



Tropentag, September 9-11, 2020, virtual conference

“Food and nutrition security and its resilience
to global crises”

First Brazilian Field Education Law Course Experience and Promotion of Food Safety and Sovereignty

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Abstract

The research theme is the National Education Program on Agrarian Reform (PRONERA), especially concerning the implementation and effectiveness of public policies aimed at rural education and reduction of inequalities in Brazil. For this, the Special Class of Law for beneficiaries of agrarian reform and family farmers of 2012, Class Evandro Lins e Silva, of the Federal University of Goiás, was evaluated. The paper centres its problem on analysing the historical trajectory of the Class, in midwestern Brazilian, in order to discuss the context of contradictions between elites and rural workers in their struggle for access to education and land. Social inequality is amplified by the accumulation of capital and land, in an environment of land concentration, according to official data, in 2016, 2.28 % properties occupied 56 % of rural area, whereas smallholders, with 90.73 % of total rural properties occupied 25.4 % of the land. It is also known that family farmers are responsible for most of the food production, reaching 70 % of beans or 87 % of cassava, for example. Education for beneficiaries of the land programme and for family farmers proves to be a choice for social justice in the countryside and also for promoting food security. This work is constructed through a survey of bibliographic theoretical research and qualitative narrative, under a materialist-dialectic perspective. Class Evandro Lins e Silva, based on a model of Rural Education and the achievements of rural social movements, such as PRONERA, represents, in a context of contradictions of capital, a victory for rural workers for their right of access to education in the face of the country's elites, especially because it is a training course for legal professionals, who will be able to fight for the underprivileged in Brazilian countryside. Therefore, this possibility configured a factor of social and political change that will directly impact the promotion of wealth distribution, maintaining the country's food sovereignty. Finally, due to the neoliberal wave in the country, increase after impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff, in 2016, governments reduced public policies for correcting social injustices, so that PRONERA was made unfeasible under the government of Jair Bolsonaro, in 2020.

Keywords: Countryside Education, Food security, Food sovereignty, Land reform, PRONERA