

## Legal citizen knowledge and public participation on environmental and spatial planning policies: A case study in Portugal

<sup>1</sup> Vanda Carreira, <sup>2</sup> João Reis Machado, <sup>3</sup> Lia Vasconcelos

<sup>1,3</sup> Faculty of Sciences and Technology, New University of Lisbon (FCT- UNL), Quinta da Torre, Caparica, Portugal

<sup>2</sup> Geographical Institute of Lisbon, Rua da Artilharia, 107, 1099-052 Lisboa, Portugal

### Abstract

Literature argues that there is a relationship between citizen knowledge concerning laws and legal instruments and the level of public participation related to environmental and spatial planning policies, referring that the normative ignorance prevents citizens to fully exercise their rights. In this paper, the authors characterize the knowledge of the citizen's about the laws and the legal instruments of public participation in the Portuguese democracy. Regarding the mechanisms of citizen participation on environment and spatial planning policies, the authors observed that half of the participants know that the law account for citizen participation (50.4%), while 56% knows what the laws provides. Moreover, almost 87% have heard about the legal instruments for planning and territorial management and about 53% knows what they are. Among the individuals that reported not knowing that the laws predict their possibility to participate, ¾ do not get involved in participative actions. Most of the participants stated that they were aware of the existence of public participatory components (laws and legal instruments) for spatial planning, and a significant relationship between the knowledge and citizen's participation concerning to local policies was achieved ( $P = 0.023$ ).

**Keywords:** Public participation, Citizen's, Laws, Legal instruments, Spatial planning

### 1. Introduction

Although it has positive connotations, public participation in different spheres of government does not have a unique meaning, and it emerges as a difficult concept to operationalize. Its main goal is to encourage citizens to contribute to influence the process in the final decision making process, thereby establishing a bridge of communication between citizens and political centres to ensure that they address the collective interests and the exercise of citizenship [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. According to the role citizens assume in solving local, regional or national problems, citizens can be classified into active and passive populations. Active citizens are considered essential to a health of democracy, since they instil high educational value due to the promotion of debates between opposing elements in the political and civil spheres. They become indispensable in imprinting a good awareness to the role that citizen must assume in society, given the context of the management of the common good [7, 8, 9]. In contrast, passive citizens are frequently preferred by the authorities, as they are indifferent to the way in which the management of the common good is carried out. There is a relationship between the lack of citizens' concern about their rights being expressed in laws and the non-use of mechanisms that allow them to realise their rights through participation in public policies, such as those of the territory in which they live [10,11]. Sustainable development has proven to be related to citizenship and public participation levels [12]. As citizens, individuals have a preference for a particular governing political system, which varies with the degree of satisfaction experienced by them in each experiences in a direct relationship [4, 13, 14, 15, 16]. Montesquieu [17] argues that people have a 'natural ability' to choose their representatives. This choice should result from multiple factors, such as the public

access to knowledge concerning the laws and legal instruments available for citizens to assert their rights [18, 19].

Considering the political context of democracy and civic participation in Portugal, the present study included a sample of 250 subjects (N=250) and aimed to 1) evaluate the relationship between citizens' knowledge concerning laws and legal instruments and to 2) assess the public participation level in relation to environmental and spatial planning policies.

### 2. Methods and materials

The study used a sample of 250 subjects (N = 250) of both gender, and living in Lisbon and the surrounding counties. All subjects enrolled in the study were over 18 years of age and all eligible voters in Portugal. The individuals participated in completing a survey on environmental and spatial planning developed for proper effect, allowing us to characterize the knowledge of the citizen's about the laws and the legal instruments of public participation. The fieldwork was conducted on basis of face-to-face interviews. The investigation was previously tested with a pilot survey, using a group of 10% of the final sample with the aim to assess for the presence of questions with difficult answers [20, 21, 22, 23, 24]. The results were validated and a database was created to statistical analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS v.21.0). For testing data normality, we used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (KS), followed by the non-parametric test independence Chi-square test. The type of public participation presented by the individuals in the environment and spatial planning policies was considered as the dependent variable, i.e., studying thus the influence of the knowledge that citizens' have about the laws and legal instruments for their participation in those policies.

For  $P$  values  $<0.05$  results were considered statistically significant [25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31].

### 3. Results

The sample was composed of 48% men and 52% women, with a mean age of 42.3 years old (Table 1). Most of the variables under study did not show normality using the KS, so the inferential statistics were obtained by using the independent non-parametric Chi-square. Regarding the mechanisms of citizen participation on environment and spatial planning policies, it was observed that half of the participants know that the law provides for the citizen's participation (50.4%), while 56% knows what the laws provides, 86.8% have heard about the legal instruments for planning and territorial management and 52.8% knows what they are (Figure 1). The legal instruments reported by the individuals of the sample were: 1) the Municipal Master Plan (63.1%), 2) the Urbanization Plan (21.5%) and 3) Detailed Plan (15.4 %). Majority of the sample answered that their participation in these public processes was carried out by filling out surveys (57%), and only 43% by direct presence at the meetings. Most individuals (55.7%) that know about the laws of public participation do not participate, and a minority who know these laws, use them to participate in decision making (44.3%) (Figure 2). According to the Chi-square test, the two variables have proved to be dependent ( $P = 0.023$ ), at which it is observed that citizens' participation is conditioned by the knowledge that they have about the laws that regulate their public participation. Among the individuals that reported not knowing that the laws predict their possibility to participate, 75% do not get involved in participative actions. The statistical relationship between citizen participation and the two variables under consideration, the knowledge of what the laws provide for ( $P = 0.106$ ), and the knowledge of the legal instruments ( $P = 0.334$ ), proved to be independent for both variables (Table 2).

### 4. Discussion

The sample was representative of the general Portuguese population regarding gender and age [32]. Citizens exhibited complex and reveal attitudes, wishes and opinions resulting from different experiences with those responsible for creating democratic rules and standards [33]. Two large groups of citizens were identified, namely those who lead or govern and those who are led or governed [6, 34, 35]. Support for democracy depends on citizens' knowledge of and confidence in the laws, legal instruments and institutions derived from both ethical and normative justifications; compatibility of government's performance with the principles ascribed to them; and citizens' satisfaction with this performance, which leads to a rational evaluation resulting from their political experience [14,33,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43]. This satisfaction will result in greater trust amongst citizens that whoever comes to power will consider their choices and interests<sup>44</sup>. Institutions have a very important role in democracy, as they represent the means by which citizens can make their goals and interests known with the help of the available laws and legal instruments, thereby translating their common interests into public policy [40, 45, 46, 47]. Moreover, they theoretically ensure citizen participation in the evaluation and judgment of the decision-making process. Portugal has wide-reaching, up-to-date legislation that seeks to ensure the right to participation, although this is not always properly implemented by the government, which has been

accused of poor preparation when it comes to promoting and encouraging the continued practice of active public participation. The idea that citizens participate only to fulfil a legal and constitutional requirement [47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52]; is the source of the current need to increase the functionality of the forms of public participation, which requires political opportunity, greater involvement of the community and the creation of information and training strategies that are supported at all levels of the political system [53, 54, 55]. The question that arises is as follows: How can citizens be motivated to engage in greater participation in local place-based policies? [56, 57, 58, 59, 60] The Basic Law (the Portuguese Constitution) guarantees in paragraph 5 of Article 65 that citizens have the right to participate 'in the drawing up of urban planning instruments and any other physical instruments of territorial planning'. In the wake of this constitutional mandate, the Law of the Soil Policy Bases, Spatial Planning and Urban Development (Law No. 31/2014 of 30 May) and the new Legal Regime of Land Management Instruments (Decree-Law No 80/2015 of 14 May) identified public participation as a legal principle, claiming that individuals must have access to information to effectively exercise their citizenship. Knowledgeable individuals will be better able to understand and access their rights. The need to inform citizens is presented as a fundamental requirement for the effective exercise of better public participation [61, 62]. Also it is necessary, that information to be subject to a set of rules to ensure its accuracy, context, interpretation and security; this will allow citizens to access and interpret it in a complete, relevant and reliable manner [63, 64] that promotes the creation of knowledge [65, 66, 67, 68, 69]. Information and knowledge are not synonymous. Knowledge is achieved through a so-called learning process and follows how and when the information is used [70, 71]. In this study, most of the participants stated that they were aware of the existence of participatory components in the legal tools that govern the development policy of the territory knowing how it there is expected to be accessible; they also expressed that they know there are legal instruments of territorial planning and management. There was a statistically significant relationship between the knowledge and participation of citizens concerning locally based public policies in this context ( $P = 0.023$ ). In this case, a negative ratio was found, because that amongst the respondents who knew that the laws provide for the participation of citizens and those who said to know what can be used to predict what decisions will be made (50.4%), 58.7% said that they did not participate in public policy. Moreover, 65.7% reported only knowing about urban planning but were not engaged with it. This circumstance cannot but be attributed to the lack of clarity and ambiguity of legislation; when added to the lack of knowledge of the law, this factor results in more limited levels of participation. This is evidenced by the results obtained from the sample, which also revealed that amongst the percentage of respondents who said they had never heard that the law providing for the participation of citizens, individually and collectively considered, 71% said that they do not participate in public politics in the areas of planning and land management; meanwhile, 75% of respondents had not heard about urban plans. Public participation levels are low in Portugal because the political power does not know how or does not want to encourage citizens to participate [72]. Encouraging participation cannot only involve the primary

requirement of access to information, which is largely guaranteed by national legislation. At the same time, this requirement cannot be dismissed, since information is a prerequisite for participation. For information to be clear and transparent, special precautions related to the way it is transmitted must be put in place. The transfer of information

and the way it is ensured to citizens is now a major instrument in the dissemination, control and manipulation of ideas; individuals are influenced through the use of various types of technology to actively or passively accept the message to be transmitted [73, 74].

5. Tables and Figures

Table 1: Sample characterization for the age, gender, marital state and education level parameters

Parameter	N	Category	Fr	Pv (%)		
Age	250	$\bar{X}$	42.30	< 20 years	4	1.6
		SD	13.24	[20-30] years	38	15.2
		min.	14	[30-40] years	78	31.2
		max.	71	[40-50] years	58	23.2
				[50-60] years	44	17.6
				[60-70] years	20	8.0
Gender	250	Male	120	48.0		
		Female	130	52.0		
Marital state	250	Single	88	35.2		
		Married	92	36.8		
		Divorced	68	27.2		
		Widower	2	0.8		
Education level	250	Without education	14	5.7		
		1 <sup>st</sup> cycle	12	4.9		
		2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	50	20.3		
		3 <sup>th</sup> cycle	30	12.2		
		12 <sup>th</sup> Year	18	7.3		
		Bachelor	18	7.3		
		Integrated Master	88	35.8		
		Master of Science	10	4.1		
Doctoral	6	2.4				

Table 2: Influence of the information held by citizen’s over the public participation process. Statistically significant results for P <0.05.

Common parameter	Parameters	Chi-square test P -value
Public participation level	Knows the laws about public participation	0.013*
	Knows how the laws provide for public participation	0.106
	Knows the legal instruments of spatial planning	0.334
	Aware about what will going to be discussed / analyzed	0.079
	Understand the information that had been transmitted	0.050*

\*Statistical significant result

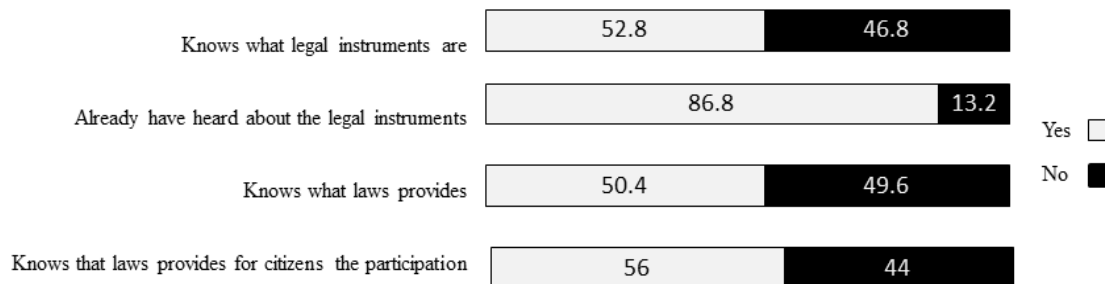
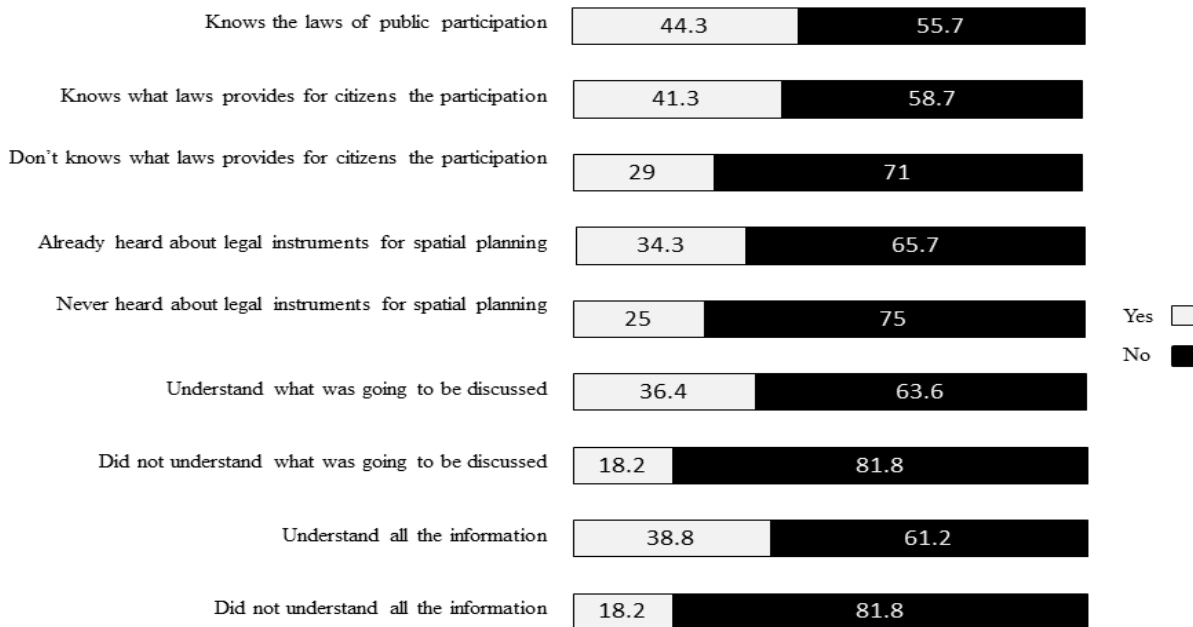


Fig 1: Knowledge of the individuals in relation to the laws and legal instruments for public participation in spatial planning



**Fig 2:** Information level of individuals in the sample as the law of participation and land management, considering the possibility of participation and non-participation in the resolution of problems concept

**6. Conclusions**

Although the majority of citizens have heard about the legal instruments and mechanisms for spatial planning and territorial management and knows what they are, they do not get involved in participative actions regarding the environmental and spatial planning public policies.

**7. Acknowledgements**

The authors thank to Anjos of Assis Veterinary Medicine Centre (CMVAA), Barreiro – Portugal, and Mare Nova.

**8. References**

- Herkenhoff JB. *Ética; Educação e Cidadania – 2ª Ed*, Editora - Livraria do Advogado, 2001. ISBN : 8573481765
- Correia JC. *Comunicação e Cidadania: Os Média e a Fragmentação do Espaço Público nas Sociedades Pluralistas*. Livro Horizonte, Lisboa, Portugal, 2004.
- Ferreira PD, Azevedo CN, Menezes I. The developmental quality of participation experiences: beyond the rhetoric that participation is always good! *J Adolesc.* 2012; 35(3):599-610. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2011.09.004. Epub 2011 Oct 26.
- Carreira V. *Urbanismo e Síndrome Depressivo*. Tese de mestrado em Ordenamento do Território, apresentada à Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa para obtenção do título em Mestre de Ciência em Ordenamento do Território, Caparica, Portugal, 2009.
- Carreira V, Machado JR, Vasconcelos V. Citizens' education level and Public Participation in Environmental and Spatial Planning Public Policies: Case Study in Lisbon and Surrounds Counties. *International Journal of*

- Political Science (IJPS),2016; Volume 2, (3):25-34, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20431/2454-9452.0203004>
- Monteiro RAP, Castro LR. A concepção de cidadania como conjunto de direitos e sua implicação para a cidadania de crianças e jovens. *Rev. Psicol. Polít.*, São Paulo, 2008, 8(16).
- Martinez TA, McMullin SL. Factor's affecting decisions to volunteer in nongovernmental organizations. *Environment and behavior*, 2004, 36(1).
- Larson K, Lach D. Participants and non-participants of place-based groups: an assessment of attitudes and implications for public participation in water resource management. *Journal of Environmental Management.* 2008; 88:817-830.
- Dores AC. *Processo de participação pública colaborativa em planeamento o estudo de caso do plano de gestão da região hidrográfica do algarve*. Tese de Mestrado em Ambiente e Participação. Universidade de Aberta, Lisboa, Portugal, 2009.
- Moisés JA. *Os Brasileiros e a Democracia bases sócio-políticas da legitimidade democrática*. São Paulo: Ática, Brasil, 1995.
- Ferreira JR, Marafon GJ, Silva ACP. *Governança, Governo e Ordenamento do Território em Contextos Metropolitanos Metropolização do Espaço: Gestão Territorial e Relações Urbano-Rurais*, Editora Consequência, Rio de Janeiro, 2013, 255-281.
- Brito AJ, Castro AR, Melo LF. *Conferência Nacional Sobre A Qualidade Do Ambiente*, 6, Lisboa- Actas Lisboa : Universidade Nova. 1999; 3:59-68
- Tyler TR Trust. *Democratic Governance*. In: Braithwaite, V. and Levi, M. *Trust and Governance*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, USA, 1998.

14. Warren M. *Democracy and Trust*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, UK, 1999.
15. Oliveira MA, Carvalho AV, Bartolo L. *Public Discussion of Oporto's Municipal Master Plan: An e-Democracy Service Supported by a GIS, EGOV*, Zaragoza, Spain, 2004.
16. Ferrão JO. *Ordenamento do Território como Política Pública*. 2ª ed, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisboa, Portugal, 2014.
17. Montesquieu. *Os Pensadores*. São Paulo: Abril Cultural, Brasil, 1973.
18. Marques FPJA. *Participação Política e Internet: meios e oportunidades digitais de participação civil na democracia contemporânea, com um estudo do caso do Estado Brasileiro*. Salvador, 2010.
19. Cesar JBM. *A audiência pública como instrumento de efetivação dos direitos sociais*. RVMD, Brasília, 2012; 5(2):356-384.
20. Cash D, Clark W, Alcock F, Dickson N, Eckley N, Guston D *et al*. *Knowledge systems for sustainable development*, PNAS, 2003; 100(14):8066-8091.
21. Quivy R. Van Campenhoudt L. *Manual de investigação em ciências sociais*, 2ª Edição, Gradiva, Lisboa, Portugal, 2008.
22. Patton MQ. *Utilization-focused evaluation, in Utilization-focused evaluation*, 4th edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc, UK, 2008.
23. Lessard-Hébert M, Goyette G, Boutin G. *Investigação Qualitativa – Fundamentos e Práticas*, Instituto Piaget, Epistemologia e Sociedade, 5ª edição, 2012.
24. Gil H, Martins S. *Cinco anos de AIA em Portugal. O processo da consulta pública*. IPAMB, Portugal, 2006.
25. Deshaies B. *Metodologia da investigação em ciências humanas*; Lisboa: Instituto Piaget, 1992.
26. Dean AG, Arner TG, Sangam S, Sunki GG, Friedman R, Lantinga M *et al*. *Epi Info. Version 3.3. A database and statistics program for public health professionals for use on Windows 95, 98, NT, and 2000 computers*, 2002. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
27. Johnson RA, Wichern DW. *Applied multivariate statistical analysis*. Pearson, Prentice Hall, 6th edition, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 1992.
28. Massons DJ. *Métodos estadísticos en ciencias de la Salud*. Barcelona, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain, 1999.
29. Rojas RAO. *El Cuestionario*. Disponível em, 2001. <http://www.nodo50.org/sindpitagoras/Likert.htm>
30. Neto PL. *Estatística*. Editora Edgard blücher, 2ª ed., São Paulo, Brazil, 2002.
31. Muñoz T & Garcia. *El Cuestionario como instrumento de investigación / Evaluacion*, 2003. [http://personal.telefonica.terra.es/web/medellinbadajoz/sociologia/El\\_Cuestionario.pdf](http://personal.telefonica.terra.es/web/medellinbadajoz/sociologia/El_Cuestionario.pdf)
32. INE. *Censos 2011 Resultados Definitivos - Portugal*. Instituto Nacional de Estatística, I.P., Lisboa, Portugal, 2012.
33. Gunther R, Montero JR. *Legitimacy, Satisfaction and Disaffection in New Democracies*. Paper presented to the conference 'Political Disaffection in the European Democracies'. Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 2000.
34. Morlino L. *Qualities of Democracy: How to Analyze them*. Paper presented at the *The Quality of Democracy: Theory and Empirical Analysis*. workshop, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal, 2010.
35. Morlino L, Montero JR. *Legitimacy and democracy in Southern Europe*. In R. Gunther, P. N. Diamandouros e H.-J. Pühle (Eds.), *The politics of democratic consolidation. Southern Europe in comparative perspective*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. USA, 1995.
36. Nye JS, Zelikow PD, King DC. *Why People Don't Trust Government*. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press., 1997.
37. Norris P. *Deepening Democracy via E-governance: contribution to the World Public Sector Report – E-government at the crossroads*. United Nations: [s.n.], 2003.
38. Levi M. *A State of Trust*. In: Braithwaite, V. and Levi, M. *Trust and Governance*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, USA., 1998.
39. Pharr SJ, Putnam R. *Disaffected Democracies: what's troubling the trilateral countries?.* N. Jersey, Princenton University Press, USA, 2000.
40. Lopes D, Nascimento MN. *Para pensar a confiança e a cultura política na América Latina*. *Opinião Publica*, 2004; 10 (1):162-187.
41. Moisés JA. *Citizens' Evaluation of Democratic Institutions and the Quality of Democracy in Brazil*. Paper to the 20th IPSA World Congress, Fukuoka, 2006, 8-13.
42. Meneguello R. *Aspects of democratic performance: democratic adherence and regime evaluation in Brazil*. *International Review of Sociology*, London, 2002, 16(3).
43. Smith G, Wales C. *Citizens' Juries and Deliberative Democracy*. *Political Studies*. 2000; 48(1):51-65.
44. Bobbio N. *O Futuro da Democracia: Uma Defesa das Regras do Jogo*. Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1987.
45. Linz JJ, Stepan A. *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation*. ISBN: 9780801851582, 1996.
46. Hadenius A. *The Development of Political Parties. Russia in Perspective*. *Studies in Public Policy*, Centre for the Study of Public Policy, University of Strathclyde, 2001, (365).
47. Stringer LC, Dougill AJ, Fraser E, Hubacek K, Prell C, Reed MS. *Unpacking "participation" in the adaptive management of social-ecological systems: a critical review*. *Ecology and Society*. 2006; 11(2):39. <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss2/art39/>
48. DeCaro D, Stokes M. *Social-psychological principles of community-based conservation and conservancy motivation: attaining goals within and autonomy-supportive environment*. *Conserv. Biol.*, 2008.
49. Andrade GSM, Rhodes JR. *Protected areas and local communities: an inevitable partnership toward successful conservation strategies?* *Ecology and Society* 2012; 17(4):14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-05216-170414>
50. Putnam R. *America's Declining Social Capital*. In: *Journal of Democracy*. 1995; 6(1):65-78.
51. Siala EO. *Factors Influencing Public Participation in Budget Formulation. The Case of Nairobi County*. Tese de Doutoramento apresentada à United States International University, South Africa, 2015.
52. Jacinto JA. *Cidadania, Urbanismo e Democracia: A participação pública nas decisões político-administrativas*. *Educação & Comunicação*, 2000; 8:135-181.

53. Jacinto JA. A participação publica em planeamento territorial e desenvolvimento local – Nova cidadania e “cultura democrática da administração. CEIDET, DAO, UA, Aveiro, 2000.
54. Jacinto JA. Participação pública e comunicação política no espaço democrático municipal. *Educação & Comunicação*, 2001; 6:135-181.
55. Demo P. Participação comunitária e constituição: avanços e ambigüidades. São Paulo: Planpea, 1989.
56. Comparato FK. Nova Cidadania. In: *Revista de Cultura e Política*. Cidade, 1993, 28/29.
57. Ferreira JR, Marafon GJ, Silva ACP. Governança, Governo e Ordenamento do Território em Contextos Metropolitanos *Metropolização do Espaço: Gestão Territorial e Eelações Urbano-Rurais*, Editora Consequência, Rio de Janeiro, 2013, 255-281.
58. Pena FM. Democracia, direitos humanos e globalização. In: *Revista Espaço acadêmico*, 2006, 64.
59. Rozicki C. Cidadania: reflexo da participação política. In: *Revista Espaço Acadêmico*. 2001, Ano I,3. [http://www.espacoacademico.com.br/003/03col\\_cris.htm](http://www.espacoacademico.com.br/003/03col_cris.htm)
60. Szeremeta J. Participação Genuína na Era da Tecnologia de Informação e Comunicação (TIC). *Gestão Pública E Participação*. Cadernos Da Fundação Luís Eduardo Magalhães, Salvador, Brasil, 2005, 99-135.
61. IAP2 I.A.IAP2spectrum of public participation.Colorado, 2007, USA: Thornton.
62. Torben BJ. The Public Sector in an in-between Time: Searching for New Public Values. *Public Administration*, London, 1999, 77(3).
63. Tesoro JL. El Estado orientado hacia el ciudadano: transpar encia republicana vía Internet en la Argentina. Buenos Aires: Instituto Nacional de la Administración Pública. Dirección de Documentación e Información. Dirección de Estudios e Investigaciones, 2001.
64. Clift SL. E-governmentand Democracy: representation and Citizen Engagement in the Information Age. [S.l.]:[s.n.], 2003.
65. Cunill N, Bozzi S. Evaluación de resultados para una gestión pública moderna y democrática: experiencias latinoamericanas. Caracas: CLAD, AECI, MAP, FIIAPP, 2003.
66. Manasian D. Digital Dilemmas: A Survey of the Internet Society. *The Economist*, 2003.
67. Norris P. Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press. ,1999, UK
68. Norris P. Deepening Democracy via E-governance: contribution to the World Public Sector Report – E-government at the crossroads. United Nations: [s.n.], 2003.
69. Ingold T. The Perception of the Environment – Essays on Livelihood, Dwelling and Skill. Routledge, London and New York, USA., 2000.
70. Healy S. Toward an epistemology of public participation. *Journal of Environmental Management*. 2009; 90:1644-1654.
71. Vasconcelos L, Oliveira R, Caser U. Governância e Participação na Gestão Territorial,série Política de Cidades – 5, DGOTDU Política de Cidades Polis XXI, Lisboa, Potrugal, 2009.
72. Cury CRJ. Direito à educação: direito à igualdade, direito à diferença. *Cadernos de Pesquisa*, 2002; 116:245-262 :<http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php>
73. Cury AJ. Pais brilhantes, professores fascinantes.Rio de Janeiro: Sextante, Brasil. 2003; 22(6):1443-1451. Brasil