAB, Professor Eugenia Portela de Siqueira Marques Portela, informed UFGD's Selection Center about the need to adopt a commission to investigate candidates admitted under racial quotas at UFGD, as established by Law 12.711/2012. The university administration then consulted the university's attorney, who issued an opinion on the matter. In this opinion, the university's attorney did not recommend that UFGD adopt the commission as practiced under Law 12.990/2014

The attorney, clarifies that the institution could investigate complaints if they were submitted:

[...] when the abuse of such right is identified, with a self-declaration that proves incongruent with reality, the candidate will be subject to explanation, and if the abusive use of the self-declaration is confirmed, the enrollment may

be denied, or even the student may face expulsion from the course if already enrolled (UFGD, 2017b, our translation).

In February 2018, the institution received an official letter from the Office of the Public Prosecutor, recommending that UFGD immediately adopt a provision for a verification phase of the integrity of self-declarations before enrollment is finalized.

In 2018, the Commission was established to investigate complaints filed with the University Ombudsman, specifically for undergraduate entrants. The institution designated a specific commission to verify the veracity of self-declarations, ensuring equal treatment to all candidates, respecting human dignity, and providing the possibility of appealing to the Commission. After the Commission informed the Rectorate about the results of self-declaration verification, the process was forwarded for consultation with the Prosecutor's Office.

The Prosecutor's Office recommended expelling the students whose self-declarations were not confirmed. In decisions endorsed by the Rectorate, the student's affiliation with the college was terminated, with the use of their academic records to transfer to another institution guaranteed. The Rectorate informed the accused students that they could file an appeal with the University Council (COUNI). The accused students submitted requests to COUNI, but none were accepted, resulting in the maintenance of their expulsions.

As a result, 30 students were reported (29 from the Medicine course and 1 from the Law course). Of the 30 registered students, 7 self-declarations were confirmed by the Commission, while 23 were not. UFGD carried out 8 expulsions, and later, 6 of them were reintegrated through an extrajudicial agreement mediated by the Federal Prosecutor's Office. Upon being appointed as the pro-tempore rector of UFGD, Professor Mirlene Damázio celebrated an extrajudicial settlement agreement negotiated by the Federal Prosecutor's Office to reintegrate the students into the UFGD student body (SANTOS, 2021). Six students from the Medicine course, whose enrollments had already been canceled by the institution, were reinstated and had their institutional ties restored. One student obtained a writ of mandamus and was not expelled.

Around the same time, UFGD received a recommendation from the Federal Prosecutor's Office to immediately suspend all investigations of racial quota-related complaints from entrants before 2019, regardless of the course. The pro-tempore rector accepted the said recommendation.

The Role of CGH in Undergraduate Admissions

Law 12.711/2012 was implemented at UFGD in 2013, during the institution's selection process, when a racial quota system was adopted for black, brown, and indigenous individuals. Initially, 25% of the offered vacancies were reserved, and in 2014, this percentage was raised to 50%, as stipulated by the law. In 2016, there was further progress in implementing this law, with the inclusion of People with Disabilities (PCDs). Only those called to the sub-quota for PPI (Black, Brown, and Indigenous individuals) attend the CGH (General Heteroidentification Commission), while those notified who self-declared as Indigenous do not appear before the Commission.

In the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Census, the sum of black, brown, and indigenous individuals corresponds to 51.95% of the population, distributed as follows: 2.94% self-declared as Indigenous, 44.13% self-declared as brown, and 4.88% self-declared as black. At UFGD, the sector responsible for operationalizing the enrollment process is the Office of Undergraduate Education (PROGRAD), which collaborates with CGH.

Until 2018, UFGD only required the written self-declaration of race/ethnicity for vacancies with a racial quota. This self-declaration was signed by the quota student at the time of enrollment. Regarding indigenous ethnicity, a declaration of the original people or belonging to a specific ethnic group was requested. There was no verification of the accuracy of the information provided by the candidate.

In September 2018, UFGD's University Council (COUNI) approved, through Resolution 171/2018, the creation of permanent commissions to validate the access condition to reserved vacancies, as declared by the candidate who called for enrollment and opted to compete for these vacancies. The following text was included in the notice:

- 3.1. Candidates called to occupy vacancies for black and brown individuals through the quota system will have their self-declaration verified by the Permanent Commission for the Validation of Ethnic-Racial Self-Declaration.
- 3.2. The forms and criteria for accuracy verification will consider the phenotypic characteristics of black (black/brown) individuals, which will be verified in the candidate's presence.
3. Confirmation of the integrity of the self-declaration by the Commission established by UFGD is a mandatory condition for enrollment (UFGD, 2018, our translation).

With the new provision, UFGD rendered the opening notice for the 2019 selection process ineffective, which did not include the Commission's role. The new requirement was mentioned in the PROGRAD Disclosure Notice No. 33, dated August 2, 2018, where the required documents, forms, and procedures for candidates opting to apply for reserved vacancies were detailed (UFGD, 2018).

Thus, UFGD now includes in its notice that students, when enrolling in the institution and opting to compete for a racially reserved vacancy, must attend CGH to confirm their self-declaration before enrolling. For self-declared Indigenous individuals, in addition to filling out the self-declaration, they must present a copy of the Administrative Record of Indigenous Birth (RANI) or a declaration issued by an Indigenous leader certifying their belonging to the Indigenous people and community (UFGD, 2018).

To verify the condition of People with Disabilities (PCD), the candidate must present mandatorily, Medical and Psychological Reports, which must be issued on a specific form provided by UFGD. The PCD offers these documents to a commission formed at the institution for this purpose (UFGD, 2018).

The provision for the commission's role only occurred after the recommendation of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) was sent to all federal institutions of higher education. The notified institutions started including in their notices the provision for the commission's work in verifying the self-declaration of candidates who chose to apply for vacancies reserved for black individuals (black and mixed-race) (ROSA, MARQUES, OLIVEIRA, 2019).

In April 2019, Resolution COUNI No. 54 of 25/4/2019 was approved, establishing procedures for prior, mandatory, and complementary Hetero-identification for all candidates called for enrollment in vacancies reserved for black individuals (black and brown) in the selection processes for undergraduate and graduate courses at UFGD (UFGD, 2019). CGH acted and acted in the following sub-quotas:

- Candidates who self-declared as black, brown, or indigenous, with a gross per capita family income equal to or less than 1.5 minimum wages, completed high school entirely in public schools (Law No. 12.711/2012).
- Candidates who self-declared as black, brown, or indigenous, with a gross per capita family income equal to or less than 1.5 minimum wages, and who completed high school entirely in public schools/PCD (Person with Disabilities) (Law No. 12.711/2012).
- Candidates who self-declared as black, brown, or indigenous, regardless of income (article 14, II, Normative Ordinance No. 18/2012), completed high school entirely in public schools (Law No. 12.711/2012).
- Candidates who self-declared as black, brown, or indigenous, regardless of income (article 14, II, Normative Ordinance No. 18/2012), completed high school entirely in public schools/PCD (Law No. 12.711/2012).

From 2013 to 2018, UFGD only adopted self-declaration as a criterion for reserving vacancies for black individuals (MARQUES, ROSA, OLIVEIRA, 2019). In 2017, the Center for Afro-Brazilian Studies (NEAB) recommended to UFGD's management that a validation commission for self-declaration be adopted, similar to what was already happening in public competitions, in accordance with Normative Instruction No. 3 of August 1, 2016, issued by the Secretariat of Personnel Management and Labor Relations in Public Service of the Ministry of Planning, Development, and Management (SEGP/MP). This instruction sets out rules for verifying the veracity of self-declaration made by black candidates who participate in reserving vacancies through Law No. 12.990/2014. NEAB also warned the Rectorate about the fragility of using the sole and exclusive self-declaration form for reserved vacancies, as this could open the possibility for improper use and misuse of the policy.

The CGH of UFGD was created in 2016 to address the demand for reserved vacancies in public competitions in compliance with Normative Instruction No. 3/2016, resulting from the reserved vacancies established by Law No. 12.990/2014. In 2017, UFGD instituted the Affirmative Action Policy for Blacks, Browns, Indigenous People, and People with Disabilities in Postgraduate *Stricto Sensu* at UFGD, and CGH began to operate in the selection processes for admission to postgraduate programs, according to the demand of each selection committee. In 2018 and 2019, the Commission acted on complaints about the Medicine course.

The Rector of UFGD is responsible for appointing qualified members to participate in selection processes and public competitions. From these members, Specific Commissions are

appointed to operate in each process. The first president of the Commission was Professor Eugênia Portela de Siqueira Marques, who was also the head of NEAB at the time. Professor Maria de Lourdes dos Santos led the second presidency of the Commission. Currently, in 2023, the third president of the Commission is Professor Jeanne Mariel Brito de Moura Maciel.

The Heteroidentification Committee of the Federal University of Grande Dourados (UFGD) plays an active and relevant role in the development and implementation of various actions and trainings focused on the theme of ethnic-racial relations. These activities are carried out through seminars, courses, workshops, and lectures, organized both by the institution itself and other collaborating entities. Some of the activities conducted by the Committee include: Workshop on the Theme of Promoting Racial Equality, Combating Racism, and Complementary Heteroidentification Procedure for black candidates. Participation in the "I National Seminar on Affirmative Action Policies in Brazilian Universities and the role of verification committees for self-declaration in undergraduate studies," promoted by GT21 of the National Association of Graduate Studies and Research in Education and the Faculty of Education of UFMS; training in practical procedures of phenotypic Heteroidentification of black individuals; training for members designated to act in the telepresence model during the pandemic; training cycle for the Heteroidentification Committees in Public Universities: Knowledge and Challenges in partnership with NEAB/UFGD, held in the second semester of 2022.

The Committee is currently composed of members from the university community of UFGD and includes external representatives affiliated with other institutions such as the State University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UEMS), Municipal Government of Dourados, National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), Federal Institute of Mato Grosso do Sul (IFMS), University Center of Grande Dourados (UNIGRAN), and the Black Women's Collective of Mato Grosso do Sul.

It is important to emphasize that members serving on specific committees do not receive remuneration for their activities. Invitations for participation are extended through emails and directed to individuals with knowledge and interest in the theme of ethnic-racial relations, who contribute voluntarily and in a friendly manner. This exchange of knowledge, both scientific and popular, enriches the work and promotes collaboration among the activist groups involved in the cause.

The Heteroidentification procedure in undergraduate studies is considered the most complex and was the last to be implemented in the institution. Between 2019 and part of 2020,

the Committee worked in parallel with the enrollment of candidates in various selection processes, such as the Vestibular Selection Process (PSV), Unified Selection System (Sisu), Selection Process for the Rural Education Course (PSLEDUC-2019/UFPA), Selection Process for the Libras/Bachelor of Arts in Sign Language (PSVLIBRASBAC-2019/UFPA), and also in distance courses that used racial quotas and called candidates for reserved vacancies. Until March 2020, CGH operated in person at Unit 2 of UFPA, where the enrollment of the candidates took place. After self-declaration was confirmed, the candidate was authorized to complete the registration in the academic units.

In each call notice, the necessary procedures to validate the condition of access and occupation of reserved vacancies are published. In this document, it is informed that the Heteroidentification procedure is prior, mandatory, and complimentary for all candidates called for enrollment in vacancies reserved for black individuals (blacks and browns) in the selection processes for admission to undergraduate courses at UFPA.

The same document communicates who is eligible for the vacancies, establishing that a "black person is understood as a black or brown person, considering the conceptual terminology used by IBGE" (UFPA, 2019, our translation). Additionally, the concept of Heteroidentification is defined as "the identification procedure carried out by third parties and complementary to the self-declaration of being black (black or brown) previously and expressly made by the candidate opting to compete for vacancies reserved for black individuals" (UFPA, 2019, our translation).

The composition of the specific appellate Committees is formed following the diversity criteria, ensuring that their members are distributed by gender, color, and preferably nationality. The Committee only considers the phenotypic characteristics of the candidate exclusively at the time of the Heteroidentification procedure. The considered elements are I - skin color (black or brown); II - hair aspect; III - nose aspect; IV - lips aspect (UFPA, 2019). Any reports, records, or documents, including images and certificates, related to the validation in Heteroidentification procedures carried out in previous selection processes, are not admitted (UFPA, 2019).

The Committee does not consider the genotype of the candidate, and all forms of assessment regarding ancestry or family collaterality are prohibited (UFPA, 2019). The choice of CGH was to adopt, by similarity, the criteria of the normative ordinance that regulates the Heteroidentification procedure of the quota reservation of Law 12.990/2014.

The specific Committee of UFPA is composed of five members. Until March 2020, the

Committee recorded four photographs of all those who attended the Committee for use in the appeal if necessary. Additionally, the session was recorded on video. At the beginning of the procedure, the Committee informed the candidate that their voice and image would be recorded and that the record would be used exclusively to analyze any appeals filed.

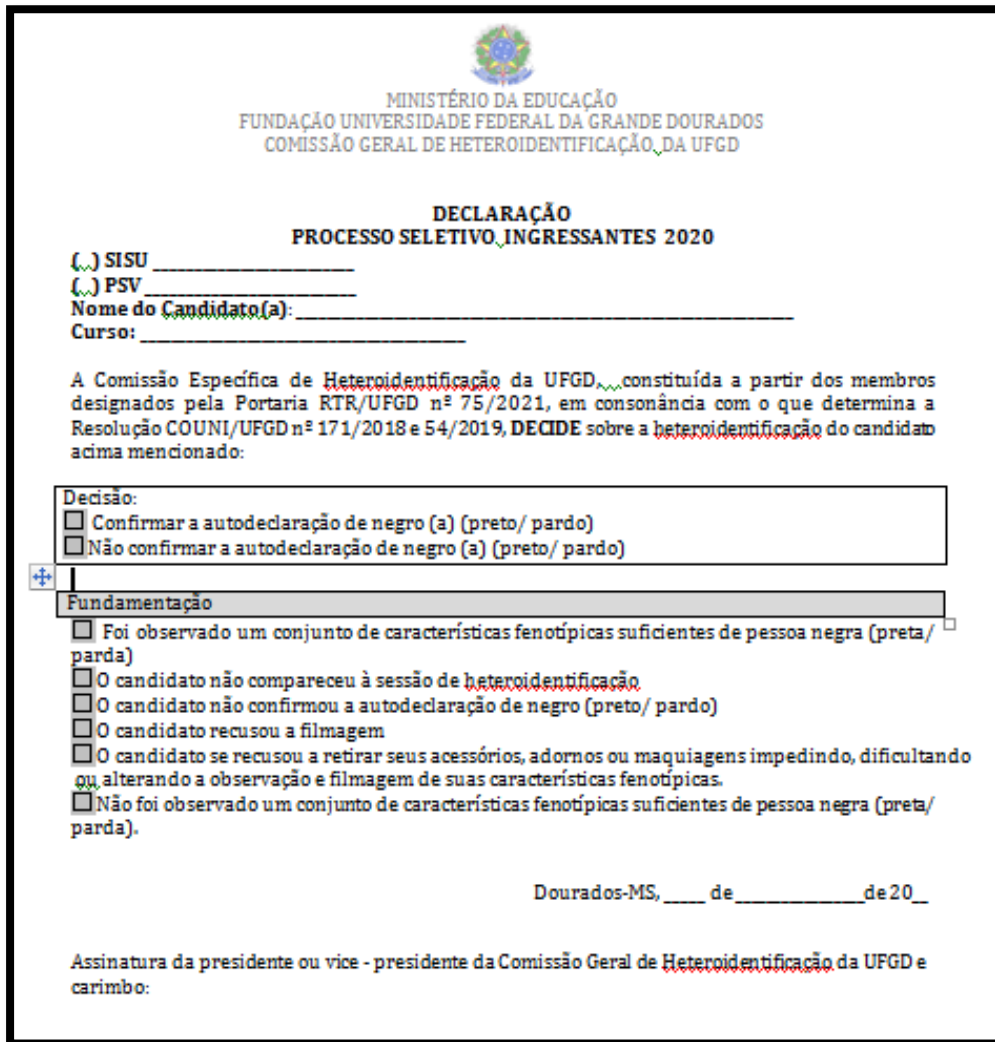
The candidate was requested to verbalize their identification, self-declaration as black (black or brown), and agreement with the audiovisual recording. The Committee did not ask questions or make any inquiries to the candidate, and no written, digital, or oral documents or statements were accepted (UFGD, 2019).


The confirmation or non-confirmation of the self-declaration is done through visual and in-person assessment, considering the following set of phenotypic characteristics of a black person: a) skin color (black or brown); b) hair aspect; c) nose aspect; d) lips aspect. "The confirmation of the self-declaration occurs when the committee members observe the skin color associated with other marks or characteristics that, together, attribute a *black racial appearance* to the individual" (VAZ, 2018, p. 40, our translation).

After the Committee's deliberation, the convoked candidate has a declaration confirming or not confirming the self-declaration as black (black or mixed-race). In this document, the decision of the Committee is communicated along with the rationale for the deliberation.

In the rationale, if the self-declaration is confirmed, the option "A sufficient set of characteristics of a black person (black/mixed-race) was observed" is indicated. When the decision is "Not to confirm the self-declaration as black (black/mixed-race)," the rationale states, "A sufficient set of characteristics of a black person (black/mixed-race) was not observed." In such cases, the confidential motivated opinion of the Committee indicates which aspects were not evaluated.

Figure 1 - Decision Delivered to the Summoned Candidate by the CGH




 MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO
 FUNDAÇÃO UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS
 COMISSÃO GERAL DE HETEROIDENTIFICAÇÃO DA UFGD

**DECLARAÇÃO
PROCESSO SELETIVO INGRESSANTES 2020**

() SISU _____
 () PSV _____
 Nome do Candidato(a): _____
 Curso: _____

A Comissão Específica de Hetero-identificação da UFGD, constituída a partir dos membros designados pela Portaria RTR/UFGD nº 75/2021, em consonância com o que determina a Resolução COUNI/UFGD nº 171/2018 e 54/2019, **DECIDE** sobre a hetero-identificação do candidato acima mencionado:

Decisão:

Confirmar a autodeclaração de negro (a) (preto/ pardo)
 Não confirmar a autodeclaração de negro (a) (preto/ pardo)

Fundamentação

Foi observado um conjunto de características fenotípicas suficientes de pessoa negra (preta/ parda)
 O candidato não compareceu à sessão de hetero-identificação
 O candidato não confirmou a autodeclaração de negro (preto/ pardo)
 O candidato recusou a filmagem
 O candidato se recusou a retirar seus acessórios, adornos ou maquiagens impedindo, dificultando ou alterando a observação e filmagem de suas características fenotípicas.
 Não foi observado um conjunto de características fenotípicas suficientes de pessoa negra (preta/ parda).

Dourados-MS, ____ de _____ de 20__

Assinatura da presidente ou vice - presidente da Comissão Geral de Hetero-identificação da UFGD e carimbo:

Source: CGH of the UFGD

When the self-declaration is not confirmed, the candidate is provided with an Appeal Form that must be filled out and submitted to the Committee. A new committee, composed of five members, is then formed.

In the appeal analysis, the appeal committee considers the candidate's submitted process, the audiovisual recording (photo and video) of the Hetero-identification session, and the motivated opinion (UFGD, 2019). The result regarding the appeal is informed through a Disclosure Notice published by PROGRAD.

It is important to note that not all convoked candidates whose self-declaration was confirmed by CGH will proceed to enroll at UFGD. The confirmation by the Committee is a mandatory condition but not exclusive to the enrollment in reserved spots for black individuals and the specified selection process. Other verifications and documentary requirements related

to education, family income, and proof of disability status, among others, are also considered, as stipulated in the notice.

Additionally, in the year 2020, due to the Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and the emergence of the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, UFGD faced challenges in making academic activities feasible. In response to the pandemic, in-person enrollments at UFGD for 2020 were suspended.

The recent context triggered by the pandemic posed new challenges to make progress with academic activities at UFGD. When the pandemic was declared, UFGD had not yet completed the calls for PSV and SISU for 2020 nor started the calls for SISU for the second semester. With the suspension of academic activities, the activities of CGH were also affected as they were carried out in person. The Ministry of Education (MEC), through MEC Ordinance No. 343 of March 17, 2020, authorized the replacement of in-person classes with digital classes for the duration of the pandemic in an exceptional manner.

MEC Ordinance No. 544, of June 16, 2020, replaced the previous ordinance and authorized the replacement of in-person courses, in regularly approved courses, with educational activities that use digital educational resources, information and communication technologies, or other conventional means until December 30, 2020.

In June 2019, UFGD underwent an intervention during the federal government management of Jair Bolsonaro. At the time, the Minister of Education, Abraham Weintraub, published in the Official Gazette of the Union (DOU) the appointment of Professor Mirlene Ferreira Macedo Damázio to serve as *pro tempore* rector of the institution without having gone through the prior consultation of the academic community.

The process of choosing the UFGD rectorate was judicialized, and various meetings of COUNI, the highest deliberative body, and other councils had their activities hindered by this authoritarian measure of the MEC. After March 2020, the conduct of consultative and deliberative Committees of the institution was suspended, preventing the continuation of various activities. Between August and December 2020, the Emergency Academic Regime (RAE) came into effect, which did not continue the academic calendar of 2020-2021 nor the enrollments. In May 2021, the decision was made to cancel the 2nd academic semester 2020.

Regarding the enrollments of 2020, PROGRAD published the DISCLOSURE NOTICE PROGRAD No. 41, of July 15, 2020, in which it informs the decision to:

I - Indefinite Suspension of All Enrollments Calls for the Unified Selection System (SISU 2020.2) of the Federal University of Grande Dourados. II - Continued Suspension of Enrollment Calls for the Vestibular and SISU 2020.1 Selection Processes of the Federal University of Grande Dourados, indefinitely (UFGD, 2020, our translation).

The Committee for Heteroidentification (CGH) was contacted by the PROGRAD via an email in July 2020, which addressed the possibility of conducting the Heteroidentification process remotely. After a committee meeting, it was conveyed that remote operation would not be feasible, as no approved regulation by the University Council (COUNI) existed that provided administrative and legal support for the telepresence execution of the procedure.

Furthermore, it was mentioned that the announcements, opening, and calls for the Vestibular Selection Process (PSV), as well as the enrollment agreement for the Unified Selection System (SISU), stipulated the in-person involvement of the Committee. In this context, the academic calendar for 2020 and the activities of the university's deliberative councils were suspended. CGH informed PROGRAD that in-person operation could be feasible, provided biosafety measures were implemented to prevent COVID-19 transmission. However, no response was received from PROGRAD at that time.

Subsequently, CGH was once again approached by the Director of the Distance Education Faculty, who requested the formulation of a regulation to enable the remote operation of the Committee, as there was a plan to call for the Selection Process for distance learning courses.

Nonetheless, remote operation was not required, as all registered and approved candidates were called under open competition. Nevertheless, this situation served as a starting point for creating a resolution. The draft resolution was discussed to be applied to the Vestibular Selection Process (PSV) and SISU of 2020 and future selection processes.

In February 2021, Resolution RES. "AD REFERENDUM" COUNI 22 of March 26, 2021, was approved, authorizing the prior, mandatory, and complementary Heteroidentification procedures, through telepresence means, for all candidates summoned to enroll in vacancies reserved for Black individuals (blacks or browns) in the admission processes for undergraduate and postgraduate courses at UFGD, as established by the legislation and the respective admission notices. This authorization was established in exceptional and emergencies due to the health risks of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic.

Starting in March 2021, the Heteroidentification procedure transitioned to a telepresence format, while the appeal process remained in-person. The possibility of submitting complaints

during the Heteroidentification procedures was also introduced.

The 7th call of the 2020 Vestibular Selection Process (PSV) was reissued, and the summoned candidates were called to undergo the Heteroidentification procedure in a new format. The document was drafted by members of the Heteroidentification Committee (CGH)¹ and the Afro-Brazilian Studies Center (NEAB) and submitted for review by the University Council (COUNI). In 2021, the procedures regarding the telepresence model were developed by the leader of the Research and Study Group in Education and Information and Communication Technologies (GEPETIC-UFGD), Dr. Reinaldo dos Santos. It is important to note that Resolution "Ad Referendum" No. 22 of March 26, 2021, did not replace or alter the purpose of Resolution COUNI 54/2019, which respected the committee's role.

In June 2021, the first call for the 2021 PSV and SISU intake was carried out, applying Resolution "Ad Referendum" No. 22 of March 26, 2021. Notably, the call for the Medicine course was delayed during this period. The committee operated telepresently, and the session occurred synchronously using the Google Meet tool.

In 2022, UFGD suspended remote classes and resumed in-person teaching. Due to the ongoing pandemic situation, it was decided that CGH would continue to operate telepresently, similar to what was stipulated in Resolution "Ad Referendum" No. 22/2021. In August of the same year, Resolution COUNI No. 283/2022 was approved, outlining prior, mandatory, and complementary Heteroidentification procedures in a telepresence format. This resolution repealed Resolution COUNI No. 54/2019 and Resolution "Ad Referendum" No. 22 of March 26, 2021.

¹ The following committee members prepared the document: Maria de Lourdes dos Santos (President of the General Heteroidentification Committee), Aline Anjos da Rosa, Reinaldo dos Santos, and Cláudia Cristina Ferreira Carvalho. The document also received contributions from the Head of the Division of Standards and Legislation for Undergraduate Studies (DILENES), Eduardo Barbosa Lenzi, and members of the COUNI Standards Committee.

Final considerations

Implementing affirmative action policies with a racial focus represents one of the significant historical achievements that the Black Movement has advocated for years. However, this policy has also presented considerable challenges. One of the concerns was the potential misuse of self-declaration and the diversion of reserved seats, which unfortunately came to fruition. At the Federal University of Grande Dourados (UFGD), the implementation of racial quotas occurred belatedly, only in 2013.

Regrettably, the institution did not establish adequate monitoring mechanisms to verify self-declarations accuracy, only adopting such measures in 2019. The Afro-Brazilian Studies Center (NEAB) had already communicated to the university administration in 2017 about establishing a Heteroidentification Committee; however, the administration followed the prosecutor's recommendation, which only pointed out the investigation of complaints.

Even after the investigation and dismissal of the reported students, the university established an extrajudicial agreement that reinstated these students, disregarding the prosecutor's guidance. It was only in 2019, following a recommendation from the Federal Public Ministry (MPF), that UFGD established the committee, demonstrating a lack of prior attention to implementing racial quota policies.

The Heteroidentification Committee (CGH) is regulated by resolutions that provide legal support against potential writs of mandamus filed against the committee's decisions. Between 2019 and March 2020, the CGH operated in person, utilizing video and photos, following Resolution COUNI 54/2019, which outlines procedures for prior, mandatory, and complementary Heteroidentification for candidates summoned to vacancies reserved for Black individuals (blacks and browns). However, due to the pandemic, new operational modes for the committee were formulated.

It is essential to highlight that during the pandemic, there was a risk of the Heteroidentification committees being dissolved if they did not operate telepresently, as all enrollment procedures were conducted remotely. This could lead to the resurgence of exclusive reliance on self-declaration to address an exceptional situation and make it a permanent practice (ROSA, MARQUES, CORREA, 2022). The existence of the CGH is a consequence of affirmative policies with a racial focus, being a part of an affirmative project to promote racial diversity in Brazilian public universities.

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