

Civil Birth Registration: “The Right to a Name”, a Reality in the State of Goiás

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Abstract

This article has an objective to study the project The Right to a Name from the State Government of Goiás with the Citizen Secretariat, understanding the causes that lead or have led parents to not register their children from birth. For starters, a bibliographic search was made to find civil and social rights, based on establishing the importance of birth registration in society. The results revealed that the eradication of under-registration should become a problem with national discussion and that they formulate policies that attend to social demand to a greater extent and bring positive effects to the needy population.

Keywords: Human Rights; Social Assistance; Birth Registration, Citizen Registry.

1. Introduction

This study has a main goal to set the importance of the civil birth registration in the society, to argue that it is considered a legitimate right of every human being, without which citizenship is not being exerted.

This topic was chosen because it's a subject with a great social importance, which explains why there's major campaigns and debates that involve state and federal offices, to encourage the population to have access to documentation and basic civil rights as freely and easily as possible.

In order to grant identity to the natural person, the civil birth registration is the main door to give that fundamental right to a human and exert citizenship to a beginning of a life with dignity.

This main problem portrayed in this research is why a legitimate right, that is free for the population and many still aren't registered as citizens.

Thus, this work has an objective to demonstrate the importance and value of the civil birth register, with a good presentation of the current situation and outcome of the measures in some cities in Goiás of the causes of sub-registries.

The right to civil birth registration is a right for all and an obligation in the civil constitution guaranteed, taken by the public authorities in order to minimize such indications and provide access for citizenship.

In relation to the research and its object, the modality used is descriptive research, the source of information is bibliographic research and statistical data taken from government official agencies.

For the accomplishment of this study the methodology used was a documentary bibliographic and field research. The theoretical basis included authors such as: Pereira (1996), *Sposati* (2004), Carvalho (2009), Venosa (2004), Faleiros (2009), Coutinho (2000) among others.

For this research to initiate, the number of users without registration need to be surveyed. Information provided by official bodies such as the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE (2010), with further data from the “Right Project” with Name of the Citizen Secretariat and statistics.

Questionnaires from the program itself were used to get a sense of how the entire population that is and has benefited from the program is approached, aiming to clearly understand the project, emphasizing its positive and negative points so far.

This research is justified because it's a theme related to the human rights of children and adolescents in the achievement of citizenship and the importance for the population that does not have access to the necessary information for the acquisition of the Civil Registry and spend half their life's trying to have this right guaranteed by the Republic Federative Constitution of Brazil.

2. Achievement of Citizenship and the Rights of a Child and Adolescent in Brazil

The rights of a population, may it be civil, social, or political, has gone through a long and complex movement to be consolidated and ensured for the whole society, which can be said that even today some rights haven't been fully offered for the society. Until the Federal Constitution/88 created and regulated the Statute of the Child and Adolescent Social and protection rights, it was brought to the attention to discuss their rights. – ECA/90.

To ensure that the Right to a Name Project is practiced and ensures the whole society, social assistance and policies will determine that right.

2.1. The Achievement of Citizenship in Brazil

Citizenship has long been discussed, even before Christ with the Emperor Pericles of Greece to the present day by millions of people who felt like they weren't being treated with their legitimate rights, even while completing their duties as citizens in society. It's been noted that various civilizations and people have questioned for centuries the concept of what citizenship is (FYNLEY, 1990).

British sociologist Thomas Humprey Marshall developed the distinction between various dimensions of citizenship, according to Marshall, “civil rights first came in the 18th century, then political rights emerged in the 19th century and finally, social rights took place in the 20th century” (CITIZENSHIP and SOCIAL CLASS, 1988).

To better understand what citizenship is, each one of its divisions will be addressed, clarify the issue “rights”, Coutinho (2000, p. 53), states that, “rights are social phenomena, it's the results of history”. While Couto (2010, p. 20), says that rights are “a result from the shock of interests and actions of social subjects, because its a level of expression of sociability, and are situated with an essentially political field”.

That being said, it's understood that civil rights defend and protect the people whether it's private or public interests to organize the population inside the society and have a goal to fit the individual within their social environment regarding their participation.

According to Bunazar (2017), civil rights are: “complex and legal norms related to people, that are in their general and common constitution, their reciprocal family relationships and considered a use of value in their assets”.

Civil Law is known for its vast development, with time it transforms and society demands its evolution to adapt to the changes over time.

According to Coutinho (2000, p. 55), civil rights “emerged in England in the 18th century, being an effect very positive for rights after the so-called Glorious Revolution of 1688 that consolidated the constitutional monarchy in the country”.

It's worth recalling that Carvalho believes that (2010, p. 2), civil rights in Brazil, were documents since 1916, over the Brazilian Civil Code, under Law 3.071, of January 1st, 1916, but it was only valid on paper, so the Brazilian population did not factually practice their rights. It wasn't until the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil in 1988 – CF/88, which reversed the question, establishing, thus, a legitimate fundamental to principles that currently govern the Brazilian Civil Code, to ensure that everyone can use their rights and obligations in a civil matter.

For Carvalho (2003, p.9), he understands that it is possible to have civil rights without necessarily having political rights, when referring to political rights, it refers to the right to vote, which gives citizens the possibility of participating in a political process and the country's decisions. The Federal Constitution defines daily if the citizen can interfere in the public eye of their community.

The political right that Brazilians have today is considered as an achievement passed due to the society, only in mid-1985 according to reports, still with traces of perverse military dictatorship in which there were no rights; not only respected politicians, but the civil and social ones were also in decline. Despite having the impression of having civil law without any violation, the majority of the population did not have the right to vote. Despite a false hope that civil rights were being put into practice, these same ones did not guarantee the political rights in the society of the time.

Therefore, the 21st article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Federal Constitution CF/88, explains the process of developing the conquest of the political rights, which had rights guaranteed, where people could participate politically in decision making inside the society, giving them access to occupy public positions and claim their rights.

On the other hand, according to Carvalho (2003) civil rights guarantee the organization of life in the society, political rights guarantee the participation of citizens in government and society, lastly, social rights guarantee the participation of individuals in collective wealth.

For Coutinho (2000, p.6) he sees social rights as “the citizen has minimal collective participation with material spiritual wealth”. This way, it's observed that the main objective of social rights is fighting for equal rights, therefore, social rights aren't the same as equality and cannot be considered social and economic conditions “civil and political right”.

The Democratic State of law, ensured protection and guarantees so that social rights were expanded for the society to practice with fundamental right and equal basis for a dignified life only after the CF/88.

This set of civil, political, and social rights are duties pointed out in the CF/88, it is determined as “Citizenship”. As a citizen in law, you have the right to life, freedom, property, and equality, to take part in society, and elect politicians to help improve the community. According to Carvalho (2003, p. 12), “feeling part of a nation and state is when an individual becomes a citizen”.

Life in society to be fulfilled and respected has presupposed rights and duties to accomplish. For a citizen to have a dignified and decent life in society these duties take part in a disciplined life in the community. From this perspective, the argument on children and adolescents' rights starts here.

2.2. Rights for Children and Adolescents

Bandeira (2014), shows in his studies that during the 19th and 20th centuries children and adolescents were a major social concern, due to living conditions, many were at risk and had little to no chance of being able to go to school, with precarious and often inhumane working conditions at the time lead a huge quantity of young people terrorizing cities and involving in delinquency. Instead of the society portraying them as children and adolescents they saw them as a risk to have tranquility in the cities and marginalized without any chance to restore with policy their lives in society. Overtly they were being seen as criminals, but to survive they started committing more crimes and abandoning family and the order of governments.

In the 19th and 20th century one of the most developed city in Brazil had a great social agony that was caused by modernization of capitalist outbreak [...], having an outcome of homeless and abandoned urbanization, [...] abandoned minors and delinquents, to summarize, classes known to be officially dangerous (BANDERA, 2014, p. 741).

In 1927, given the reality at the time with the legal system, it was created a Code for Minors. The Decree N. 17.943 A – on October 12, 1927, the first Code of Minors was regulated, aimed to address only the interest of children and adolescents, but only for children who were documented. On the 1st article of the code: "The minor, of either sex, abandoned or delinquent, under the age of 18 years, will be submitted by the competent authority of assistance and protection measures contained in this Code" (BRAZIL, Minors Code - Decree N. 17.943 A – on October 12, 1927).

To improve the code, in the 1970s a new Minors Code was created, established by law 6.697 (1979), which left the minors at risk, by gaining visibility, the article addressed tenets of protection for an "undocumented minor", which included cases of abandonment, the commission of a criminal offense, misconduct, and lack of assistance or legal representation.

The New Code of Minors proclaimed on October 10, 1979 (Law n. 6.697) expressly adopted the doctrine of the irregular situation, according to which minors are subject to law when they are in a state of social pathology, legally defined (FALEIROS, 1995, p. 81).

Since this Code was flawed and did not provide full protection for children and adolescents, the Minors Code (1979), was suppressed, he did not prevent; he cared only for existing conflicts, dealing with the issue of "undocumented minors", referring only to "abandoned" children and adolescents. It can be affirmed that only after the Establishment of the Federal Constitution of 1988 created, the Statute of children and adolescents (SCA), in 1990, occurred an important leap, in the policies of attention and valorization of young people in society, besides having guaranteed the rights of young people in the communities of the country.

The Constitution of 88 is one of the most important milestones in the conquest of the rights of children and adolescents in the country, as it began to guarantee important rights in addition to expanding some that already existed and had little visibility, public policies, and social assistance emerged to assist, monitor and guarantee their rights. If at another time, young people and adolescents were put as a "weight", especially in cities that walked to become large metropolises, today revolves

around these subject discussions that daily become stronger and shows a society wanting to meet these young people so that the term "social problem" is less spotted.

Created in 1990 the SCA, brought significant differences concerning the Codes of the Minor of 1927 and 1979, which considered only those children and adolescents undocumented in the community. The SCA arrived bringing another basis, saying that all Brazilian children and adolescents, regardless of race, color, or social class, would have collective rights considered as people in development to whom the state should have absolute priority.

The SCA is considered the largest legislation with the representativeness of children and adolescents in Brazil, besides being recommended by the United Nations - UN, which is well recommended in the sentence: "All rights for all children".

Childhood is not a place of passage to other more developed stages, but it needs to be considered as a stage with its value. Just as "humanity takes place in the order of things, so childhood has its own in the order of human life: it is necessary to consider an adult an adult and a child a child" (STRECK, 2013, p.35).

It is understood that the SCA ensures that children and adolescents grow up and prepare for adulthood, in addition to having their rights fully guaranteed, and guaranteeing the principles of dignity and freedom of every human being.

3. Draft Public Policies Entitled to Name

The right to a name project is of paramount importance to the community, which aims to currently eradicate the lack of civil birth registration, putting several professionals in evidence such as a social worker, the project was admitted under decree no. 7,592, of April 4, 2012, beginning in the state in 2014.

3.1. Civil Registry of Birth, a Right almost Denied

Much is questioned, which encompasses the Civil Registry of Birth, and why it is often denied since it is a constitutionally guaranteed right. The civil name is understood as the right of all individuals and must be recognized in society by their name, remembering that the right to a name is guaranteed in CF/88 and Infraconstitutional Legislation. The name given to the person is one of the fundamental rights of man, from his birth until after his existence, the name continues; furthermore, the "name" is so important that it carries stories that often pass from generations to generations in an individual's family.

The name is so important that it carries with its characteristics, often social positions and elements as particular as its identification in the community. Under Article 16 of the Civil Code (2002) the name is composed, generically, of two elements: the first name and the last name: first name which is the first name and surname or family name, which formerly originated in various ways, sometimes taken from a personality or sign of an individual, even by the profession they exercised, sometimes came from the place of birth.

In this sense, the New Civil Code (2002), provides that: "Art. 2o The civil personality of the person begins from birth with life; [...] Art.9o Will be registered in the public register: I - births, marriages, and deaths; [...] Art. 16. Everyone has the right to a name, understood by the first name and surname".

It is important to remember that in Brazil, it's not necessary to be registered to be entitled to a name, even if it's not registered, the person will be known by some name, regardless of their living conditions and the reason that led to the non-registration before birth. However, for the name to officially belong to the individual he must have the Civil Registry of Birth - CRB, which is provided by the Registry of Civil Records and Natural Persons where the judiciary oversees the veracity of these

records. The CRB is a gateway to social inclusion, in addition to guaranteeing and ensuring rights that are only established when it is registered.

The CRB is not the same document known as a birth certificate. The registration does not leave the registry office and the personal document of each individual is the certificate, proving the existence of a civil record of the birth of the person. This document contains the full name (first and last name) of the person, his father, mother, and grandparents, the date, time, and place of birth, and the day the registration was made. The CRB is made at any age, is a free and guaranteed document in CF/88, and people have a legal deadline to make the Civil Birth Registry that after birth the child must be registered within the period of 15 (fifteen) days, which will be extended in up to three months to places more than thirty kilometers from the registry office (art. 50 of Law 6.015/1973).

Given this information entitled to a "name" and the "civil record", there are still children, young people, and adults who have not yet been registered. There is a critical view regarding the high number of people who, even having all rights guaranteed and free, remain without a civil record.

3.2. Right to a Name: A Project with Partnerships

The Project "Right to a Name" is linked to the Citizen Secretariat of Goiás and works in the guarantee of rights, working with public policies and social assistance that serve the entire State of Goiás. Its structure and organization base is established by the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) and the National Social Assistance Policy (PNAS/2004) - (Management Report - Citizen Secretariat/2014). The "Right to a Name" Project was created by Decree No. 7,592 on April 4, 2012, by the Government of the State of Goiás, which was established through the State Eradication Commitment of the Civil Birth Sub-Registration in the State of Goiás.

The project is defined by the expansion of access to basic documentation, constituting the State Steering Committee of the Social Plan for Civil Birth Registration and Basic Documentation.

The implementation of interconnected structures and units of the Civil Registry Office of natural persons, in maternity hospitals and health units of the State and cities, connected to the state registry office, as provided for in Provisions No. 13 and 17 of the National Justice Internal Affairs of the National Council of Justice. In addition, it proposes the realization of campaigns, task forces, and itinerant services of civil birth registration and basic documentation in various localities of the State and to various public, (populations in places of difficult access, families in situations of vulnerability and risks, Gypsies, homeless population, indigenous, waste pickers of recyclable material in dumps and elderly sheltered or not in Long-Stay Institutions – ILPI's), in addition to training aimed at promoting the human right to the first and last name (GOIÁS, Synopsis of the Right to Name Project, 2012, p. 02).

According to IBGE data, (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) in 2010 in Goiás, 12,371 people in the situation of under-registration, presented through the itinerant program, "Government With You". According to decree no. 7.592/2012, it was necessary to take action, so the project Right to a Name would expand and present itself in the 246 municipalities of Goiás and has several areas of the Citizen Secretariat, which does interdisciplinary work that is regulated by the Basic Operational Standard (NOB - HR), with a team composed of manager, coordinator, social workers, mobilizers and administrative supports.

For the development of actions and activities, the project has the support in network and partnerships of professionals involved in various mobilization and monitoring actions such as Managers of the 40 Program Carry Families; Executive Secretary of the Citizen Income Program; Tutelary Councillors; Municipal Managers; Civil Registry Office, in addition, to support in interconnected units in maternity hospitals, among others.

In a matter of structure, the physical capacity of the Project includes the National Typification of Social-Care Services, presented in Resolution No. 109 in November 11, 2009, and contains a reception; two service rooms; two bathrooms; and a room for management.

Even with a structure formed the Project "Right to s Name" presents some challenges encountered in the eradication of under-registration of birth. These aspects were analyzed through quantitative data of users without a Civil Registry of Birth, collected in the municipality that joined the Project Right to a Name, according to the IBGE database. Furthermore, the study will cover real data related to the object of this study, which will contribute to the development of research, to affect human emancipation through the civil birth registry.

3.3. Considerations about the Right to a Name Project

Trying to understand and look for the reasons why a large part of the state's population does not have their civilian birth record yet is a complicated task. Considering the social conditions that deprive them of having or seeking their rights as individuals of the same social system, aiming to raise awareness of the whole society of their rights, that in the vast majority the civil birth record that leads to the beginning of life in community, is only for a simple medical consultation or complex services such as legal aid.

Through social programs, people who did not have access to birth registration can have free and with total security, since the government leads to these people, means by which they can obtain the birth registration of newborns and people who did not have the opportunity to be registered when they were born for various reasons, implying their rights as a citizen.

The reality of Goiás with under-registration is presented with IBGE data, from the census conducted in 2010, with children from zero to ten years of age in the State of Goiás, where it showed considerable numbers of under-registration in the municipalities.

Table 1 presents the 2010 sense data by state of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, of the number of people from 0 to 10 years of age without Civil Registry of Birth throughout Brazil.

Table 1: Sum by State of children from 0 to 10 years of age without CRB throughout Brazil, according to IBGE data.

STATE	Sum of people up to 10 years of age without CRB (2010 Census)	Percentage of people up to 10 years of age without CRB (2010 Census)
Acre	7.313	4,164303
Alagoas	8.980	1,401828
Amapá	5.413	3,396051
Amazonas	66.202	7,859621
Bahia	26.142	1,033699
Ceará	24.820	1,644634
Distrito Federal	11.168	2,567374
Espírito Santo	2.475	0,433534
Goiás	12.371	1,215858
Maranhão	71.732	4,901629
Mato Grosso	8.739	1,57494800
Mato Grosso do Sul	23.961	5,5192
Minas Gerais	12.157	0,399369
Pará	80.829	4,76977
Paraíba	19.040	2,826347
Paraná	18.427	1,106882
Pernambuco	22.290	1,398275
Piauí	15.962	2,742649
Rio de Janeiro	28.731	1,222723
Rio Grande do Norte	6.365	1,154791

STATE	Sum of people up to 10 years of age without CRB (2010 Census)	Percentage of people up to 10 years of age without CRB (2010 Census)
Rio Grande do Sul	8.309	0,537939
Rondônia	6.424	2,144421
Roraima	11.395	10,55513
Santa Catarina	8.521	0,900542
São Paulo	81.352	1,309951
Sergipe	5.063	1,293194
Tocantins	4.934	1,743026
Brasil	599.204	1,856802

Source: IBGE Civil Registry statistics (2010).

As shown in Table 1, Brazil has 599,204 children that do not exist and are not counted in the country, comparing the national reality with the State of Goiás, this has a significant number of 12,371 children who do not have the CRB, which attest to the need for the creation and execution of projects that modify this reality. The right to citizenship goes into other factors, Table 2, for example, presents the Per Capita Income of the five largest states without Civil Birth Registry compared to the state of Goiás.

Table 2: Per Capita income of the five largest states without civil birth registration compared to Goiás

STATE	PER CAPITA INCOME
São Paulo	R\$ 1,259.96
Pará	R\$ 548,65
Maranhão	R\$ 434,65
Amazonas	R\$ 681,84
Rio de Janeiro	R\$ 1,231.56
Goiás	R\$ 913,94

Source: IBGE, Demographic Census 2010: Income/ I.M.B: Management of Regional Accounts and Indicators.

Given the picture above, although São Paulo is one of the most developed states in the country, it's the place where the largest number of children from 0 to 10 years of age don't have civil birth records when compared to other states, it comes out ahead in several public policies but leaves to be desired in social aid policies for a part of its population. Goiás, with the five (05) states above, occupies a prominent place in the Project Right to a Name, because despite a significant per capita income difference when compared to the two major states in the list above, it achieved a prominent place in the expected results with the project.

Given the above, Table 3 refers to the State of Goiás where it presents data from the municipalities of Goiás with higher rates of children without CRB.

Table 3: Municipalities of Goianos with higher rates of people without CRB

Cities	Total people from 0 to 10 years born without CRB (2010 Census)	Total number of people from 0 to 10 years old born alive in each municipality (2010 Census)
Novo Gama- GO	2.261	20.871
Águas Lindas- GO	1.901	36.687
Valparaíso de Goiás- GO	1.127	29.923
Goiânia- GO	971	191.161
Luziânia- GO	876	36.530
Aparecida de Goiânia- GO	553	84.365
Anápolis- GO	545	54.789
Santo Antônio do Descoberto- GO	439	13.923
Padre Bernardo- GO	285	5.956
Senador Canedo- GO	244	16.576
Planaltina- GO	203	17.246
Cidade Ocidental- GO	198	11.763

Cities	Total people from 0 to 10 years born without CRB (2010 Census)	Total number of people from 0 to 10 years old born alive in each municipality (2010 Census)
Itumbiara- GO	164	13.691
Rio Verde- GO	145	30.087
Cocalzinho de Goiás- GO	94	3.363
Trindade- GO	81	17.962
Formosa- GO	80	19.067
Cristalina- GO	77	9.523
Jataí- GO	72	14.910
Alexânia- GO	70	4.499
TOTAL	10.386	629.892

Source: IBGE Civil Registry statistics (2010)

The data reveals that the regions around Brasília and Goiânia are the regions that have the most under-registration situation in the state, remembering that the region surrounding the Federal District has always been a region of concern for its social vulnerability.

This reality awakens the reflection that these children and adolescents aren't only denied the right to a name, but also other rights that are placed as fundamental in the life of a human being, such as being able to use public health service, studying, and even having the proper personal documents that are both required and guarantee an identity.

To elucidate the way the State of Goiás has faced this problem, an interview was conducted with the Social Worker of the Project 'Right to a Name'. Initially, it highlights the socioeconomic and social reality of families seeking itinerant actions and services. In the professional's conception, it is a question of:

Vulnerable families, socially abandoned by the difficulties they have in receiving information about the benefit in the actions carried out in social events, and most are needy people, that is, they are families who live as walkers, gypsies, and among others, etc. (Social Worker, Citizen Secretariat, 2015).

In this context, issues that could have hindered the population's access to the Civil Registry of Birth were evaluated, such as socioeconomic conditions, demand, difficulty in making use of the project, relevant justifications of the population about under-registration.

The reasons alleged by parents who have children without RCN report: "The lack of recognition of paternity, a country without necessary documentation and uninformed about the Project Right to a Name; the distance from the notaries; cost of travel; and the lack of notary in the municipality" (SOCIAL WORKER, CITIZEN SECRETARIAT, 2015).

Thus, it is observed that children who did not have their CRB begin to be inserted in the process of social exclusion, visible in the large metropolises of the country. For Sposati (1996, p.13): it's the impossibility of being able to participate in society that leads to the experience of deprivation, refusal, abandonment, and expulsion, including violence, of a significant portion of the population.

When questioning the care and approach of families, the social worker involved in the project points out that:

The strategies for the search for children without RCN arise from a previous screening in certain municipalities of the State. The "Right to name" project team, in contact with the network of social bodies, carries out communications to obtain the target audience. Through letters and e-mail invite the Tutelary Councils; Social Assistance Reference Center - CRAS; Specialized Reference Center for Social Assistance - CREAS; National Institute of Social Security - INSS; Department of Health; Department of Education;

Citizen Income; Bolsa Program Carry Families (PCF) among other instances (SOCIAL WORKER, CITIZEN SECRETARIAT, 2015).

Even if its a positive initiative that directly interferes in reality the numbers in municipalities that have a high rate of people without CRB when dealing with the evaluation of the Right to a Name Project, and its ways of improving, guarantee and promotion of rights, the Social Worker reveals that:

The lack of commitment and training of the team responsible for the Project; the lack of financial resources; networking with municipalities; the communication and dissemination of the benefit and the lack of partnership of the Government with the notaries make it difficult to affect the service, since many notaries refuse to accept the letters sent by the Secretariat, to make available free of charge the benefit (Social Worker, Citizen Secretariat, 2015).

Through the "Government Next to You", the Citizen Secretariat has sought to implement actions of the Project "Right to a Name", to bring the entire State of Goiás the benefit of the CRB. However, these events and actions are insufficient and precariously disclosed. There is also a lack of adequate prior awareness of the residents about the importance of performing the CRB. For these reasons, the state is far from eradicating under-registration.

These data further reinforce the criticism of the fulfillment of social rights, questioning whether what is for everyone, because it's not enough for the whole population. This reality reminds us of the set of conditions completely contrary to the emancipation and consolidation of social assistance as a public policy of the law in society.

The conviction is that the Right to a Name isn't fully available to all users due to the numerous difficulties encountered in the realization of social inclusion in this economic system, which does not contribute to the expansion of social protection locally, nationally, and globally while maintaining a focused vision of social assistance.

4. Final Considerations

This research analyzed the Project "Right to a Name", of the Citizen Secretariat, whereas in the modality of action research it was possible to participate actively in the project in several cities of the State and with the researcher's view to putting in precise the main difficulties encountered throughout the project, which is constant and seeks to meet as many people as possible, having as a goal the eradication of under-registration in the state, but facing difficulties such as lack of articulation; strengthening networking through the social institutions of the State.

The Right to a Name of the Citizen Secretariat Project has a broad vision when it comes to fulfilling and guaranteeing citizens' rights, for the proper use of their citizenship. The opposite factor is in the following hypothesis, that portrays an important project constructed, for possible solutions of under-registration situations in the State of Goiás. The actual data provided by IBGE indicated where and for whom the under-registration situation is most seen; the work tools are available, but one question is left in the air "where is the loophole of the Right to a Name project", which prevents leveraging and suppressing with these high rates of children without civil registration.

The state government in partnership with its secretariats should openly articulate in the media, so that more people have this information and so there would be greater mobilization so that the numbers present the statistics were increasingly reduced, of course only appearing in the media would not be the solution, but would give greater visibility to the project reaching even communities that are often considered difficult to access.

If the population that should be a user of this program and at one point the main beneficiary has almost no knowledge of the platform, it's up to the public authorities to centralize efforts to have people assisted in a clear and easy way for all who need them, especially people in needy communities.

In this context, it cannot be denied that it's a clear initiative of the state government of Goiás, because the eradication of underreporting must become a problem with national discussion and that formulate policies that meet the social demand in greater amplitude and bring positive effects.

It's in this sense that Sposati (2007, p. 7), states: "After all, what direction is this of inclusion and citizenship if daily life is more of exclusion and citizenship. Not to mention the announced democracy where everything is prepared to happen and, when the time comes, all fails." Therefore, what is missing is the creation of continued policies, more consistent policies that have a beginning, middle, and end.

The success of the "Right to a Name" Project of the Citizen Secretariat will only be fully effective when it obtains an integrated, articulated, consistent, continuous, planned action involving the State, civil registrars, society, and social bodies of the municipalities. Similarly, it's not enough to fight only one or two causes of record evasion alone. It is necessary to "close the siege" to corner this evil, and that these indexes reported by IBGE, don't continue to increase.

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