

## CIVIL PRISON OF FOOD DEBTORS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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This work seeks to understand the effects of the civil arrest of the food debtor during the Covid-19 pandemic, in addition to the Revisional Action, and coercive measures related to non-compliance with the Food provision. How has the Pandemic caused by Covid-19 brought consequences in the legal system in relation to the duty to provide food? What were the coercive means (civil arrest) like during the pandemic period? Social issues relating to massive unemployment during the Pandemic directly or indirectly affected such legal relationships. The general objective is to understand and identify how the provision of food was handled, as well as the arrest of the food debtor during the pandemic, presenting how the penalty was applied in the pandemic scenario. Carry out a history of the civil arrest procedure for the food debtor Identify the legislation applicable to the right to provide food; Clarify the main aspects related to the civil arrest of the food debtor; Compare Food Provision before and after the pandemic. Under Brazilian legislation, civil imprisonment is an extreme measure applicable in cases where the debtor is in default in paying the obligation to provide maintenance or when there is a lack of justification regarding the impossibility of paying it. The right to alimony has several characteristics. According to specialized doctrine, food law is: very personal; irrevocable; inaccessible; unseizable; imprescriptible; current; uncompensable; unrepeatable or irreplaceable; non-transactable; variable; and divisible. Originally, in our country, prisons for food debtors are necessarily closed. However, in view of the changes that the Covid-19 pandemic brought to the world, it was up to the judiciary to reinvent itself in the way of dealing with its matters, and one of these changes was the way of dealing with food defaulters, which had its prison converted from closed to home regime (MOURA; SILVA, 2020). The methodology that will be used in the work is literature review. For Brizola et al (2017), the Literature Review or IR is nothing more than the meeting, the joining of ideas from different authors on a given topic, achieved through readings and research carried out by the researcher. The literature review is, in this sense, the documentation made by the researcher about the work, the research that he or she is proposing to carry out. It is worth highlighting that the work being done will not be something totally original, especially because the literature review is a critical compilation of works that discuss a theme, that is, the literature review, as it is a dialogue carried out between the researcher-writer of the work and the authors chosen by him to debate the topic, results in a text that does not need to be unpublished, but rather an analytical and critical text of the ideas studied on the topic chosen for the work.

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