

The Macrotheme Review

A multidisciplinary journal of global macro trends

Nutritional Science: institutions, market and professional background at Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil

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Abstract

It has been understood that the Nutrition as an academic discipline stresses modernity's characteristics as a whole. We recognize that this discipline stands at a position less prestigious in the intellectual field, which explains many disputes and diverging interests to its conformity as a power field. Therefore, we investigated through 1) a synchronic perspective that reveals us historical, regional and the position actors assume on the basis of our research in Brazil and Florianopolis (SC); 2) and a diachronic perspective that revealed us this diversity and surprisingly ambivalence of themes, techniques and world-views from which the young science of nutrition bears influence in Brazil - which we attribute as a common cause to its immense influence from food industry, the media and policies on nutrition – and to the destiny and the profile of its academics. From the sample collected we were able to better put to test the professional expertises at stake, their strategies and how they to posited themselvels in the intellectual field of Nutrition. All the histories we analysed have shown the influence of an array of actors, interests and themes that conveyed and fresh and personal outlook of these professional on the field of Nutrition.

Keywords: College of Nutrition, nutrition, State, Market

1 - PRESENTATION

In contemporary times, many studies on food are being carried out, mostly in the health area. One of the possible correlations with the theme of healthy eating is the treatment and prevention of chronic and acute diseases, such as the ones of deficiency and excess.

This correlation is backed by large national and international agencies such as, for instance, the ANVISA and the World Health Organization. Most of the regulatory documents made by these components use the discourse of science and Nutrition as the foundation of their interventions.

Thus, we can understand the existence of a debate on the contemporary context in which it is inserted to nutrition and feeding. Issues such as the legitimacy given the science of Nutrition, its internal disputes, the criticisms and also the emergence of studies that want more comprehensive and multidisciplinary.

We realize that people and institutions are looking for in the language of Nutrition references that could explain the diversity recorded and that also describes the situation characterized by considerable controversy. The greater specificity of the research and the desire to lessen the risks also makes the science of Nutrition is frequently asked to prescribe adequate diets.

In this work we discern the various actors involved, mainly the inter-action of the Brazilian State, UFSC ¹ (as a teaching institution), the Nutrition course in that institution and of some researchers. We have seen that themes, techniques and prospects of work in spaces of employability are constrained by reciprocal relationship - but mainly by the actions of the State - of these actors.

We have also presented the history of the course of Nutrition at UFSC, professionals trained there, and the importance of the social context in the construction and transformation of this field. In order to achieve these objectives, we conducted a bibliographic research on the constitution of the nutrition course in Brazil and especially in Florianopolis, its rules and assignments; contextualized the creation and the changes in the curricula of the nutrition course at UFSC. The other part was empirical, with semi-structured interviews with nutrition professionals registered in the CRN ², graduated at UFSC and who studied at the institution in years of changes in the curriculum of the course. We analyzed the narratives of these professionals on their trajectories. In a universe of 800 nutritionists graduated in the institution from 1983 to 2012, we were in contact with 56 individuals. Of these, we had the total of 7 recorded interviews and 3 responses from the surveys via email.

2 - THE FIELD, THE MODERNITY AND THE STATE

We understand the Nutrition as a field that aims to streamline the act of nourishing and feeding. In this way, their objects of study are linked to food everyday not only to patients, but also healthy.

We emphasize that this study proposes to think more on and takes into consideration that the authors of the new economic sociology advocate: This dispute process for legitimacy is the internal dynamics of the market. In its external relations, the most important is with the State, which have regulatory power, has enormous influence, which may be the agents in a better position to access the information, resources or privileges. Thus it is that many times the tensions within the field are built around the competition for power and influence over the State (Bourdieu, 2005).

In the present work, we understand the theories developed by Bourdieu on the economic field and the influence of Weber and Durkheim in the New Economic Sociology, especially as regards the role of the State, to find out how are actors in this market related to Nutrition. We believe that in this field there is an interactive nature of relations between the actions of individuals and institutions. The individual uses the institutional available models at the same time that designs them (BOURDIEU, 2005; FLIGSTEIN, 2001; SILVA-MAZON, 2010).

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² Regional Council of Nutrition (professional registration)

According to Raud-Mattedi ,

Durkheim and Weber began the sociological study of the market in terms of social construction, thus contributing directly to the emergence of new economic sociology in the 1970s. Both reflected on the role of institutions in the orientation behavior of economic actor and, therefore, in regulating the market, with conclusions often similar (RAUD-MATEDDI, 2005, p. 128).

Moreover, we have also tried to use the idea of the State as a market maker as well as check how the Brazilian State has contributed to the creation of the market for nutritional knowledge. This field is so vast and contains so many actors (scientists from different branches, entrepreneurs, government and social demands etc.) that we could not establish in this network who is the predominant actor. For this reason, the survey attempted to realize that space is the Condition in this interaction, remembering that this is also filled with other subjects.

According to Bourdieu and Fligstein the new economic sociology includes the review of the economic field the historical aspects, cultural and political, and the inter(actions), in the demands for legitimacy, between the agents of trade which become the focus of research.

In this work we believe in "a field of action socially constructed where reproach actors with different resources" (BOURDIEU,2005, p. 33) Which has the same object the term nutrition. The different actors dispute ownership of its capital through specific strategies that are determined by their position in the social structure and the amount of capital or resource available to both. For Bourdieu (2005) the capital is classified in: financial, commercial, symbolic and technological, that in the field is distributed in different ways. Thus, the strategies to fight would not defined solely by the free interest of agents, nor by calculating strictly utilitarian, but, would be conditional on structural pressure field, as well as the relational position of the agent in relation to other partners to exchange (Bourdieu, 2005).

Remembering Durkheim (1995), "contracts always have clauses non-contractual" (Bourdieu, 2005, p. 17). 22). From Durkheim, all sociological analyzes of the market focus on the fact that the viability of the contract depends on the existence of an institutional fund composed by morality, law and tradition (RAUD, 2007. Pg210).

If on the one hand Bourdieu (2005) considers the economic logic as intrinsic to all social spheres, on the other hand he recognizes the independence of this sphere and from this concept develops the concept of economic field. With the modernization and trend and rationalization already identified by Weber, he tries to assign importance to interests, "especially in economic sociology, and relativize the role played by social relations" (RAUD, 2007, pg 205). This approach is fundamental to explaining the origin of the conflicts that occur on account of a dispute of interest. (RAUD, 2007)

Breaking with the classical tradition of the so-called "invisible hand", the French sociologist will define the market as a social construction, space history and culturally constructed through the concepts of supply and demand, they also built in the same process (RAUD, 2007). In this construction the State plays a fundamental role, a dual role as a producer of the individual provisions (demand) and through the definition of privileges and the structures of market access. (Bourdieu, 2005)

With this we come to the political dimension inherent in all economic relationship, where Bourdieu (2005) breaks once again with the current thinking to say that economic agents are not all in the same positions, but are endowed with different quantities and forms of power, exercising or suffering domination.

In this sense we argue that the science of Nutrition is in the middle of a field of disputes and interests: the State; food industry; the labor market; the academic market; the media; the professionals of nutrition (these still subdivided into categories linked to theoretical aspects distinct); by professionals of other related areas (such as physicians, physical educators etc.) and many other actors and/or subfields. For best accompany processes of signification is that the opinions (and the speeches recurrently divergent) of nutritionists are recovered and used as the basis for public policies, arguments of the food industry and also by the population at the time of choosing to eat. Perhaps these characteristics is that it should be valued and used as a basis for public policies, arguments of the food industry and also by the population at the time of choosing to eat.

Raud (2007), also says, that as well as "in Weber, found in Bourdieu's conviction that it is society which justifies the ends and means of economic agents" (pg.226). This means that the economic sphere is as the other social spheres, a universe of beliefs, in which the symbolic dimensions are of fundamental importance in engendramento of relations, which are based on a system of values that guides the action of individuals.

Bourdieu (1996) notes that the subjects are in fact agents that act and that you know, endowed with a practical sense, a purchased system of preferences, principles of vision and division, of cognitive structures lasting (that are incorporation of objective structures) and action schemes that guide the perception of the situation and the appropriate response. The *habitus* is this kind of practical sense of what must be done in a given situation (Bourdieu, 1996:42). To speak of the economic field, Bourdieu (2005) notes that these provisions "are acquired in and through an experience early and prolonged the needs of field". (SILVA-MAZON, 2010, pg.39).

It is noted that although the economic field is politically composed of dominant and dominated, these positions are not static, and may suffer revezamentos inside the field. He notes that dominant firms have higher margin of freedom and that it is not possible to ignore the positions of the various actors have in the field, because pressures will not be the same depending on this position (SILVA-MAZON, 2010, pg. 39).

In the case of nutritional knowledge in Brazil, there is the inter-relationship of various agents, but mainly - as the referential here appropriate - the action of the State is present. Since the promotion of academic research and private companies, passing by the legislation of the manufacture, packaging, logistics and trade in food products, up to the permission of the entry of new players in the market, such as foreign investment, the opening of supermarkets and the creation of new educational institutions.

These disputes may be better understood from some processes in public policies international and national institutions as well as the studies that Nutrition should do in various territories. While in the 1930s and 1940s studies urging the diseases nutritional deficiencies of vitamins such as beriberi, scurvy and many others linked to malnutrition, currently, the concern is primarily focused on the "diseases" of excess such as obesity and other chronic non-

communicable diseases. Today we are not talking about hunger (in Brazil) as nutritional problem with the same emphasis of the past. When it is said that the population of all social groups today is more obese, there is a process of forgetting that malnutrition also affects. We are also discussing the role of the development of techniques and technologies that enable today look for certain objects and appreciate them more than others.

Even when the country invests in higher education and scientific research, is helping to create a field of knowledge of Nutrition. After this same actor will the other state institutions to ensure continuity of their habitus and the legitimacy of his knowledge.

The State is one of the actors in preferred construction and maintenance of institutional arrangements; creating the laws and regulations relating to the fiscal policy, the financial capital, competition, to wage relations, patents and proprietary rights; promotes public purchases; finances the research and the construction of infrastructures; participation in the capital of companies (water, electricity); ensures legally the implementation of contracts and still have the functions of social assistance (such as day care for women working) and redistribution (SILVA-MAZON, 2010, p. 48).

The ANVISA, as representative of the State in matters of health and nutrition - as a privileged instrument, regulates the whole process of production, transport and sale of food in Brazil, especially the processed. For this reason, it is an institution that brings together the most diverse actors with a wide variety of interests. Another area is the Ministry of Education and the components of research promotion, which encourage research as certain demands. It is within this space that gives the creation of experts.

For Bourdieu's standard does not explain the social action, but it is rather a ownership that the actor can make the institution. This concerns a social rule is a social action that can be directed to purposes, the value, by affection or by tradition (SILVA-MAZON, 2010). We consider that it is not the rule, guideline or magazine that will determine the actions of people, but it can bring information, guides, and incentives to be accepted, appropriate and put into practice or not.

For Bourdieu (2005) social relations would be economic relations extended, that can be analyzed in terms of interest, capital, investment and profit, which ultimately would be extended to all areas of social life.

Resuming the economic sociology of Durkheim and Weber, Raud-Mattedi (2005) proposes that "the institutions organise social relations and economic activities" (pg.130). This happens because the institutions governing conflicts of interest, and also because they help in the formulation of individual interests (SILVA-MAZON, 2010).

In Durkheim, the State is more a deliberative body that executive because it is the task of drawing up the representations that are valid in society (RAUD-MATTEDI, 2005). The author makes an explanation that allows you to overcome the economic theory that works the economic exchanges only influenced by individual interests.

(...) the interest brings the men only for a few moments. Where the interest reigns alone, nothing comes curb selfishness in presence, each i is in the face of another on a war footing and a truce in this eternal

antagonism could not be of long duration. In fact, the interest is the less constant in the world (DURKHEIM, 2004, pg.189).

Durkheim says that the State can take away from their traditional functions - such as the war -, but on the other hand has taken on new responsibilities in areas such as health, education and communication, for example (RAUD-MATTEDI, 2005). "In this sense, the growth of individualism does not imply a reduction of the role of the State; on the contrary, it is precisely the Condition that justifies and ensures the individualism, that says and does respect the rights of the individual" (RAUD-MATTEDI, 2005, pg. 138).

Authors of the New Economic Sociology emphasize the interactive nature of the relationship between the actions of individuals and institutions. The individual uses the institutional models available at the same time that bakes (BOURDIEU, 2005; FLIGSTEIN, 2001; SILVA-MAZON, 2010).

In economic sociology Weber the mercantile is a social relation to the extent that the actors must take into account not only the behavior of other economic actors, but also the social political context. Are the interests that guide economic activity and also to future action and predictable third (SILVA-MAZON, 2010, pg. 23).

We assume this theoretical framework to understand the asymmetric relations in the field of Nutrition. This emerge powerful actors such as the WHO, the Brazilian government, the institutions of education (in the case the UFSC) and the labor market itself. Even though several actors, it is still the State that manages - to a greater or lesser degree - the inter-relationship between them. As reminds us Silva-Mazon (2005) to quote Fligstein, the relationships between companies and their suppliers, their employees, and their competitors in search of advantages over new technologies depend on the construction of stable institutions such as government and laws.

Both governments, firms and workers have resolved their collective problems producing rules to help stabilize their interactions . These solutions have varied historically and through the companies and depend to a great extent on the relative power of different groups to produce the modern State (SILVA-MAZON, 2005, p. 17). 47).

This peculiarity historical/cultural which speaks to us Fligstein (2001) and from Silva-Mazon(2005) is verifiable in Brazil. On account of them is that this theoretical framework it is useful for us to reflect the nutrition course at UFSC, their students and the relationships that he kept and keeps with the policies created by the government.

In Brazil, the State is composed of several components legislators and enforcers, for example, the Ministry of Health and the ANVISA. What makes our object into something even more complex. The State is directly connected to each one of the actors (UFSC, food industry, consumer) from separate bodies, which do not always have talked among themselves. This feature also allows each actor tries the legislation that should be for each interaction. He, The State, is also directly connected to each of the actors: universities, food industry, consumers, other States, the World Health Organization and the World Trade Organization and the UN.

With the emergence of the field of public health and with it the possibility of using multiple knowledge in the area of health, it becomes possible to problematize the speech of nutrition. Several policies were discussed and adopted, as for example, the addition of iodine to salt, to prevent the endemic goiter.

The emphasis of our argument is at the moment where interests of various arenas of social converge, there is the need to realize how these experts emerging and construct their stories of work to answer the questions that are raised and let them and we ask: what is good food?

3 - THE COURSE OF NUTRIÇÃO IN BRAZIL

It became clear during the review, which was through laws that the Brazilian State could define and delimit the action of other agents, such as for example, the industries, the rural producers, universities and even the professional nutritionists. This fact does not exclude, however, the action of the other actors, either by pressing the deliberative organs; if appropriating the legislation of different forms and even being present in the committees of these bodies at the moment of decision-making.

We noticed that depending on the area in which the research is carried out, the power is perceived in a different way. The same applies the times in which these surveys are conducted. If in the beginning the diet was linked to religion and its taboos, later she begins to be rationalized and linked to cure diseases. The food industry and the State, for example, make use of terms and concepts to different goals. Are the various origins and approaches that enable the nutrition is thought also to various forms.

The States to be build, build the different markets (FLIGSTEIN, 2001; BOURDIEU, 2005). From the process of interatuação between market and State, new institutional arrangements are created. "Institutions refer to shared rules, that can be laws or collective understandings, maintained by custom, by an explicit agreement or implicit" (FLIGSTEIN, 2001, pg. 29).

The nutrition in Brazil accompanies the characteristic international have several approaches of origin. Here, a little bit of international process of emergence of the field of nutrition, the main strands in the beginning were, on the one hand research that intense the country in order to check which the evils of nutritional Brazilian, and by other women who wanted to enter the labor market and which were in nutrition a possibility of access. Santos (1988) to quote Lieselotte Ornellas, president at the Brazilian Association of Nutritionists in 1957, discusses the gender issue brought by the Association. For the author, the institution favored the practice of nutrition course for women who wanted to improve their performance at home.

Even with little different characteristics, we have followed the more punctual. Since its beginning in Brazil, the Nutrition took for themselves the legitimacy to impose a rational power and "better" for the population. The nutritional characteristics of the Brazilian population were for a long time a concern of the State. In order to obtain a development in production, which is replaced by the "development" of the people, the federal government, has always had a look, even to a lesser degree, to the nutrition and feeding of the people. Since the 1930s the State concerned to do research on the nutrition of the Brazilians and also to make public policies that guarantee the right to food of quality.

According to Silva (1995), it is from 1930 that in Brazil are beginning to be formulated policies systematized on food and nutrition. A number of institutions have been created over time to study, monitor, propose changes and monitor the contexts of food and nutrition.

There are other goals for this concern with the nutrition of the population. In the 1930s, for example, the studies that were carried out were anxious to answer the questions of low productivity of workers. Getulio Vargas, created the Ministry of Education and Public Health thinking first on the health of workers. The focus was the development of the malnutrition did not have the expected results.

According to the Brazilian Association of Nutrition (1991) "a people who are unfamiliar with the basic principles of Nutrition is not prepared to compete with other people in the race for development, whether in the economic area, cultural or political (pg. 4). Even with the text was awarded the nutritionist teach the people a rational power.

At the same time public policies are made to encourage a reduction in malnutrition and improving nutrition. We must not forget that these historical movements Brazilians are also influenced by international movements, such as the creation of guidelines: Food Security and Nutrition; the World Trade Organization, the World Health Organization; funding etc.

It was from 1938, with the creation of the first course in the area of Nutrition in Brazil and in 1978 with the legalization of the profession of Nutritionist, its institutionalisation and also ownership on the part of the State, that the nutritionist takes to itself the legitimacy of fussing about the nutrition of the population. This legitimacy is supported and encouraged by the Brazilian State. The main objective of the School of Nutrition was to produce a food ideal for the Brazilian and "teach" the food. He used the physiological method and geographic map the regionalisms and identify anywhere in the malnutrition, even among the more affluent, because for scientists, until they did not know whether food.

It is the beginning of Universities in Brazil that searches appear and intensify. One of the main theoretical aspects of the problem of hunger at the time was led by Joshua of Castro. There was a correlation between the attitude of the Brazilian State and that was supported by Castro.

The author was the defender of biological and social (with nutrition indicators) as a source of calculations for the potential national: the low productivity of the hungry would generate low productivity for the country. In place of the racial paradigm-climatic proposed by Euclides da Cunha and Oliveira Viana do to explain the defects of Brazil he proposes thinking poor nutrition: 'the low vitality of the Brazilian would be an evil of hunger and not race', the meager wages would be insufficient for the food consumption (Bizzo apud SILVA-MAZON, 2010, pg. 182).

Moreover, to the extent that the research become more specialized, has the notion that nutrition had been about control. Therefore, we realized that the control of these processes are disconnected, not been more - necessarily - by means of regulations and official guidelines, but by advertisements of a healthy lifestyle and various new social relations. However, these changes or nutritional transition ³ alter the social scene and the research that aim to predict the future diseases caused by poor nutrition.

³ nutritional transition is the term used to discuss the changes in dietary habits of the population. According to the authors, the population is eating more fats, sugars and processed foods. As the research this new diet would be the main responsible for epidemiological transition in the country, since the population is suffering from "diseases"

When we look at, we were able to apprehend that - even today - the Nutrition is legitimised by the State and also by the media and continues to be the nutritionist the subject legitimised to talk about nutrition, through food guides where the government tries to homogenize the basic supply national and introduce public policies.

Here we noticed as well the differences between the approaches expected of nutrition and once more we may refer the quest to answer the social demands. At the same time that the nutritionist is called out to investigate and resolve the nutritional problems of the population, the course also has to meet the expectations of the labor market. There is a hospital area, with the preparation of meals for the sick and also the area where the professionals should prepare meals for the workers. There are still many other areas where those trained in nutrition can act. And the universities tend to meet these demands.

In this context conducive of contemporaneity coupled with the increase in research on the role of components physiologically active food sources of animals and plants have changed the understanding the influence of diet on health ((BADARÓ, 2008). This feature along with the concern that the State has to maintain the health of the population, increases the interest in improving the quality of nutrition and reducing spending on health through the prevention of chronic diseases, the improvement of the quality and life expectancy (STRINGHETA, 2007).

Even today, we can see that the science of Nutrition is legitimised by the State and also by means of communication and the nutritionist continues being the subject legitimate to talk about nutrition, through food guides where the government tries to homogenize the basic supply national and introduce public policies. The contemporary discussions on the speeches of Nutrition, its uses and the possible consequences of disputes contained in these studies makes us reflect on the "role" of the State forward to decision-making individual and collective.

Today the State has new concerns added to the ancient still persistent. The focus on quality of life and a healthy diet are the agents rewrite their actions within the field aiming at greater autonomy and power. What we can conclude that this is an ongoing process and that new settings are to arise.

4 - THE NUTRITION COURSE AT UFSC

To analyze the changes in the curriculum of the Nutrition Course at UFSC realized the same happened as a response to labor market demands and the State. Sometimes the curriculum was "facing" the needs of professionals in the labor market, containing disciplines called fashion, as: nutrition athlete nutrition functional, genetics. At other times the area of public health is highlighted and the curriculum offered more strongly disciplines to solve the problems of nutritional health of the population.

At the Federal University of Santa Catarina, the course was implemented in 1979. The university offers a summary of the characteristics of each course and its objectives. For the

not transferable. The Ministry of Health's website also contains the data of the changes in the world of work, leisure, physical activities. More information on all transitions that occurred in Brazil from the 1970s can be found at BATISTA FILHO, Malachi; RISSIN, Anete. The nutritional transition in Brazil: regional trends and temporal. Books Public Health, Rio de Janeiro, v. 19, suppl.1, p. 181-191, 2003; and on the website of the Ministry, available at: http://nutricao.saude.gov.br/pas.php?conteudo=reorientacao_servicos.

nutrition course is proposed that its professionals are able to promote and restore the health of individuals. Also Proposes that this process is carried out through the articulation of knowledge biological, economic, political and social.

The institution had on its faculty teachers initial originated from various teaching institutions and of all academic levels. Of the 15 teachers effective Coordination in Particular in Nutrition, at the time of the application for approval of the MEC ⁴ 3 were teachers, 8 experts and 4 Bachelors. Of these 15, beginners 7 continue teaching at UFSC. Outside these, the course had 53 teachers from other departments, these 7 were doctors.

Some students of that time spoke of the adjustments that the course went.

Along the way there have been many complications: we were the 2ND class of a course newly created or recognized by the MEC still; had not teacher for all subjects, or books in the library, nor tradition. We materials with other courses, which were not focused on nutrition and education seemed unconnected (nutritionist formed in 1984).

Everything has been a learning experience for the teachers. They were all teachers from outside, as everyone was doing the course is that it has other local female teachers, medicine, had what I used to teach statistics. So I think that the course was growing together these first classes (nutritionist formed in 1985).

According to one interviewee, sometimes the course was confusing and generalist.

In the first half of the year was well undefined, has a lot area of basic things, embryology, physiology, anatomy. All of the common core of health, so I didn't have much contact with the profession. At the beginning of the course was much more inside the classroom, then had an area more than clinic, begins the part of clinic, but then was if linking. Production of food and public health. Hence when i arrived La by 7TH stage came a little shock with the reality. It was at this stage that you will be faced with the market in relation to accumulation. I had to choose, and this is what I want? (Nutritionist formed in 1999).

To think about the construction of a professional field and its structure is also need to understand the individual trajectories of those who make it up. The proposal of the interviews was to understand how professionals Nutrition understand their choices and their trajectories. It was also our interest how they reflected on the training received and the interference that their profession receives from the State and the labor market.

We can also see that the Nutrition course was not the only option for the majority of the interviewees, indicating a field still in formation and legitimacy. Another interesting point is that some nutritionists chose Nutrition by Suppose be a new profession and that for this reason would have more labor market.

Another aspect that appeared during the interviews was with respect to the first employment in the area of nutrition. Virtually all worked with the service of industrial kitchen, or

⁴ Ministry of Education,

as it is formally called the area of management of unit of food and nutrition. The explanations about their first jobs and their views on this moment in professional life varied and deserve to be highlighted:

These reports have enabled us to reflect on various aspects of professional life - and why not staff - of the interviewees. The majority of them have reported satisfaction with their careers, but not that they have been linear and always progressive. The interviews showed that the life of professional Nutrition in Florianópolis is full of strategies for adequacy and redeploy to the field. When there was no post-graduate studies in the area, were to look at other courses and specializations forms remain in the market, or when there are opportunities for professional growth that had to reorganize their knowledge to assume responsibilities. All the trajectories here briefly shown has its merits and indicate that even within a field in construction and therefore always in motion, they have managed to create a personal history - and also social - as professionals of Nutrition here in Florianópolis.

5- Conclusions

We saw a variety of conceptual definitions, pragmatic relations with research into new substances that can improve the biological function and the physical form, and the relationship with the State as legislative authority of global dynamics and local, political and moral that converges in social dynamics highly offset from the point of view of normative content and abstract and of its social roots.

The prevailing point of view, these new relationships have been placed as a need both for science, as well as in food industries and by society (although it has not been assessed what the conditions that made possible the emergence of such products and how the market and society-in production and consumption). With this, new terms emerge and vary in meaning from country to country and according to the regulations of their agents. The important point is that the use of these recommendations of health - combined with the research area of medical and nutritional and provision of the population to consume - on the part of the food industry.

It is also clear that the food industry and the State of the use of words and concepts to different goals. It is not "natural" - as we have seen in a kind of genealogy of the concept of risk that we drafted - nutrition (by itself) present much conceptual "confusion". They are part of the configuration resulting from the inter(action) of subjects, the actors and the social imaginary in constant change and relationship.

In describing the various relations that the Nutrition course is bound in Brazil, nor always became possible to characterize clearly the actions of the State before the object, but (as Durkheim) not always the role of the State is noticeable. This does not mean that it is not present.

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