

The trajectories of the governmental planning in Brazil: half-century of experiences in the public administration

Antônio Ricardo de Souza

This paper is about to analyse the State's role on the formulation of planning in Brazil from the 30's – period of the first planning initiatives – to the 80's, when the government planning decays in the country. It was chosen a historical review that could raise the most important aspects regarding planning as an instrument for the economic development in this period, verifying the main changes which have occurred in the society. The article does not intend to cover all dimensions or complexities about the theme, nor to exhaust this controversial matter which has lots of theoretical articulations within other areas, such as economics and politic sciences. This way, this paper aims the direction in which this balance of analysis concerning planning experiences in Brazil have shown great economic and financial advances – and some coordination and other spheres articulation failure. Since the 80's, to the detriment of the State crisis, planning starts declining in the governmental agendas not becoming possible for financial reasons. The State, in this context, has always represented, in general, those various articulations of interference and social control in Brazil.

A study about the results of the utilization of a business to government marketplace in the state of São Paulo

Renê Fernando Cardoso

This study aims at studying and to analyzing the results of the utilization of a business to government marketplace, named Bolsa Eletrônica de Compras (BEC), in São Paulo. The study permitted to answer basic questions such as relation with suppliers, training investments, assimilation, job conditions and operational Benefits. The study is a descriptive research that tries to get a comprehensive and precise description from a situation. The database collection was based in questionnaires sent by e-mail to the users, operators and suppliers. The principal results demonstrated the utilization of BEC did not improve the relation of Public Administration with its suppliers but on the other hand brought more economy, credit and transparency to the São Paulo government.

Sustainable development: the challenge of the Brazilian public administration in the dimensions of the social relevance, the ecological prudence and the economic viability

Anderson Macedo de Jesus

Considering social welfare as a responsibility, established by law, of the Public Administration, this paper is about environment preservation in order to maintain a proper level of the citizen's life quality. The current study has its origin from a research done by the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Fapesp) and developed in the São Paulo State University, Unesp. Such report aims scrutinize the parameters of regularity of the public administration, by studying the precedents of the Courts. That scrutiny leads us to observe many irregularities in its performance, showing the failure of the institutions in managing the three dimensions that define the sustainable development: i) the social relevance; ii) the viability economic; and iii) the ecological prudence. It was possible to realize with that research the Brazilian public administration gives more importance to economy affairs to the social and environmental ones. We can realize that while the environment is depredated and the society damaged with the worse of quality life, the economy matter has always been privileged. We demonstrate show these situations and propose some changes in order to improve the management of those three dimensions of the sustainable development. On the other hand, we will illustrate the seriousness of the collegiate agencies, and others institutions of the public power, such as the Public Prosecution Office that act in partnership with the population, which already became involved by denouncing those vicious practices.