

Licenciatura em Mediação Artística e Cultural

percursos de construção e afirmação de uma área de transformação e desenvolvimento social

Escola Superior de Educação de Lisboa
Politécnico de Lisboa

Cristina Barroso Cruz
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Mediação Artística e Cultural

A Licenciatura em MAC, tal como foi entendida para a construção da licenciatura, corresponde ao processo que permite pôr em relação as pessoas que constituem a sociedade à cultura, a partir da criação de pontes entre a política, artistas e o espaço público, dando resposta aqueles que são os normativos nacionais.



Licenciatura em Mediação Artística e Cultural - Diagnóstico



5808 DIÁRIO DA REPÚBLICA — I SÉRIE-A N.º 209 — 8 de Setembro de 2001

ASSEMBLEIA DA REPÚBLICA

Lei n.º 107/2001

de 8 de Setembro

Estabelece as bases da política e do regime de protecção e valorização do património cultural

A Assembleia da República decreta, nos termos da alínea c) do artigo 161.º da Constituição, para valer como lei geral da República, o seguinte:

TÍTULO I

Dos princípios basilares

Artigo 1.º

Objecto

vante, mas também, quando for caso disso, os respectivos contextos que, pelo seu valor de testemunho, possuam com aqueles uma relação interpretativa e informativa.

7 — O ensino, a valorização e a defesa da língua portuguesa e das suas variedades regionais no território nacional, bem como a sua difusão internacional, constituem objecto de legislação e políticas próprias.

8 — A cultura tradicional popular ocupa uma posição de relevo na política do Estado e das Regiões Autónomas sobre a protecção e valorização do património cultural e constitui objecto de legislação própria.

Artigo 3.º

Tarefa fundamental do Estado

1 — Através da salvaguarda e valorização do património cultural, deve o Estado assegurar a transmissão de uma herança nacional cuja continuidade e enriquecimento unirá as gerações num percurso civilizacional singular.



Mediação Artística e Cultural

Durante a última década, o sector cultural tem vindo a conhecer um crescimento significativo, estando Portugal alinhado com esta tendência. Como resultado destas dinâmicas económicas, sociais e culturais, um novo perfil de profissionais começou a emergir tanto em resposta às necessidades das instituições culturais, quanto pelas demandas dos públicos.

A Licenciatura em Mediação Artística e Cultural (LMAC), veio dar resposta a um espaço que se encontrava por preencher: formar profissionais capazes de estabelecer uma relação entre produtores culturais e públicos, desenvolvendo estratégias de trabalho em territórios híbridos – arte e sociedade – assumindo um papel integrador (Matarasso, 2019).



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Quadro 1: Despesas em serviços culturais em % do PIB e da despesa total, países europeus (2018)

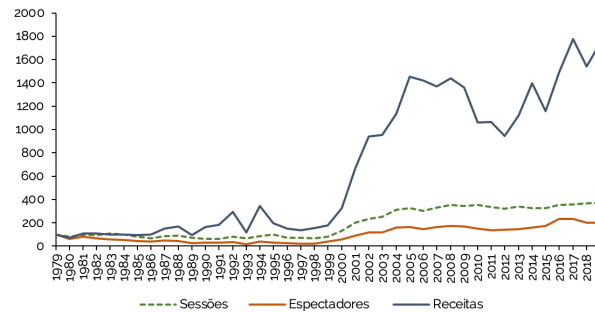
	% do PIB	% da despesa total
Hungria	1,3	2,7
Letónia	1,1	2,8
Islândia	1,0	2,5
Estónia	0,9	2,4
Polónia	0,8	1,9
Croácia	0,7p	1,5p
Eslovénia	0,7	1,5
Lituânia	0,7	2,1
Malta	0,7	2,1
República Checa	0,7	1,6
Dinamarca	0,6	1,2
Eslováquia	0,6p	1,4p
França	0,6p	1,1p
Noruega	0,6	1,3
Áustria	0,5	1,1
Bélgica	0,5	1,0
Bulgária	0,5	1,3
Finlândia	0,5	0,9
Luxemburgo	0,5	1,3
Suécia	0,5	1,0
Alemanha	0,4	0,9
Espanha	0,4p	1,1
Países Baixos	0,4	1,0
Roménia	0,4	1,0
Suiça	0,4	1,2
Itália	0,3	0,6
Portugal	0,3e	0,6e
Chipre	0,2	0,5
Grecia	0,2	0,3
Irlanda	0,2	0,8
Reino Unido	0,2	0,6
UE - 28	0,4	0,9

Fonte: Government finance statistics (Eurostat).

Nota: Países ordenados por ordem decrescente de acordo com o valor da % do PIB. e) estimado; p) provisório.



Gráfico 4. Sessões, espetadores e receitas (índice base 100 em 1979)

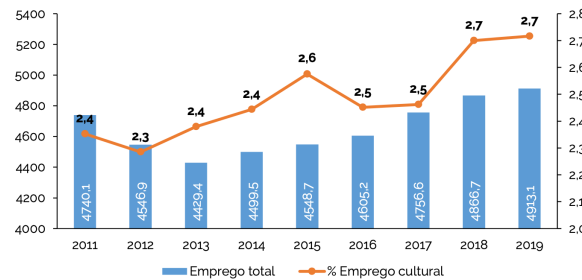


Fonte: a partir de INE, Estatísticas da Cultura.

Notas: em 1999 e 2011 há quebra de série.



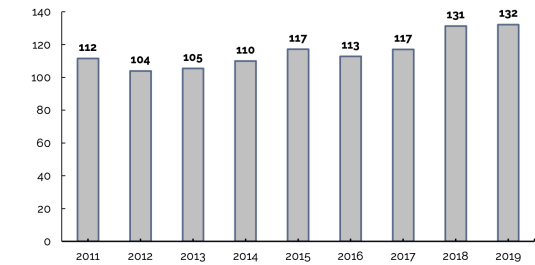
Gráfico 2: Total da população empregada e com emprego cultural em Portugal (2011-2019) (milhões e percentagem)



Fonte: INE, Inquérito ao Emprego; Estatísticas da Cultura.



Gráfico 1: Emprego cultural em Portugal (2011-2019) (milhares de pessoas)



Fonte: INE, Inquérito ao Emprego; Estatísticas da Cultura.



Sector cultural em crescimento:

- Na oferta;
- Na procura;
- Enquanto área profissional;

1 NO POVERTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productive use of previously contaminated land provides livelihood opportunities and generates income, unlocking beneficiaries from poverty. Safe access to economic and natural resources builds resilience in previously affected communities. Victim assistance contributes to social protection systems and measures for survivors.
2 ZERO HUNGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Released agricultural land enables communities to grow crops, improving food security and nutrition. Safe routes (re-)open access to markets and opportunities for value addition.
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe access to healthcare facilities and services in previously affected communities improves health and well-being.
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe access to education for women, girls, boys and men in previously affected communities promotes literacy and numeracy. Through victim assistance, survivors enjoy equal access to education, including through disability-sensitive education facilities.
5 GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removing explosive hazards and providing education on safe behaviour reduces violence against women and girls. Employing women in mine action and their participation in setting priorities and plans empowers women as agents of change in political, economic and social life.
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land release promotes safe and equitable access to drinking water and sanitation previously denied to communities.
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land release permits development of power infrastructure, making energy services accessible to previously affected communities.
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land release enables safe access to natural resources, promoting economic growth and sustainable tourism. Mine action provides decent work and transferable skills for affected communities, including youth and persons with disabilities.
9 INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The removal of explosive hazards fosters industrialisation and the development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Mine-free roads provide access to transportation systems, integrating enterprises into value chains and markets.
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handing over released land to beneficiaries, particularly the poor, generates income growth, reducing inequalities and promoting inclusion of all, including people with disabilities. Through international cooperation, mine action donors support countries where need is greatest, addressing inequalities between countries.
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establishing safe access to housing, public spaces and basic services for all, mine action contributes to the reconstruction of safe and inclusive cities and human settlements. Environmentally sensitive mine clearance contributes to the protection and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage.
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe access to previously denied natural resources enables their sustainable and efficient management and use.
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally-sensitive underwater clearance restores degraded aquatic ecosystems and supports their healthy and sustainable use.
15 LIFE ON LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally-sensitive mine clearance contributes to conserve, restore and sustainably manage biodiverse terrestrial ecosystems.
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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, regional and international partnerships in mine action (e.g. governments, private sector, academia and civil society) enhance the exchange of resources, expertise, innovation and technology. Mine action information enhances the availability of timely and disaggregated data for SDG measurement, monitoring and progress reporting.

Source: Leaving no one behind: Mine action and the Sustainable Development Goals, CICHD – UNDP, Geneva, June 2017
ISBN: 978-2-940169-62-7 © CICHD 2017

Sustentabilidade social

A MAC quer na sua definição quer na sua acção, é conducente a uma sociedade mais sustentável e integradora (Henry, 2014, Lussier, 2015, Mörsch & Holland, 2015, Arnaud, 2018).

Num momento em que a questão da sustentabilidade se assumiu como prioridade nas agendas das nações e das instituições, torna-se cada vez mais evidente que a sustentabilidade decorre de mais dimensões do que apenas a ambiental.

Meuleman, L (2013) – Diversidade cultural e sustentabilidade

Nurse (2006:45) attempts to make cultural diversity the fourth dimension of sustainable development, besides the environmental, social and economic dimensions, because: . . . sustainable development is only achievable if there is harmony and alignment between the objectives of cultural diversity and that of social equity, environmental responsibility and economic viability.

Meuleman, L. (2013). Cultural Diversity and Sustainability Metagovernance. In: Meuleman, L. (eds) Transgovernance. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28009-2_2

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ISBN: 978-2-940169-62-7 © CICH0 2017

Sustentabilidade social

Appadurai (2002) refere que o caminho para uma existência sustentável está em grande medida dependente da aceitação e da legitimação da diversidade cultural e do reconhecimento do potencial da diversidade para a construção de relações viáveis e duradoras:

Appadurai, A (2002) – Diversidade Cultural

Cultural diversity is therefore more than an open-ended menu of differences or variations. It is a mechanism for organizing the most productive dialogue between meaningful pasts and desirable futures.

2002 “Cultural Diversity: A Conceptual Platform,” UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity, Cultural Diversity Series #1. Paris: UNESCO

Por outro lado, a diversidade é, segundo este autor, um campo fértil de recursos que permite encontrar soluções para algumas das questões que mais impactam a sustentabilidade na actualidade

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Sustentabilidade social

Contudo, a mais-valia que a diversidade cultural oferece, só será potencializada se os indivíduos puderem fazer uso, de forma legitimada, da sua liberdade de actuação cidadã, no sentido da promoção e produção cultural

Matarasso, F. (2019) – Cidadania, poder e intervenção

Tal como Raymond Williams refere em Culture is Ordinary fazer, partilhar e desfrutar das artes é a base da vida cultural de qualquer sociedade.

Matarasso, F. (2019). Uma arte irrequieta: reflexões sobre o triunfo e a importância da prática participativa. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian.

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ISBN: 978-2-940169-62-7 © CICHQ 2017

UC da LMAC que contribuem para a Sustentabilidade

Assim, a intervenção social a partir das premissas fundadoras da MAC, parece ser uma importante contribuição para a construção de uma sociedade mais sustentável na medida em promove e incentiva a expressão e a afirmação dos cidadãos já que procura garantir o espaço para essa afirmação a partir da produção artística e cultural. As UC que se seguem trabalham no sentido de promover a sustentabilidade social:

UC

Antropologia da Cultura

Políticas Culturais I, II

Organizações Culturais e Intervenção Territorial

Sociologia da Cultura

Profissionalidade e Mediação Artística e Cultural

Diversidade, Culturas e Intervenção Social

Projeto de Intervenção em Mediação Artística e Cultural (PIMAC)

Your Great Subtitle Here

MAC: Afirmação de um campo de saber e de intervenção

A Licenciatura em Mediação Artística e Cultural (LMAC), veio dar resposta a um espaço que se encontrava por preencher: formar profissionais capazes de estabelecer uma relação entre produtores culturais e públicos, desenvolvendo estratégias de trabalho em territórios híbridos – arte e sociedade – assumindo um papel integrador (Matarasso, 2019).

Por ser uma área emergente falta:

- afirmar-se como área de saber (quadro teórico);
- metodologia;
- definição da profissionalidade (reconhecimento e socilitação de mediadores)

CIED.

PI&CA

Entre: investigação
em Mediação
Artística e Cultural

I Congresso RNEC – Maio, 2022

Projectos de investigação em MAC

<https://doi.org/10.25757/invep.v11i2.268>



Entre: investigação
em Mediação
Artística e Cultural



Gratuito com inscrições abertas até 31 de Maio

Licenciatura em Mediação Artística e Cultural (ESELx - IPL): uma análise crítica sobre o papel do mediador e do processo de mediação no contexto português

Degree in Artistic and Cultural Mediation (ESELx – IPL): a critical analysis on the role of the mediator and mediation process in the Portuguese context

Diplôme en Médiation Artistique et Culturelle (ESELx – IPL): une analyse critique sur le rôle du médiateur et le processus de médiation dans le contexte portugais

Grado en Mediación Artística y Cultural (ESELx - IPL): un análisis crítico sobre el papel del mediador y el proceso de mediación en el contexto portugués

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