

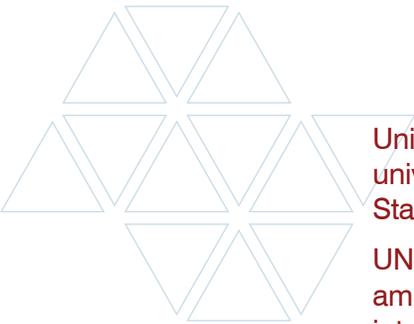


International Courses at UNESP



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WWW.UNESP.BR/INTERNATIONAL-COURSES



Universidade Estadual Paulista – UNESP is a public university with 24 campuses spread throughout the State of São Paulo, a major economic power in Brazil.

UNESP is a research intensive university, ranked among the best in the country and has received international recognition for the quality of its research and academic activities.

In order to promote cultural diversity in the classroom and participation of international students in our programs, a new project called International Courses at UNESP was launched in 2013, encompassing four different areas: Agricultural Sciences, Alternative Energy, Dentistry, and Literature and Linguistics.

In all these areas, UNESP has a high level of scientific competence. The courses will be organized observing strict academic criteria for full recognition of credits and each one of these courses will be arranged according to the ECTS guidelines (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System). All the courses will be linked to at least one different graduate program of UNESP.

Students will have the opportunity to stay at UNESP during the total period of the courses and will also have the possibility of enrolling after this initial period, as a full degree student. They can also develop their research, with a supervisor from UNESP and be registered in our regular graduate programs. In this case, the students should also register for mandatory courses in Portuguese from the regular graduate programs in order to finish their studies and receive a graduate degree from UNESP.

Undergraduate, Master's and PhD students and individuals with a degree can be accepted and must apply on-line. The selection process will be based on their previous academic experience. They need to register to attend courses in a single theme and may use the courses as part of their academic exchange program.

It is important to outline that the entire program is set to be completely free of charge on the academic credits. UNESP is a public university and one of the best Brazilian Higher Education Institutions with high academic standards. Hence, it does not charge tuition and other fees of any student, even the foreign students participating in the international courses. In that sense, students will have the great advantage of taking ECTS based courses in English abroad, being only responsible for their transport and living expenses in Brazil, a country of new opportunities.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Brazil is one of the largest grain and meat producing countries in the world. Thus, the disciplines offered aim at engaging students in several aspects related to sustainable agricultural and animal production in the tropics. Students will have also the opportunity of studying in different UNESP campuses and, therefore, gain knowledge on different production and research approaches in agricultural sciences in Brazil.



Courses:

- Biodegradable Coatings and Additives for Food Application
- Biodiversity and the Beauty and Utility of Natural Products
- Biodiversity in Coastal Systems
- Biodiversity of fungi
- Breeding Autogamous Species
- Ecophysiology of Bioenergy Crops
- Evolution of Plant Pathogens in Agriculture
- Larviculture of Tropical Fishes
- Measuring Sustainability in Agricultural Systems
- Methods for optimizing the use of pesticide application equipment
- Professional Development and Scientific Ethics
- Seed Biology and Physiology
- Stress and Immunity
- Techniques in Ruminant Nutrition Research
- Topics on Agriculture and Development
- Understanding Genes, Genetics and Genomics: New Windows Opened in Agricultural Sciences

Coordinator

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ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

This theme will bring the most updated and relevant issues regarding Brazilian research in energy obtained by biomass and other renewable sources. Choosing this theme, the students will study topics like technological development related to energy storage by using smart materials, automation and control of power systems, efficiency in energy use, technological innovation for alternative energies, with special attention to those that demonstrate greater environmental sustainability.



Courses:

- Agro-Forestry Biomass Technology Production
- Biocatalysts: Nature Insights into Sustainable Technologies
- Design of Experiments and Robust Design Applied to Renewable and Alternative Energy
- Electric Power Quality in Distribution Networks with Renewable Energy
- Fuel Cells
- Geotechnologies Applied to Energy
- Renewable Energy Sources in Microgrids
- The Brazilian Electrical Power System: Opportunities for Energy Conservation
- Thermal Systems Optimization
- Utilization of Agrowastes for the Production of Energy and New Materials

Coordinator

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DENTISTRY

Brazilian dentistry is considered one of the most advanced in the world. This group of disciplines will bring together clinical and basic science to address the concepts of dental caries and other oral infections and their consequences for understanding the diseases, the biocompatibility and clinical applications of restorative materials and the principles of bone biology. Upon completion of this theme, it is expected that the students will apply the knowledge learned to the solution of a wide range of oral diseases.



Courses:

- Basic and Clinical Research in Endo-Periodontal Lesions
- Bone Biology Applied to Dentistry
- Cariology
- Clinical Research in Restorative Dentistry
- Direct Adhesive Restorations
- Integrating New Molecular Insights into Clinical Aspects of Host-microbial in Infectious Oral Diseases
- Molecular and Cell Biology of Bone
- Pulp Biology and Biomaterials
- Science of Adhesion in Restorative Dentistry

Coordinator

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LITERATURE AND LINGUISTICS

This Program aims at exploring a wide range of topics in Portuguese Language, Brazilian Literature, Literatures in English, Comparative Literature, Translation Studies, Cultural Studies. The courses will focus on issues such as discursive and textual structure of Portuguese Language, genre, teaching/learning languages, literary theory, translation theory.

Courses:

- Brazilian Short Stories and Cinema: Modern and Contemporary Visions
- Educating and Self Cultivating Literature: The Bildungsroman (novel of self cultivation) as a Genre
- Elizabeth Bishop: Brazil through the Eyes of an American Poet
- Introduction to Comparative Literature
- Language Awareness and Implications for Teaching, Learning and Instructional Interaction
- Language Policy
- Literature and History
- Literature in Early Childhood
- Reading Brazil through Literature
- Spoken Language: Research Perspectives and Principles in Foreign Language Learning and Teaching
- Translation Theory and Research Methods in Translation Studies



Coordinator

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UNESP | Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”

Listed among the three largest and most important Brazilian universities, UNESP stands out as an example of extreme success among the multicampus institutions around the world. As one of three public universities maintained by the government of the state of São Paulo, UNESP offers quality education while developing strategic research and interacting with the society through the provision of services for the community.

Founded in 1976 as a result of the unification of higher education individual institutes distributed in various regions of the most important Brazilian state in economic terms, UNESP offers courses in different areas of theoretical and experimental sciences such as engineering, health, communications, humanities, social sciences and arts, among others.

UNESP’s knowledge education complex comprises today 34 units in 24 cities, being 23 in the countryside (one at the coast of the state) and one at the capital of the state, where its administration is centralized.

The response that the labor market and enterprises in Brazil and abroad have been providing denotes the quality of education taught in the institution and the credibility of the research developed. UNESP’s position in the most expressive rankings confirms such statements. The institution is respected nationally and internationally, featuring a qualified faculty, recognized programs and a solid research base.

The infrastructure of the University includes about 1,900 laboratories and 30 major libraries, with about 900,000 books. Museums, gardens, vivariums, botanical gardens and five experimental farms (5,000 ha), being maintained continuously and carefully, are available to students and faculty. UNESP has an important University Hospital, located in the city of Botucatu, with 462 beds and approximately 450.000 attendances per month, besides the State Hospital of Bauru, where 318 beds are managed and 50.000 attendances per month are carried out. Three veterinary hospitals and three dentistry clinics, psychology and physical therapy clinics, as well as oral cancer centers, children with special needs and a social legal center also integrate the facilities of one of the most successful brazilian initiatives in the higher education field.





FACTS AND FIGURES

34	Schools / 24 Cities
179	Undergraduate Programs (64 different careers)
216	Graduate Programs (123 masters, 93 PhDs)
36,000	Undergraduate students
15,000	Graduate students
9,000	Diplomas per year (2,200 MsC and 805 PhDs)
3,500	Academic Staff (97% PhDs – 90% full time)
7,100	Non Academic Staff
62.9 million sqm	Total area
749.5 thousand sqm	Built area
146,270 students	Alumni
1 billion USD	Budget
332 million USD	External Research Funds



Why Choose Brazil and São Paulo State for an Academic Exchange?

BRAZIL

Currently, almost 200 million of people, represent the result from one of the most pacific and well succeed migration process, in terms of ethnic formation in the world; distributed among an area of 8,5 million kilometer square. Brazil is a privileged country.

The extensive Atlantic coast, with cinematographic beaches, contrasting with mineral rich mountains, integrates plain and plateau, propitiating an abundant harvest in different categories, that are exported to different parts of the world, during the whole year. Brazil, with its rain forests, is the fifth largest and most populated country in the world.

Nowadays, Brazil is going through a special moment in its history, in terms of economic, institutional and social development matters. Brazil is the second economy in the American continent, only behind the United States and, positioned among the 6 largest economies of the world.

Brazilian economy is established in a rich and competitive market. The discovering of the pre-salt reserves, elevated the country to a prominence position in the world, in terms of oil reserves and production levels. Agriculture, mineral extraction, manufacture (automobiles, airplanes, electric equipment and electronics, clothing etc.) wholesale trade, products distribution nets and the service sector, proportionate excellent growth opportunities to entrepreneurs, as well as, to professionals training.

The students that choose a Brazilian university to develop his academic formation, will find undergraduate and graduate centers of excellence, interesting areas for the development of researches worldwide recognized. Above all, those students will be able to profit the courtesy of the Brazilian people to foreign visitors, the natural capacity of making friends and the opportunity to be part of a journey to transform Brazil, in the next 10 years, in one of the 5 largest economies in the planet. The official language in Brazil is the Portuguese, result of the colonization process started by Portugal in the 16th century.

CLIMATE

Located in the south hemisphere, the winter and summer in Brazil starts, respectively, in December and June. The average temperature during the year in the southern states varies around 20°C. In the northern region, around 28°C.

During the summer, the day may start sunny and finish raining. In the autumn, the temperature is bland, with a mean of 23°C. In the winter, the days are usually sunny and temperatures are sometimes below the 15°C. In the spring, the climate is agreeably hot and dry.

SÃO PAULO STATE

The economy of São Paulo State is the most developed in Brazil, reaching 33,9% of Brazilian total GDP. There are 645 cities, distributed over almost 250 thousand square kilometers where 41 million people live. The region around the city of São Paulo, the State capital, is considered the sixth largest urban agglomeration in the world, with nearly 20 million inhabitants

The State population is the most diversified in the country. Initially dominated by the Portuguese colonizers, São Paulo received African slaves and kept its indigenous population. Around the year 1850, the state also received Italian, Arabian, Japanese, Spanish, German, Jewish, and more recently, Korean and Chinese immigrants. This way, it became a cosmopolitan model: in the capital of the State, the immigrants and their descendents live and work in complete harmony. Being the most developed State in Brazil, São Paulo is also the main economic center in Mercosul.

The large national and multinational industrial, agricultural and service sector groups are settled in modern buildings that represent the advanced Brazilian architecture. The State also concentrates the largest share of the Ethanol industry in the country.

Considered the most dynamic among Latin American capitals, São Paulo is a globally important economic center, a cultural center of rare distinction, the owner of an intense academic life and offers leisure, pleasure and entertainment for its residents, and thousands of visitors throughout the year, comparable to the world's most famous capitals.



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Assessoria de Relações Externas



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