

EDITORIAL

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It is with joy and enthusiasm that we present this Volume 8, Number 15 of the Realização Magazine – UFGD's Online Magazine of Extension and Culture. This Volume contains articles from various areas of knowledge, fulfilling the interdisciplinary nature of the publication.

The aim is to disseminate different ways of implementing University Extension and to value extension workers as key players in strengthening the social responsibility of the University in all regions of Brazil. In this volume, we had the contribution of authors from various regions of the country, such as Rio Grande do Sul, Paraíba, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, Paraná and Minas Gerais.

The articles are divided according to the themes: 1 – Agricultural Sciences; 2 – Education; 3 – Health; 4 – Environment; 5 – Economy.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

The article *The use of information and communication technologies in agriculture in two districts of the municipality of Três Passos/RS* sought to analyze the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in agriculture and how they can help in the development of rural properties in the municipality of Três Passos/RS. To this end, a qualitative and quantitative research was developed through a bibliographic review and the application of semi-structured interviews to 20 randomly selected farming families who live in the districts of Bela Vista and Padre Gonzales. The results indicate that in these districts there are some properties in better conditions than others in relation to access to the use of new technologies, which, therefore, end up obtaining more information and communications in agricultural activities. Access to and use of ICTs has

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advanced in the districts of Bela Vista and Padre Gonzales and the farmers interviewed are increasingly adapting to the new ICTs.

The article *The role of young people in the development of a resettlement in the northwest region of the state of Rio Grande do Sul* aimed to evaluate the role of young people in the development of a resettlement in the northwest region of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The methodology consisted of conducting interviews, with open and closed questions, in six rural properties, including seven young people living in the resettlement. As a result, it was observed that the young people interviewed were between 14 and 29 years old, with education ranging from incomplete elementary school to complete higher education, and with a predominance of males. The properties have areas considered to be family farming. The activities developed on the properties are diversified and economically profitable, in addition to counting on the participation of young people in decision-making, which has led to the satisfaction of family members. Therefore, the young people interviewed are satisfied with the activities developed and the economic results obtained by the properties, in addition to directly acting in decision-making, which is an indication of their permanence in the resettlement and consequently promoting rural succession.

The article *Rabbit farming as an alternative for sustainable production in the Itamaratí settlement/MS* shows us that energy waste from livestock farming represents a valuable and available resource for the agronomic sector, especially in organic farming, which requires non-chemical fertilization. Thus, animal waste, when used appropriately, has the potential to replace commonly used fertilizers due to its valuable nutritional composition for vegetables. Rabbit farming is an activity that offers several benefits, including by-products, such as feces, which can be transformed into organic substrates used for fertilization. In order to verify the use of this waste, it was collected from rabbit farming implemented at the Agroecology Center of the Itamaratí Settlement with the donation of females suitable for reproduction, originating from the Experimental Farm of Agricultural Sciences of UFGD, and emphasis was placed on composting the waste to be used in the vegetable garden. It can be seen that rabbit farming gains extreme social and environmental importance, as it can contribute to improving the population's diet, since, in addition to offering a source of protein of high nutritional quality from its meat, through composting of organic waste produced by breeding, it enables the production of vegetables in an organic way.

The article ***The importance of incentives in dairy farming for small producers*** was aimed at public incentives for small producers' dairy farming activities through the Chamada do Leite (Leisure Call), on a 32-hectare farm 15 km from the municipality of Ivinhema, in the Center-West of Mato Grosso do Sul. This study monitored the rural development of a dairy farming couple between 2014 and 2020, together with advice from the Agrarian Development and Rural Extension Agency (AGRAER) of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, which provides administrative, technical, and management support in order to improve results and expand the activity of producers seeking assistance, as well as financing through the Family Farming Strengthening Program (PRONAF). It was possible to observe the importance of these incentives in family farming, since through PRONAF, farmers were able to increase the number of animals on the property and expand production to 650 liters per year and consequently improved their income, which is provided by the amount of milk produced.

The article ***Use of Maize and Sorghum for silage production in a Family dairy farm*** aimed to assist a small producer in the implementation of a corn and sorghum area for silage production for feeding dairy cows during the dry season, from 2018 to 2020. The work was developed at the Mariani site, in the Capão Bonito settlement, in the municipality of Sidrolândia - Mato Grosso do Sul. A soil analysis was carried out, followed by the recommendation of fertilization, in the two cultivation areas, with the use of limestone for correction. For planting fertilization, the application of phosphorus in the form of chicken scale rock powder was indicated. In the 2018 harvest, the planting of hybrid corn K9960vip3 was recommended for silage production, and in the 2019 harvest, the planting of biomass sorghum "Bolivian giant sorghum" Agri 002E was recommended. Thus, the planting of corn and sorghum provided sufficient bulk production to feed the animals during the dry season, maintaining milk production.

The article ***Field Day on agronomic and zootechnical technologies to farmers in the semi-arid region of northern Minas Gerais*** teaches that the field day is a strategy that can be used to disseminate technologies generated in Research Centers and exchange experiences with rural producers. Based on the above, the objective of the field day was to guide and encourage agricultural producers in the semi-arid region regarding the use of technologies in a strategic way aiming at improving milk and/or beef production throughout the year. The field day was developed through technical lectures on management, production and use of silage for ruminants; genetic improvement of cattle for milk production with emphasis on the semi-arid region; implementation, management

and use of forage palm and BRS capiaçu for cattle; supplementation strategies for dairy cattle; management and use of vaccines in cattle. There were 93 producers participating in the field day, the majority of whom were from the municipality of Varzelândia. There was an immediate demand for more Field Days with lectures and guidance from rural producers. This rural extension was well received and had a positive impact on regional productivity.

EDUCATION

The article *Comparative analysis of computational thinking skills among public high school students* aimed to identify, through the application of a test, the knowledge of high school students from a state school, before and after the activities of the course “Cell Phone Programming” offered by the extension project entitled “Inclusion of public high school students in the exact sciences through dialogic practice and programming” linked to the PROBEX extension program of UFCG-Federal University of Campina Grande. The aforementioned test in the area of “Computational Thinking” was developed by Román-González (2015), and applied in the project. It consists of 28 questions, which attempt to identify the ability to form and solve problems, based on the fundamental concepts of computing.

The article *Literature and Citizenship* proposes holding meetings in which literary works are discussed among adolescents and high school students, aiming at the development of human and civic development. In this context, the inclusion of work with Hispanic culture also plays a prominent role, considering the wealth of reflections resulting from the observation/study of other cultures and languages. Under guidance, the scholarship holders research, study and analyze previously selected works and, later, organize and mediate face-to-face meetings open to the community, with the objective of proposing interaction and exchange of knowledge between the internal and external public of IFPR- Campus Telêmaco Borba. Reading actions, both in foreign and native languages, interpretation, immersion in diverse cultures and discussion culminate in human development, based on the inference of facts and the development of senses and sensibilities, which ends up reflecting in the recognition and action of citizenship. The objective is to provide this training through literature and contact with Hispanic culture, promoting reading and discussion workshops on literary texts, which encourage reading

and discuss themes from the reality experienced by participants, mediated by scholarship holders.

HEALTH

The article *Academia do (a) Servidor (a) UFGD: an experience report* proves that regular physical exercise is beneficial to health. Therefore, it is important to reflect on physical exercise programs in universities in the country. The objective of this study is to reflect on the implementation and methodology of the Academia do (a) Servidor (a) UFGD program. The program serves UFGD employees. As a methodology, it offers training programs with physical assessments and individualized training sessions, following the guidelines of specialized literature. Academia do (a) Servidor (a) UFGD demonstrates an organized structure regarding the prescription of a physical exercise program, respecting the individuality of participating employees. The importance of physical exercise programs for UFGD employees is demonstrated. Therefore, Academia do (a) Servidor (a) UFGD collaborates in increasing the levels of physical exercise within UFGD in a safe and effective manner.

The article *University Extension Actions in the Prevention of Premature Birth* shows that inadequate prenatal care for women may be associated with higher rates of gestational complications such as prematurity. In this context, early identification of risk factors has proven to be an indispensable strategy in reducing the incidence of premature birth. It presents the activities carried out by students and faculty members of the Extension and Research Center for Women's Health. Results: Humanized care for pregnant women made it possible to identify risk factors associated with prematurity, through prenatal clinical care, health education actions, and home visits. Furthermore, extension activities were beneficial not only to pregnant women, but also to students and the community, and favored the construction of paths that could contribute to facing problems. Conclusion: Extension actions strengthen experiences of popularizing science. Therefore, we endorse it as a way to offer pregnant women qualified care, which can positively reflect on the reduction of the incidence of premature birth.

ENVIRONMENT

The article *University Extension in Operation Rondon in Conselheiro Mairinck (PR): recycling workshops* demonstrates that, in the 21st century, it is essential for society to promote a debate about the environment. In this sense, one of the workshops proposed in Operation Rondon 2017, in the municipality of Conselheiro Mairinck (PR), was “Environment: Recycling”. This article's main objective is to present the experience of academics and participants in carrying out recycling workshops in an extension activity in the interior of Paraná. The main results show that many respondents had no knowledge about recycling and that the city does not have selective collection, and it was possible to determine after the workshop that they acquired new knowledge/information.

ECONOMY

The article *Resistance to the formalization of a Solidarity Economy enterprise in a university incubator* analyzes a case of resistance to the process of formalizing a Solidarity Economy Enterprise (EES) in the cultural production sector incubated in a University Incubator of Social Technologies. During the incubation stage aimed at formalizing the enterprise, a series of resistances were observed. Based on the analysis of these, two main sources were identified. The first, objective/legal, is linked to the difficulty of regulating the dynamics already existing in the EES by the legal structure of the Association, mainly due to the multiplicity of sources of income of the members, and the variety of forms of production of values. The second, psychosocial, is related to the resistance to change in the dynamics of regulating affective investments within the organization, and mainly due to the destructuring in the construction of relational values.