

LEI MUNICIPAL Nº 461 DE 26 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2012.

EMENTA: Denomina de Professor **Nelson Fidelis da Costa**, a Biblioteca Pública Municipal e dá outras providências.

O Prefeito Municipal de Tibau do Sul, usando das atribuições que lhe são conferidas por Lei, faz saber que a Câmara Municipal de Tibau do Sul aprovou e eu sanciono a seguinte Lei:

ART. 1º. Fica denominada, na Sede do Município, a Biblioteca Pública Municipal Professor Nelson Fidelis da Costa.

ART. 2º. A Biblioteca Pública Municipal Professor Nelson Fidelis da Costa será vinculada à Secretaria Municipal de Educação, Cultura e Desportos.

ART. 3º. A Biblioteca de que trata esta Lei tem como objetivos:

I – Conservar, preservar e disseminar a memória cultural do município de Tibau do Sul, do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, assim como a memória nacional;

II – Garantir e franquear ao usuário o acesso às fontes de estudo e pesquisa do acervo cultural que dispuser;

III – Outras atribuições previstas em lei ou regulamento.

ART. 4º. Fará parte do acervo desta Biblioteca, obras técnicas didáticas de referência literárias, periódicos fornecidos pelos poderes públicos municipais, estaduais e federais e outras que vierem a ser doadas a esta Biblioteca.

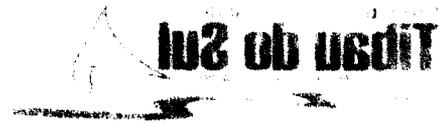
ART. 5º. – A Secretaria Municipal de Educação, Cultura e Desportos propiciará os meios necessários à acomodação, funcionamento, manutenção e à conservação do acervo cultural destinado à Biblioteca Pública até que o prédio próprio lhe seja reservado.

ART 6º. Autoriza-se o Executivo Municipal a realizar todas as despesas necessárias ao funcionamento, instalação e manutenção, inclusive, locação ou construção de um prédio para o bom funcionamento.

ART. 7º. Esta Lei entra em vigor na data de sua publicação, Revogam-se as disposições em contrário.

Gabinete do Prefeito Municipal de Tibau do Sul/RN, 26 de dezembro de 2012.


Edmilson Inácio da Silva
Prefeito Municipal



RESEARCH DESIGN AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. The study was a randomized controlled trial. The participants were randomly assigned to either the experimental group or the control group. The experimental group received the intervention, while the control group did not.

2. The study was a longitudinal study. Data were collected at three time points: baseline, 6 weeks, and 12 weeks. This design allows for the assessment of changes over time.

3. The study was a parallel study. Both the experimental and control groups were followed up simultaneously. This design allows for direct comparison between the two groups.

4. The study was a double-blind study. Neither the participants nor the researchers knew which group the participants belonged to. This helps to minimize bias.

5. The study was a prospective study. The researchers followed up the participants over time to see what happened.

6. The study was a quantitative study. The researchers used numerical data to measure the outcomes. This allows for statistical analysis.

7. The study was a primary study. The researchers collected their own data. This provides more control over the study design and data collection.

8. The study was a descriptive study. The researchers described the characteristics of the participants and the outcomes.

9. The study was an experimental study. The researchers manipulated the independent variable to see its effect on the dependent variable.

10. The study was a comparative study. The researchers compared the outcomes between the experimental and control groups.

11. The study was a correlational study. The researchers looked for relationships between variables. This can help to identify potential causes and effects.

12. The study was a cross-sectional study. The researchers collected data at a single point in time. This provides a snapshot of the current situation.

13. The study was a naturalistic study. The researchers observed the participants in their natural environment. This provides more ecological validity.

14. The study was a field study. The researchers conducted the study in a real-world setting. This allows for the study of behavior in natural contexts.

15. The study was a laboratory study. The researchers conducted the study in a controlled environment. This allows for more control over the variables.

16. The study was a quasi-experimental study. The researchers did not randomly assign participants to groups. This is often used when random assignment is not possible.

17. The study was a non-experimental study. The researchers did not manipulate any variables.

18. The study was a survey study. The researchers used questionnaires to collect data. This is a common method for gathering information from a large number of people.