

## Editorial

This time FACSO brings a copy of Kera yvoty journal: reflections of the social question, with works referring to the most relevant in current reality; the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on different areas of social life.

Thus, our faculty, in tune with the challenges faced by the national scientific academic field; faced with a reality with growing social inequality, joins the supplies of analysis regarding the expressions of the *social matter* around COVID-19.

In this sense; this issue covers very diverse topics regarding how the pandemic affects our lives, in *Popular Pots in Paraguay of the COVID-19 pandemic: notes for a typology*, it is proposed to describe the process of popular pots as collective action in the context of crisis, the work concludes elaborating a typology based on empirical evidence of this process of social organization.

Another of the topics addressed is the reinventing of social networks. In the essay *How real is virtual?* It addresses the use of messaging applications, which already existed prior to the pandemic, however, they became essential since the beginning of 2020. The crisis configured new forms of social relations with characteristics very different from those of the face-to-face meeting, in this work an analysis of the complex link network generated in the virtual world is approached.

From *Some considerations on social isolation and disability in Argentina*, the reflection on vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities is addressed, who already before the COVID-19 pandemic have already suffered social isolation because violent practices were built, that act as reasons for the exclusion of these groups.

In *Social Isolation: connotations for people with disabilities* addresses the unique needs that are being put to the test for people with disabilities at this pandemic time. Aspects such as aid dependency and possible drug shortages during the crisis; the constant presence of caregivers during the period of physical and social distancing; and the need for regular access to rehabilitation services are brought up. All these situations are viewed as critical at this time, and that comes to hinder the already precarious conditions in the physical and emotional treatment of this group. This is how it is mentioned in the essay, that the measures of social isolation imposed by the state authorities do not take these particularities into account.

Education under various aspects has been a topic that has occupied the interest of many authors. In the *Future of the University essay after the COVID-19 pandemic*, a prospective analysis of the university institution is addressed in relation to three fundamental elements (technology, uncertainty and competences), which draw a horizon for learning at this tertiary level, which is widely modified from the context of the pandemic.

Another work that refers to the university is; *New democratic challenges for the university in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic*. This essay reflects on the new challenges for the democratic strengthening that the University faces as an institution, in the midst of the crisis produced by the pandemic, living this pandemic in the digital era can be a threat or an opportunity, which is why the results of a survey carried out in a university on the subject are presented.

The essay that addresses the educational matter is the so-called *COVID-19 and education. What is the evil that affects Paraguay in the framework of Latin America?* It analyzes the responses of Latin American education systems to the pandemic, paying special attention to the Paraguayan case. The pandemic reaches the region, within the framework of a “turn to the right” by a large part of the governments. These projects are opposed to the advances made in the right to education during the progressive governments, so they come into tension right in the process of the health crisis.

*In educating cities that feel and embrace COVID-19 as an antidote*, this work advocates making accompanying education a reality from more meaningful spaces for citizens: cities as educators, challenging the idea of positivist education of our rationalist classrooms, with new practices and new pedagogies, in a framework of freedom and aided by new technologies, in search of men and women who learn and enjoy throughout life.

Another work that reflects on education is *Questioning one (another) education in the (post) pandemic: diasporic notes*, in this it identifies that post-pandemic education must reorganize its ways of learning, and that requires a definitive break with education banking, as well as empowering creativity and mobilization of knowledge and experiences that lie in the peripheries, in the neighborhoods, in the quilombo territories, in the palenques, in the villages, in the countryside.

On the other hand, *Being a teacher at work in times of pandemic: reflections to think about teaching in Paraguay*. The existing demands in education and especially the teacher are addressed, by assuming the role of distance education. The existing deficiencies in the initial training of this required for the implementation of a virtual education, the resources that are needed, the disappearance of the limits in the working day, the multiple tasks of the teachers with the school at home, in addition to traditional care tasks. are remarked.

In the work *Once again invisible in a pandemic: mental health, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples*, it problematizes the vulnerability of our population to the COVID-19 pandemic, with an almost null social protection system and a health system more how precarious and deficient.

On the other hand, in the work, *the role of the Social Sciences in the face of the intention of a neoliberal reform of the Paraguayan State*, reflects on the changes to be promoted in the post-pandemic scenario, which according to what is referred to will bring with it a series of changes in the economic, political and social. In this sense, thinking about the reform of the Paraguayan state from a perspective of consolidation of democracy and the perspective of rights becomes

a challenge in which the social sciences are called to contribute.

In the essay *Housing in quarantine, domesticities and women in the assumption of the pandemic* is questioned about what are the effects that this confinement generates at the health, economic, social, spatial level in the territories? In this sense, it reflects on the limitations of public policies imposed to mitigate the effects of this pandemic. And on the other hand, the condition of vulnerability to which women are exposed, which are even more exposed and without support.

The issue of care is addressed in the work *Progress and challenges: reflections on the importance of a Care Policy and the Participation of Women from a gender perspective in the framework of COVID-19*. In it, it is proposed to reflect on the progress and challenges that the gender issue represents today, with respect to care work and the participation of women.

In *The first to stop and the last to return: the cultural workers in Brazil in times of COVID-19*, the situation experienced by people who work in the cultural area in Brazil is discussed, carrying out a characterization of the cultural sector showing their participation in the Brazilian economy and the inequalities that historically constitute it, which are exacerbated in these times of crisis.

The statehood of social protection is analysed in *The old, emerging and constant in Paraguayan social protection*. In this essay, a recount is made of the historical orientations that social protection had, and questions are raised about the orientations of the assistance measures implemented in times of pandemic by the COVID-19.

*Peasant agriculture in Paraguay in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic* is addressed in an essay, which aims to reflect on peasant agriculture in the context of the crisis, it is argued that the effect of the pandemic on peasant agriculture has other connotations and characteristics for being an autonomous activity, developed in the family environment and whose main purpose is the production of food. All these elements mean that they have not only been able to withstand the crisis better, but at the same time they could contribute to partially alleviate the lack of food for residents of urban neighborhoods.

In the essay *Economic crisis, post pandemic and the labor problem*, reference is made to the fundamental causes of the current economic crisis and its implications in the world of work. For this author, the Coronavirus is a trigger, but not the reason for the crisis. Historically, after each economic crisis, a series of productive reorganization measures have always occurred that profoundly affect working conditions. This is how, on this occasion, international institutions and governments do not hide their reform plans.

Assuming that reality is loaded with contradictions; On the one hand, they reveal the deficits in social and economic policies, especially in social protection and the Paraguayan health system to face the effects of the pandemic; however, and on the other hand; Life patterns are observed with solidarity efforts and collective processes that reaffirm possibilities of containment in the face of the lacerating reality of crisis with multiple expressions that is being faced.

Said contradiction encourages more searches for joint alternatives, articulating efforts of citizen spheres and the popular field, with those of public policies and academia, therefore; We invite you to read, discuss and continue joining efforts with a view to overcoming framed in the perspective of rights and democratic expansion in our society.

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