

Radio research in Brazil: a preliminary mapping of doctoral theses about audio media

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Abstract

This article provides, through the methodology of content analysis, a mapping of doctoral theses produced by Brazilian researchers in the field of radio and sound media. The survey was conducted by crossing two official databases: the theses database of Capes and Plataforma Lattes. We note that the theses on this subject were developed in the country over the past 23 years and show a variation with respect to the thematic approach. The center of the scientific literature on radio and sound media, in accordance with the data collected, is the southeast region, mainly the state of Sao Paulo.

Keywords: radio, sound media, scientific production, doctoral thesis

This article presents partial results of a study that is being developed by researchers at the Research Group in Radio and Audio Media of the Brazilian Society for Interdisciplinary Studies in Communication, Intercom. The study aims, at a broader perspective, to organize the national production on radio and audio media, encompassing theses, dissertations and books. In addition, this mapping also presented some articles that deal specifically with this medium. The responsible for organize these data are two researchers, Debora Cristina Lopez and Izani Mustafa, which rely on the contribution of many colleagues of the Research Group in Radio and Audio Media.

In this article, we chose to specifically discuss the production of doctoral theses on radio and audio media developed by Brazilian researchers. These theses are mostly linked to national programs, although some are developed in Spain, but run by Brazilians. We chose the thesis because it is a production developed in the medium term and a final step taken with the official process of formation of the researcher, who is thereafter to be more independent in their studies.

The mapping of the researches was conducted by searching the terms radio and audio in two databases officers, later crossed: the database of theses and dissertations

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Capes³ and Plataforma Lattes. Thus, we found the information provided by programs and post by the researchers. This search was not restricted to the area of communication, but included all studies that had radio and audio media as its object or its phenomenon. For the analysis, we use the tool of content analysis. Looking through it, we make a cross between what the most varied views on the data collected can say. This analysis was established by comparing the variables taken together and presented the theoretical basis, which presents the development of radio as a technology and as a means of communication.

The radio

The radio comes from studies of the most distinctive areas. He begins to be understood as a technology long before they set up as mass communication⁴. The possibility of using electricity to transmit messages at a distance appeared in 1753 with Benjamin Franklin, and is crucial for the further development of the Telephone and Telegraph (FERRARETTO, 2001). With Samuel Morse, William Fothergill Cooke and Charles Wheatstone the bases of electromagnetism are applied to the process of information transmission and later, in 1876, Graham Bell patented the first device that transforms the human voice's vibrations into sounds.

Other names are also fundamental for what later would become of the radio as we know today. In 1887, the German Heinrich Rudolf Hertz creates the concept of radio waves from an earlier theory, developed by James K. Maxwell 24 years before (VAMPRÉ, 1979). But studies that sought to develop the field were not theirs alone. In Serbia, Nikola Tesla patented the voltage amplification technology for terrestrial stationary waves at Westinghouse Electric Co, which later allowed to participate in the creation of wireless transmission technology and broadcasting, as happened with the Italian Guglielmo Marconi and the Brazilian Father Landell de Moura.

³ The database of Capes records productions subsequent to 1987. Thus, the analyzed productions started in this date.

⁴ We understand here that the radio was, for a long time, strictly subject to studies in the field of technology. At first the purpose of developing the technology and give it a more practical use, then in order to optimize it. From the 1930s a new perspective arises on the radio discussion, involving the media effects, and is developed from the theory of communication. After solidification of the vehicle, in the year 1940, there was a widening of the approaches given to studies that discuss the characteristics of the medium, its uses, effects, routines and technologies and also are built interfaces with areas that are not the communication.

In the next decade are developed in Europe and Brazil studies that later would lead to the radiotelegraphy. Guglielmo Marconi and Father Landell de Moura developed telegraphy experiments transmitting information seeking sound and voice from a distance without wires. Marconi telegraphy demonstrations are performed since 1896, when he got a patent for wireless telegraphy (FERRARETTO, 2001). Landell de Moura has already developed its first experiences of sound transmission through electromagnetic waves between the years 1893 and 1894. However, only obtained his first patent in 1900 (FORNARI, 1984). Already in 1906 scientists Reginald Fessenden and Ernest Alexanderson conducted an experiment on Christmas Eve that showed through the transmission of sounds of violin, a show of singing and speeches, that the radio could have a useful addition to point-to-point communication (VAMPRÉ, 1979).

This is considered the first radio broadcast proven and effective. Importantly, however, that radio as mass media was established only in 1916, when David Sarnoff, who worked at the Marconi Company, provides this setting. Four years after that, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company creates KDKA, the first radio station officially formed⁵.

Walter Sampaio (1971) speaks of the first two broadcasts in Brazil: Recife, on April 6, 1919 with the founding of the Rádio Clube de Pernambuco; and in Rio de Janeiro, the first official radio broadcast in the country in September 7, 1922, in Independence Day. The transmission of the opera O Guarani and the speech of President Epitácio Pessoa began the process of installing the radio as a medium of mass communication in the country, on the initiative of Professor Edgar Roquette-Pinto and medic Henry Morize (FERRARETTO, 2001).

With a slow beginning, the radio from the 1930s became the primary mass media in Brazil, reaching its golden age in the 1940s, when he had a prominent role in the residences and daily lives of listeners. In this period the most important production was soap operas, sitcoms and auditorium shows with a gradual insertion of journalism in the program schedule.

The impact that the radio started to generate in the Brazilians lives led scholars

⁵ Although there is controversy over pre-existing stations, we do not discuss this approach for failing to meet the aims of this study.

to launch a more critical eye on it. What began with research on technology advance for other areas in specific and interface investigations, as the educational uses of this medium, its role in spreading its influence in society, etc. In Brazil, the first doctoral thesis on radio is "Aspects and conditions of radio journalism," defended by Maria José de Andrade Lima in 1967 at the Universidade de Brasília.

Radio research

The presence of radio in books that deal specifically with communication and journalism appears in one of the major Brazilian authors, Luiz Beltrão. In 1968 the author explained the characteristics of the radio, its role in society and something about the routines and practices in this vehicle. However, one of the main works on the routines and practices arises radio in 1978. "Producción de Programas Radiofónicos", written by Mario Kaplún, is considered today one of the most important books about the radio routines. The work has not yet been translated into Portuguese and is book out, however it is used by researchers, teachers, students and media professionals as essential bibliography to understand the medium.

Among the studies developed in Brazil, the highlight is for PhD theses and dissertations. Between 1987 and June 2010, 97 dissertations and 107 theses with had radio and audio media such as an object or phenomenon were defended in the country. Of these, only 14 were presented in the 1980 and 1990 (see Table 01). Most of them were completed in the 2000s, especially for the years 2005 (with 14 theses) and 2004 and 2008 (each with 13 theses). This variation indicates a growth in investment in the academic area, but is also enhanced by increasing the number of graduate programs in the country, reflecting a policy of the government of President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva.

Table 01: Thesis defended by Brazilian researchers

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Defended thesis	01	Zero	Zero	02	Zero	03	Zero	Zero	01	02	Zero	04

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Defended thesis	01	04	06	11	07	13	14	10	05	13	10	03

Source: Prepared by authors

The first thesis that talks about radio was held in 1967, but is worth mentioning two theses in the Graduate Program in Communication at the Universidade de São Paulo: Gisela Swetlana Ortriwano and Sergio Carvalho. The first one has a double novelty when configuring also as the first Brazilian doctoral research dealing specifically with radio journalism. "The (Un) Paths of Radio journalism" is now considered a seminal study, from a nationally recognized researcher. However, the thesis has not been published as a book, yet it is constantly cited as academic research. In another study, "Pathways of physical education – by radio – an alternative proposal," Sergio Carvalho opens in Brazil the abundant research that deals with the interface between radio and education. This interface with other fields can be seen more clearly when we look at the programs in which radio appears as an object or phenomenon (see Table 02).

Table 02 - Theses Defended by Graduate Program

	Defended Thesis
Communication	60
Administration	01
Social Service	01
Religion Sciences	01
History	14
Law	03
Theater	01
Music	01
Education	06
Language Sciences	05
Electrical Engeneering	01
Social Sciences / Sociology	09
Geography	01
Antropology	02
Epidemiology	01

Source: Prepared by authors

Approximately 60% of surveys were conducted in graduate programs in Communication. The 40% remaining were divided between programs in 14 other areas. Among them, the main ones are history and social sciences and the more distant from

communication are geography and epidemiology. Where specific interfaces are less common, studies usually work with media effects. This is the case of the Program in Experimental Epidemiology Applied to Zoonoses, where, in 2006, Alexandre de Azevedo Olival defended the thesis "Evaluation of an educational radio program on bovine tuberculosis in the city of Carlinda (MT): results, outcomes and impacts" . The research presents a triple interface between communication, education and zootechnics, studying the purposes and uses of radio. In the area of geography, the study was conducted at Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP), in the city of Presidente Prudente. Marli Terezinha Szumilo Schlosser defended in 2005 the thesis "Radio, consensus and dissent: The reverse of the discourse and the crisis of agricultural specialization (far west Paraná 1980-2000)", listing the sectors of communication, agriculture and geography and language studies.

Table 03 - Dissertations Defended by Graduate Program

	Defended Dissertations
Communication	45
Local Development	01
Information Science	02
Education	11
History and Memory	08
Law	06
Psicology	02
Arts	01
Language Science	02
Geography	02
Electrical Engeneering	03
Social Sciences /Sociology	05
Political Science	04
Economy	01
Administration	01
Production Engeneering	02
Social Service	01

Source: Prepared by authors

Also among the dissertations the graduate programs in communication are

predominant, totaling almost 50% of the work. However, we observed a wider range of areas in which radio appears as an object of study in the dissertations. There are 16 programs outside the field of communication, with a predominance of education and the area of history and memory. We believe that this data is important because it marks the beginning of the trajectory of the researcher and his contact with the research, which can be continued after in the doctorate investigation or leading groups. The first dissertations defended on radio in Brazil are "State and Market in Broadcasting," by Dennison de Oliveira and "Broadcasting Concession in Brazil: The law as an instrument of power (1932-1975)," by Sergio Euclides de Souza. This investigations are linked respectively to the programs of political science at the Universidade Estadual de Campinas and Communication at the Universidade de Brasilia and were completed in 1990. Both studies follow the interface path, coordinating politics, public policy and communication.

Although we performed a classification of areas and graduate programs in with work the radio researchers across the thesis banks consulted, it is important to remember that the majority of studies in this area of interface. Thus, in the content analysis we consider the main field of the thesis, even if there is a dialogue with different theoretical perspectives.

Table 03 - Dissertations Defended by Area

	1987-1995	1996-2000	2001- 2005	2006-2010	Total
General Radio Researchs ⁶	2	2	16	3	23
History	3	5	9	5	22
Education	1	1	6	8	16
Music Industry	Zero	1	6	5	13
Radio Journalism	1	Zero	5	5	11
Radio Trends and Techonology	Zero	2	3	6	11
Community and Free Communication	1	Zero	2	5	08
Radio and Religion	Zero	Zero	1	2	03
Radio and Sports	Zero	Zero	1	1	02

Source: Prepared by authors

⁶ We consider as general radio research studies in methodological approach, such as reception and ethnographic studies, and research on vehicle characteristics, language, consume and uses of radio.

We can observe, when organize the researchs by area, a change in the profile of Brazilian investigation in radio. The interface between radio and sports and religion, for example, were not worked during the first 13 years analyzed and a gradual growth, albeit modest, was perceived in the ten years. The field of radio community and free communication had a constant growing. In the first 13 years of theses radio in Brazil we found a single occurrence. However, in the last 10 years have been defended 07 theses on the subject - most of them between 2006 and 2010. We conclude that this is one of the highlighted issues, which has received more attention from researchers. The same applies to studies on the music industry, radio journalism, radio trends and technologies and the interface between radio and education. Both showed a large increase in research over the last ten years. The strongest of them in the field of radio and education and the most stable of them in study on trends and technologies for broadcasting and radio. In research on journalism, among others, may be noted "The information in radio journalism in border areas: the question of binationality in Ponta Porã, Pedro Juan Caballero and Corumba-Puerto Quijarro," by Ota (2006). The differential of the thesis is to point to initiatives of interface, characteristics of the radio, by adopting a cultural and identity borders approach.

We emphasize again the role of working with research interface in understanding the radio as mass media and its role in society. Many of these numbers may be revised if we look at the theses from more than one area. Two clear examples of this are the studies of Nelia Rodrigues Del Bianco and Debora Cristina Lopez. In both, the authors address the interface between the radio journalism and information and communication technology. In 2004, Del Bianco defended the thesis "Radio journalism changing - the technological and cultural influence of the Internet in the transformation of newsworthiness on the radio" at the Universidade de São Paulo. In 2009, at Universidade Federal da Bahia, Lopez concluded the research "Hypermediatic Radio journalism: trends and perspectives of Brazilian all news radio journalism in a context of technological convergence." There, the authors adopt as a basis the theories of journalism, cross to other theoretical perspectives and methodological strategies, allow to perform analysis of the contemporary context of radio and discuss trends and changes.

We can say that the last ten years were more intense with respect to the production of doctoral theses on the Brazilian radio. This reality is partly a reflection of a change in the profile of teacher education in Brazil, which grew by 278% in the number of doctors between 1996 and 2008 (DOUTORES 2010, 2010) and partly a reiteration of maintenance of radio as a influential mass media in Brazilian society, the actions that this medium has taken to metamorphose itself and its possibilities. So much so that among the popular researches in the last ten years we find the classified as general studies, ranging from advertising and art to radio reception studies and analyzes of the uses of radio. Some significant examples are "The permanence value of the radio. A study of the effects of the Aesthetics of Reception", held by Magda Cunha at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUC-RS) and "Negotiated Identities: The radio and the symbolic construction of the Quarta Colônia", advocated by Elisângela Carlosso Machado Mortari in Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in 2004. Although this classification, we highlight the research conducted by Maciel "Interactivity in the dialogue speaker in radio communication", which includes efforts to establish an interface between studies of speech and audio media.

We believe that to we meet one of the objectives of this paper, which presents itself as a work in construction, it is important to present a systematization of theses in graduate programs by Brazilian researchers (see Table 04).

Table 04 - Theses held in Brazil in radio and audio media

Year of Conclusion	Thesis Title	Institution
1967	Aspects and Conditions of Radio Journalism	UnB
1987 ⁷	The locomotive in the Air: Radio in the city of Sao Paulo - 1924/1934	USP
1990	Pathways of physical education – by radio – an alternative proposal	USP
1990	The (Un) Paths of Radio journalism	USP
1992	Public Radio in São Paulo	USP
1992	Small Great Tales in Latin America: a radio serie	USP
1992	Radio and Politics: Vargas and Perón times	USP
1995	The latifundium on the air (media and power in the New Republic)	USP
1996	The river bird in the ofluents of knowledge: Roquette Pinto and the construction of the university	PUCSP
1996	Words empire: a compare study of Diários e Emissoras Associadas, from Assis Chateaubriand, and Hearst Corporation, from William Randolph Hearst	USP
1998	Metropolis symphony: history, culture and popular music in the 1930s	USP

⁷ It is important to consider that the CAPES database provides information from 1987.

1998	On air: Loveable loves: a study on the promotion of love of Brazilian music. 1951-1958	PUCSP
1998	Radio and politics: from the microphone at the podium - political radio hosts in Fortaleza (1982-1996)	UFC
1998	São Paulo: the radio of ideas	USP
1999	The radio comes to the twenty-first century - changing technologies and laws in the U.S. and Brazil	USP
2000	Converging Divergences, the new radio culture	UFRJ
2000	Multiple Voices in the Air: Radio in Sao Paulo in the 1930s and 1940s	PUCSP
2000	Radiolandscape	USP
2000	Parody on Radio (prk-30 and Café Com Bobagem)	PUCSP
2001	Type of voice in “carioca” samba	PUCSP
2001	Voices of the city: progress, consumption, leisure, listening to the radio. Uberlândia, 1939 – 1970	PUCSP
2001	Manifesto “bemba”: a diversidade de vozes no Brasil	Universidad e Pablo de Olavide
2001	Genre and Communication – The masculine and the feminine in popular radio programs	UFC
2001	Cultural industry and popular Brazilian music in the 1970s (Twentieth Century)	Unesp
2001	Concerto in Seven Arts. Ears in the enunciation of the CBN, the radio that plays news	UFRJ
2002	University Radio: array of scientific communication between the expert and radio listener	PUCSP
2002	Radio Days: Broadcasting and Everyday Life in Brazil. 1923 -1960	UFF
2002	On the radio waves: a study of co-construction of personal fit	UFMG
2002	The Project School Radio: Community radio radiating citizenship	UMESP
2002	The permanence on radio. A study of the effects of the Aesthetics of Reception	PUCRS
2002	Neither the hill nor the city: the transformation of samba and the culture industry - 1920-1945	USP
2002	The music in Brazilian cinema of the sixties: Innovation and dialogue	USP
2002	The health communication on the radio: a route from sources to the public, through the journalistic treatment	UMESP
2002	Audio listening: non-formal education. Reception and popular culture in the community radio waves	Unicamp
2002	Music and album in Brazil: a history of industry in the 1980s and 1990s	USP
2002	Football locution in Brazil and France, at the XVI World Cup: a cross between linguistic and cultural discourse of an event	USP
2003	The Samba Experience in Bahia. Body Practices, Race and Masculinity	UnB
2003	Schools in the air: education and communication for the Seridó environment	UFRGS
2003	A political history of distance education in Brazil: from broadcasting to educational television	UFRGS
2003	Catholic Church between hopes and ailments: Brazil and Colombia 1947-1964	UnB
2003	The formation of new meanings in the city: media and cultural processes	USP
2003	The Esso Reporter and Globalization: A hermeneutic approach	PUCRS
2003	Radio frames: community radio listener memories São Paulo (1930-1950)	USP
2004	Radio and formation of attitudes: an eyewitness of Psychological Warfare in Latin America	UFRJ
2004	Radio - an underutilized vehicle? ... Talking about aspects of radio communication in Rio de Janeiro	UFRJ
2004	Radio Networks: conflict and coexistence between the stations in a changing landscape	USP
2004	Changing radio journalism - the technological and cultural influence of the Internet in the transformation of newsworthiness on the radio	USP
2004	Advertising and soap opera on radio: the memory of the reception in Florianópolis during the 1960s	Universite du Maine

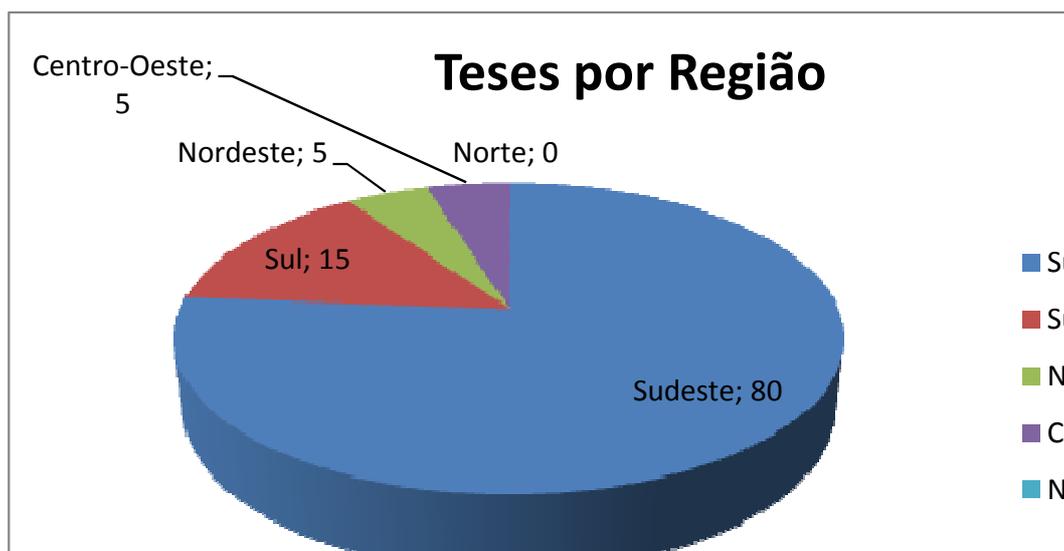
2004	Sonorous bonds: radio and multiple times: the voices of the city	USP
2004	Negotiated Identities: The radio and the symbolic construction of Quarta Colônia	UFRJ
2004	Radio, fiction and reality: rethinking "War of the Worlds" by Orson Welles	USP
2004	The Broadcasting Service: A Study of State and Social Control Over their Concession	UFMG
2004	Radio advertising: ad formats and radio market in Brazil	Universidad de Navarra
2004	In the waves of modernization: a social history of radio and television in Brazil in the years 1950-1960	UFRJ
2004	The Relationship between Community Radio and Formation of a Public Sphere	UnB
2004	Regulatory agencies and their role in the restructuring of the telecommunications sector: a comparative study of the National Telecommunications Agency (ANATEL)-Brazil and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)-US	USP
2005	Democracy in the Information and Propaganda: the right to free access of political parties on radio and television	PUCSP
2005	The Village Voice - The local radio and information behavior in the new global order (A case study of the radio in Western Santa Catarina)	UFRJ
2005	The radio drama of Oduvaldo Vianna	UFRJ
2005	The Radio as a space for political visibility (the Popular Front government in Porto Alegre 1989/1990)	UFRGS
2005	Rádio Continental AM: Stories and Narratives in Porto Alegre, 1971-1981	Unisinos
2005	Radio and capitalism in Rio Grande do Sul: the commercial stations and their programming strategies in the second half of the 20th century	UFRGS
2005	Semiotics of newspapers: analysis of Jornal Nacional, Folha de São Paulo, CBN, portal UOL, Veja magazine	USP
2005	The Radio Between Local and Global. Flow, counterflow, and Cultural Identity on the Internet	UMESP
2005	Possibilities of citizenship associated with the Community Radio from Juiz de Fora, Mega FM	USP
2005	Facets of radio. An ethnography of Ilhéus stations (southern Bahia)	UFRJ
2005	Media, democracy and e-coronelism: media men and electoral politics in Ribeirão Preto	Unesp
2005	Radio, consensus and dissent: The reverse of the discourse and the crisis of agricultural specialization (far west Paraná 1980-2000)	Unesp
2005	The body became Voice: educational experience of radio play	UFRGS
2005	Local Journalism in Radio: a study of local radio in Santos - SP	UMESP
2006	The Voice of Ceará - Communication and Education in the Path of Ceará Rádio Clube between 1934 and 1948	UFC
2006	The free and community radio movement and the democratization of the media in Brazil	Unicamp
2006	Audio Portraits: Nilo Ruschel's radio "Images" on the urban gaúcho, 1937	PUCRS
2006	Radio X TV: the narrations game	UFRJ
2006	Communication for development: the role of community radio in education for local development in Mozambique	UMESP
2006	The information in radio journalism in border areas: the question of binationality in Ponta Porã, Pedro Juan Caballero and Corumba-Puerto Quijarro	USP
2006	Community radio: dissonant tuning and "self image"	UFC
2006	Evaluation of an educational radio program on bovine tuberculosis in the city of Carlinda (MT): results, outcomes and impacts	USP
2006	The radio voices: community radios in Brazil	Universitat Valencia
2006	Samba and music market in the 1990s	UFRJ
2007	EDUCOM.radio: a public policy Educommunication	USP
2007	The radio and advertising in their online space	UMESP
2007	Community radio, public space and democracy: case studies in France and Brazil	UnB

2007	Broadcasting and the military dictatorship in Brazil: the Medici government	USP
2007	For the airwaves: popular culture, peasants and the movement of basic education	USP
2008	Educational policy and information and communication technologies: radio in school education	Unesp
2008	Radio, Technology and Society. The development of digital broadcasting in Brazil	UMESP
2008	News of the Pioneers. The radio and TV journalism in Bandeirantes	USP
2008	Education and culture on Brazilian radio: conceptions of radio school in Roquette-Pinto	USP
2008	Webradio: new genres, new forms of interaction	UFMG
2008	A voice in the service of the Rio Grande: the gaucho identity fragments in the programming of Rádio Guaíba AM, Porto Alegre	PUCRS
2008	The media strength of the International Church of the Grace of God	PUCSP
2008	Study of Signal Propagation in Medium Wave: Contributions to the Implementation of Digital Broadcasting in Brazil	UnB
2008	Communication and citizenship on the margins of the São Francisco river: the popular corresponding of the Diocese of Juazeiro - Ba (1988-2008)	UMESP
2008	Popular music in focus: contributions to the characterization of the pagode as a discursive genre	Unicamp
2008	“Frevendo” in Recife - The Popular Music of Recife and its Urban Consolidation Through Radio	Unicamp
2008	The gospel musical production in Brazil	USP
2009	Radio and television as educational agents: the imperative of art. 221 of the Constitution and the ethic of social responsibility	PUCSP
2009	Processes of interactive media of Rádio Sutatenza with the peasants of Colombia (1947-1989)	Unisinos
2009	Hypermediatic Radio journalism: trends and perspectives of Brazilian all news radio journalism in a context of technological convergence	UFBA
2009	Radiojornalísticos Genres: analysis of Rádio Eldorado in São Paulo	UMESP
2009	Interactivity in the dialogue speaker in radio communication	USP
2009	The artistic and cultural praxis of NGO of Rádio Margarida: a story of artistic forms and media in the service of popular education	PUCSP
2009	You know where I come from? The war songs of Brazil (1942-1945)	USP
2009	Border Radio: from the local culture to the global space	UFRGS
2009	Audio images in the air: the suggestion of meaning in radio advertising	USP
2009	From brothel to the stereos: the tacky music from Pará and the massive popular culture	PUCSP
2010	Radio mediatization in Reception Memories: Marks of the listening processes and the senses set in the trajectories of relationships between listeners and radio	Unisinos
2010	The historical development of the Brazilian public radio programming	UFRGS
2010	Visagem: poetry, music and experimentation in Rádio Cultura FM of Pará	PUCSP

Source: Capes Theses Database and Platform Lattes

The theses produced in Brazil in the area of radio and audio media, although as shown earlier are predominantly linked to post-graduate programs in communication, also fall in others. A fact to be highlighted is the role of the Universidade de São Paulo in the development of doctoral research on radio. In total, during the 23 years surveyed,

36 theses were defended in eight separate programs, namely Administration, Communication Sciences, Social Sciences, Education, Social History, Economic History, Linguistics and Experimental Epidemiology Applied to Zoonoses. This reality is reinforced when one examines the researchs in radio by Brazilian regions (see Chart 01).



Almost 80% of doctoral research who deal with radio in Brazil were developed in the southeastern region of the country, mainly in São Paulo. Importantly, this is the region with the largest number of graduate programs in communication in Brazil, which can partly justify this result. The second state with the largest number of theses is the Rio de Janeiro. In the southeastern region only the state of Espírito Santo had no recorded work. In second figure the south, with about 13% of the studies. What is interesting is that all researches are from three universities from Rio Grande do Sul: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUC-RS) and Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (Unisinos). Paraná and Santa Catarina did not have theses on radio defended by June 2010.

In other regions the picture is similar. The Northeast sum less than 5% of production. Of these, four are from the Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC) and one from the Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA), on the Graduate Program in Communication and Contemporary Culture. In Fortaleza, however, none of the studies was conducted in communications programs. Three studies in Sociology and one

doctorate in Education. The same occurs in the Midwest, which has, like the Northeast, less than 5% of researches, all concentrated at the Universidade de Brasília (UNB). And although UnB has a Graduate Program in Communication, according to data from Capes Theses Database and Platform Lattes, none of the studies are included in this program. Are two studies in Sociology, one in Electrical Engineering, one in History and one in Anthropology. The indicator is the worst in the North, which presents no theses on radio in these 23 years.

There are still on the two systems consulted, four researchers who developed the radio doctorates in other countries, three of them in Spain and one in France. Two of them were developed in communication programs and two others in related areas: History and Human Rights and Development.

Among the studies conducted in Brazil, we can see a predominance of public universities - whether federal or state. In researches conducted in the Northeast and Midwest they are sovereign: 100% of studies are derived from federal. The same happens in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, where the federal universities are the only ones cited. In São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul we observed a stronger presence of private institutions. In the first case, the most present are the Universidade Metodista de São Paulo (UMESP) and Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUC-SP). From a total, there are 76 theses on radio defended in federal institutions and 29 in private ones in Brazil from 1987 to June 2010.

Final Thoughts

The research has a crucial role in society. Through it we can develop areas of knowledge, such as radio. It also allows the academic growth of professionals and teachers, who allow themselves to cast a critical eye on the phenomena and objects, understanding them more complex. It is through scientific studies that we update on the development of a medium on its structural adjustments, revisions and practices. Thus, it is reflected in a timely manner on the market and also reflects their own changes.

The reflection in the market occurs in two ways: a) training through research, professionals who work as journalists, but wish to cast a more critical eye on their routines, b) the training and upgrading of teachers, which enable a dialogue between

their studies and their teaching activities - whether through constant review of its content, whether through the integration of research in undergraduate and postgraduate. On this integration the research groups play a central role. In them, the updated discussions, more specialized and complex are performed by a mixed group, which includes undergraduates, graduate students and postgraduates.

In Brazil, the development of doctoral research in radio shows a progressive growth, especially considering the difference between the decades of 1990 and 2000. In the first period, between 1987 and 1995 were 7.34% of the studies undertaken, focusing on history. In the second period, between 1996 and 2000, 10.09% of theses defended on radio in Brazil also worked primarily with history. This profile has changed - although not dramatically - in the 2000s. Until 2005 44.96% of doctoral work were developed, most of them fit into the general category of research in radio. In this category, different study perspectives are adopted, such as consumption and reception of the medium, and their application of theories and practices of journalism. The more contemporary research, conducted between 2006 and 2010, were completed 37.61% of radio studies. During this period, is worth mentioning two areas that show a slight change in the profile of research in radio: the interface with the education and technology trends and the radio. Although the percentage of the period does not indicate a growth, demonstrates a stabilization of studies - reflect to a large extent, the increase in graduate programs in the country.

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