O quilombo jejum e a escola do campo em Poconé/MT: as políticas públicas de alimentação escolar em questão

Quilombo jejum and escola do campo in Poconé/MT: public school food policies in question

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RESUMO
Os quilombos, são áreas de constituem o território de descendentes de escravos, que praticam atividades como agricultura familiar para sustento próprio e angariar recursos para custeio de outras necessidades, sendo importante que existam políticas públicas que possibilitem formas de adquirir renda. A pesquisa tem como intuito de analisar, sob a perspectiva do Paradigma da Questão Agrária (PQA), a relação de interdependência estabelecida por meio de das políticas públicas de alimentação escolar entre a comunidade do quilombo Jejum e a Escola do Campo Dom Francisco de Aquino Corrêa, no município de Poconé/MT, analisando sob a perspectiva do Paradigma da Questão Agrária (PQA). Para alcançar o objetivo utilizou-se de metodologia pautada em pesquisa bibliográfica, análise documental e estudo teórico, sendo essa uma pesquisa qualitativa. Foi possível identificado que no Quilombo existe uma cooperativa da agricultura familiar chefiada por mulheres, registrada como Associação das Mulheres Negras do Quilombo Jejum do estado de Mato Grosso (AMUNERUQ), que por meio de chamada pública, organizada pela Secretaria de Educação de Mato Grosso (Seduc), via Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar (PNAE) e Programa Alimenta Brasil (PAB), fornece alimento para a Escola do Campo preparar merenda. Concluiu-se que as políticas públicas são fundamentais para que exista uma garantia dos direitos dos estudantes em ter uma merenda saudável e de qualidade, com alimentos frescos e orgânicos, fortalecendo e fomentando a agricultura camponesa da região. Nessa ótica, a Escola do Campo constitui a base da permanência de muitos camponeses de Poconé. Portanto, o acesso às políticas
públicas oportuniza o fomento e o acesso à educação, trabalho e renda, sendo necessária para garantir os direitos dos sujeitos do campo.

Palavras-chave: políticas públicas, escola do campo, quilombolas, alimentação escolar.

ABSTRACT
Quilombos are areas that constitute the territory of descendants of slaves, who practice activities such as family farming to support themselves and raise funds to fund other needs, and it is important that there are public policies that enable ways to acquire income. The research aims to analyze, from the perspective of the Agrarian Question Paradigm (PQA), the relationship of interdependence established through the public policies of school feeding between the Quilombo community Jejum and the Escola do Campo Dom Francisco de Aquino Corrêa, in the municipality of Poconé/MT, analyzing it from the perspective of the Agrarian Question Paradigm (PQA). To achieve the objective, a methodology based on bibliographic research, document analysis and theoretical study was used, which is qualitative research. It was possible to identify that in Quilombo there is a family farming cooperative headed by women, registered as Associação das Mulheres Negras do Quilombo Jejum do Estado de Mato Grosso (AMUNERUQ), which through a public call, organized by the Department of Education of Mato Grosso (Seduc), via the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Brazil Program (PAB), provides food for the Escola do Campo to prepare lunch. It was concluded that public policies are fundamental for guaranteeing the rights of students to have a healthy and quality lunch, with fresh and organic food, strengthening and promoting peasant agriculture in the region. In this perspective, the Escola do Campo constitutes the basis for the permanence of many peasants in Poconé. Therefore, access to public policies makes it possible to promote and access education, work, and income, which is necessary to guarantee the rights of rural subjects.

Keywords: public policies, school of campo, quilombolas, food school.

1 INTRODUCTION
For the quilombolas, as it may be for other traditional populations, the territorial space is marked by symbolic relationships with nature, constituting a place for the production and reproduction of knowledge, in which traces of their African origin and their Brazilian trajectory of resistance are recorded. Struggle for access to land and recognition as a traditional population. The discussion of quilombola territorialization in Mato Grosso is a complex issue and is still in the process of being constructed, due to the various challenges faced by quilombolas in guaranteeing their right to land.
Agreeing with Camilo (2020), that the quilombolas in Mato Grosso are formed by descendants of African slaves who resisted slavery and founded their communities in rural areas, which are characterized by a strong relationship with the territory and nature, and by a own culture and traditions, which seek to be preserved and valued.

In the neoliberal context, education is seen as an individual investment, and not as a social right. Thus, educational policies began to have an orientation focused on the labor market, to the detriment of a broad and critical training of students, as can be observed in the subjects of the field in question, according to our analysis that will take place from a theoretical-political-ideological (students and residents of the Jejum quilombo), are part of the Agrarian Question – PQA paradigm.

The Agrarian Question Paradigm is formed by authors who argue that the Agrarian Question is a structural problem, therefore, it can only be resolved with the fight against capitalism (FERNANDES, 2009). Because the methodological theoretical assumptions that make up this paradigm are historical and dialectical materialism, we can affirm that the following elements of analysis permeate all authors and aspects of this paradigm: dispute, conflict, contradiction, perspectives of overcoming the capitalism and the class struggle (CAMACHO, 2014, p. 01).

The Jejum quilombo has a family farming cooperative, a term that refers to the way in which peasant agriculture is named in public policies and official State bodies. However, from the PQA, we will use the concept of peasant agriculture, due to its historically referenced theoretical-political character, headed by women, organized in the form of an Association, entitled the Associação das Mulheres Negras do Quilombo Jejum do Estado de Mato Grosso (AMUNERUQ), which, through a public call for the National School Food Program (PNAE) and the Alimenta Brasil Program (PAB), organized by the Department of Education of Mato Grosso – Seduc, provides food for rural school lunches.

School meals, in the Brazilian context and in the municipality of Poconé/MT, are essential for the good performance of students, since being healthy and balanced contributes to improving school performance, reducing dropout rates and repetition, in addition to encouraging healthy eating habits since childhood.

In view of the arguments presented, the scope of this study is to analyze, from the perspective of the Agrarian Question Paradigm (PQA), the relationship of interdependence established through public school feeding policies between the Jejum quilombo community and the Escola do Campo Dom Francisco de Aquino Corrêa, in the
municipality of Poconé/MT, analyzing from the perspective of the Agrarian Question Paradigm (PQA). Due to the geographical location and socio-territorial conditions, the school and the quilombo are interdependent, and there is also a need to reflect on the relationship between public policies for income, food and education in an interdependent manner in peasant territories.

To carry out this qualitative study, bibliographical research was initially carried out, which according to Gil (2002), is developed based on elaborate material, consisting mainly of books and scientific articles, based on technical criteria. Associated with this, documentary research was adopted, using data from laws, regulations and ordinances that deal with the topic and the action research technique, which according to Tripp (2005), requires action in both the areas of practice and research, due to the need to compare theoretical concepts with the reality of Escola do Campo in Poconé/MT. Finally, the Google Earth Pro and Qgis software, version 3.3, and the cartographic databases of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE (BRASIL, 2020) were used to create the maps.

2 QUILombo JEJUM AND ESCOLA DO CAMPO DOM FRANCISCO DE AQUINO CORRÊA IN POCONÉ/MT: RELATIONSHIP STRENGTHENED THROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL FOOD POLICIES

The Campo Dom Francisco de Aquino Corrêa State School and the Quilombola Jejum community are located in the rural area of the Mato Grosso municipality of Poconé, which is 100 km from the capital of the state of Mato Grosso, Cuiabá (Figure 1). It serves children, young people and adults from 23 rural communities, at the levels of Primary, Initial Years, Final Years, Secondary Education and Education for Young People and Adults (EJA).

At the school headquarters there are daily activities, according to the academic calendar, in three periods (morning, afternoon and evening). It also has rooms attached to the headquarters, which serve peasant, quilombola and indigenous communities (Guató ethnic group), totaling 647 students.
From this perspective, quilombola territories are areas where food production coexists to meet local demand and the surplus is transformed into a resource to cover other needs. Quilombos are, in general, communities originating from those who resisted the brutality of the slave regime and they rebelled against those who believed they were their property. These are areas that constitute the territory of descendants of slaves, in accordance with art. 2nd of Decree No. 4,887, of November 20, 2003.

For the purposes of this Decree, the remnants of quilombo communities are ethnic-racial groups, according to criteria of self-attribution, with their own historical trajectory, endowed with specific territorial relationships, with a presumption of black ancestry related to resistance to historical oppression suffered. (Decree, 4,887/03, Art. 2)

It is considered that the remaining quilombo community is a political-legal concept that attempts to account for an extremely complex and diverse reality, which implies the valorization of our memory and the recognition of the black population.

The Jejum community is located 9.5 km from the headquarters of the State of Campo Dom Francisco de Aquino Corrêa, via Rodovia Adalto Leite - MT 341, 25 km from the city of Poconé, via MT 060. In this community there is a family farmers association, whose leaders are rural women, who own the family plot within the community. The Association of Black Women of Quilombo Jejum in the state of Mato Grosso (AMUNERUQ), registered under CNPJ no.: 48.076.882/0001-03, participated in public call no. 006/2023 – Poconé/MT, giving rise to the contract no. 001/2023, which allows the supply of fruit and vegetable products to meet the demand for school meals at Escola do Campo.
Quilombo Jejum was certified as a quilombo remnant by Fundação Cultural Palmares (FCP), FCP Process no. 01420.001774/2005-92, FCP Certificate: Ordinance no. 39/2005 of 09/30/2005, based on article 216 of the Federal Constitution (BRASIL, 1988) which says: Brazilian cultural heritage constitutes assets of a material and immaterial nature, taken individually or together, that bear reference to the identity, action, memory of the different groups forming Brazilian society, which include: [...] § 5 All documents and sites containing historical reminiscences of the former quilombos are listed. Seed management, as well as local production arrangements, are carried out within families, in which spouses, children and, in some cases, households or parental members of one of the parties come together.

In Quilombo Jejum, whose area is 835 hectares (Figure 2), 27 families live, living off subsistence family production and receiving support from government programs, such as Auxílio Brasil. Some of the men work on livestock farms and monocultures (such as soybeans) and mining (gold extraction).
Quilombo families seek, as a model of peasant production, to take advantage of their space to produce polycultures, which meet family demand (self-consumption) and which also enable the generation of surplus products, offering a large part of what is consumed on the Brazilian table. and this is no different when it comes to school lunches.

Access to existing and ongoing public family farming policies carried out between Escola do Campo Dom Francisco de Aquino Corrêa and the Jejum quilombola community has enabled quality agroecological production for all students served by the school.

Agroecology - Farming styles that are less harmful to the environment, which promote social inclusion and provide better economic conditions for farmers. In this sense, interpretations that link Agroecology with “a healthier life” are common; “agricultural production within a logic in which nature shows the way”; “a socially fair agriculture”; “the act of working within the environment, preserving it”; “the balance between nutrients, soil, plants, water and animals” (CAPORAL, 2004, p. 06).

In Brazil, peasant agriculture (family production) occupies an area of 80.9 million hectares, representing 23% of the total area of Brazilian agricultural establishments. The
2017 Agricultural Census survey (BRASIL, 2017), carried out on more than 5 million rural properties across Brazil, shows that 77% of the country's agricultural establishments were classified as family farming. Still according to statistics, family farming employed more than 10 million people in September 2017, which corresponds to 67% of the total number of people employed in agriculture, being responsible for the income of 40% of the economically active population (EBRAPA, 2023, p.01)

Peasant agriculture is found in all biomes of the country and is characterized by a great diversity of organization and resilience, guaranteeing the food and nutritional sovereignty of the population. The way family properties are managed, using inputs from the property itself or from nearby areas, own labor, the tendency to multiply local genetic materials and participation in short marketing circuits, brings them closer to agroecological principles (ZANON, 2021. p11)

Another affinity link that peasant agriculture has is with the production of ecosystem services, such as: water production, maintenance of pollinator species, increase and maintenance of soil fertility, control and reduction of erosion, increase of intra and interspecific biodiversity in crops (EMBRAPA, 2023, p. 01), characteristics that, according to the institution, open up interesting possibilities for accessing specific lines of financing and acquiring competitive additional ones with quality seals (of origin, gourmet, organic and ecological).

The Campo Dom Francisco school is served by the Quilombo Jejum community, which via public call 01/2023/SEDUC, provides the items presented in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Un natural product</th>
<th>Un</th>
<th>Quant. (kg)</th>
<th>Value (R$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabotian pumpkin</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6,42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo pumpkin</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>8,88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6,28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scallion</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>14,02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>5,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>11,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear orange</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>4,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen peeled cassava</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>9,93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green pepper</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9,45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White cabbage</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>4,33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are several laws that guarantee school meals in public schools in Brazil, the main ones being:

- Federal Constitution: guarantees the right to food as a social right, which includes the provision of school meals (BRASIL, 1988)

- Law No. 9,394/1996: establishes the guidelines and bases of national education (LDB), determines that school meals are a duty of the State and a right of students in public basic education (BRASIL, 1996);

- Law No. 11,947/2009: establishes the guidelines for the implementation of the National School Meal Program (PNAE) and provides that at least 30% of the resources transferred by the federal government for school meals must be allocated to the purchase of agricultural products family (BRAZIL, 2009);

- Resolution No. 26/2013 - National Education Development Fund (FNDE): establishes the standards and procedures for implementing the PNAE (BRASIL, 2013); it is

- Law No. 13,987/2020: establishes that during the period of suspension of face-to-face classes, as it was sanctioned during the COVID-19 pandemic, the families of students benefiting from the PNAE would receive financial resources to guarantee the nutrition of children and adolescents in home (BRAZIL, 2020).

It is worth highlighting among the legislation mentioned, in the context of Mato Grosso, the National School Feeding Program (PNAE), created in 1955, linked to the National Education Development Fund (FNDE), because according to Mendes et al. (2022, p. 169):

The PNAE is a program of high social, economic, and political relevance as it serves thousands of public basic education students, generating income for peasants in all planning regions of Mato Grosso, while contributing to a diversified diet and healthy in schools, decentralizing financial resources from large capitalist markets.
The PNAE foresees that at least 30% of the resources transferred by the federal government for school meals will be used to purchase products from family farming, thus contributing to local and regional development, in addition to guaranteeing access to fresher and healthy for students.

Furthermore, the program encourages food and nutritional education actions, such as lectures, workshops and educational activities that seek to raise awareness among students about the importance of healthy eating and practicing appropriate eating habits. In this way, the PNAE contributes not only to promoting the health and well-being of students, but also to improving the quality of education in the country, by recognizing the importance of school meals as a fundamental component for the success of the education process, teaching-learning.

PNAE resources, as it is governed by law no. 11,947/2009 (BRASIL, 2009) and by specific FNDE resolutions, guarantee and regulate the provision of school meals to all Brazilian students in Basic Education (Education Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary, subsequent and Youth and Adult Education - EJA). The federal financial resources allocated to the program come from the National Treasury and are annually guaranteed in the Union Budget. The per capita values (Table 2), depending on the student's type/stage of education, must be supplemented by the state or municipality, depending on the connection of the school unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teaching stage/modality</th>
<th>Value* per capita (R$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daycare</td>
<td>1,07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre school</td>
<td>0,53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous and quilombola schools</td>
<td>0,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and high school</td>
<td>0,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth and adult education</td>
<td>0,32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full education</td>
<td>1,07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion Program for Full-Time High Schools</td>
<td>2,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of Full-Time High Schools</td>
<td>0,53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Per capita value, in force in December/2022, transferred by FNDE to Federal Schools, States and Municipalities, by stage/modality. Org.: Vendramini (2023).

The values shown in table 2 can be considered low, as they relate to each student per stage, per school day. The calculation of the total value is based on the total number
of students per modality, reported in the School Census, carried out during the previous fiscal year, by the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP), a body linked to the Ministry of Education (MEC).

Carrying out a hypothetical exercise, we can visualize the annual transfer value proportional to the value in table 2 and a number of students, shown in table 3, from a school with 633 students. Therefore, it appears that the total values are small, considering the entire academic year, and these are divided into ten annual installments, and suppliers have established the values per quantity for each product, making it impossible to negotiate or purchase a complete harvest.

Table 3. Hypothetical calculation of the amount to be transferred by FNDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Census student 2020</th>
<th>School days</th>
<th>Value (R$) per capita 2022</th>
<th>Total (R$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Childhood Education – Pre-School</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0,53</td>
<td>13,038,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School Early Years</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0,36</td>
<td>32,832,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJA Elementary School</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0,32</td>
<td>3,456,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual</strong></td>
<td><strong>633</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>49,326,00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Another issue refers to the socio-territorial condition of rural subjects, who have a per capita income lower than that of the urban population, in which school lunch often becomes one of the main daily meals, requiring the school to prepare a quantity larger lunch in relation to the quantity established by nutritionists when preparing the menu and the quantity per student enrolled at school, per school day. This point leaves the school in a difficult condition given the need for the quantity of daily meals and the quantity established by the regulatory bodies, having to be careful to meet the needs and daily demands of the school lunch, which needs to follow the Food Acquisition Program (PAA).

Prices were defined based on the average prices charged in regional markets. In this way, the States, Municipalities and Federal District purchased from family farming, at fair prices, and allocated this food to people and places that needed it, such as residents'
associations, churches, schools, hospitals, food banks and popular restaurants, all duly registered in the program.

In 2021, through Provisional Measure No. 1,061/2021 (BRASIL, 2021), converted into Law 14,284/2021 (BRASIL, 2021), the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) was replaced by the Alimenta Brasil Program (PAB). The PAB’s main purpose is to encourage family farming, promoting the economic and social inclusion of the poorest family farmers. At the same time, the program aims to promote access to food, in the necessary quantity, quality and regularity, for people in situations of food and nutritional insecurity, from the perspective of the human right to adequate and healthy food.

The PAB promotes food supply: through government food purchases; strengthens local and regional circuits and marketing networks; values biodiversity and organic and agroecological food production; encourages healthy eating habits and encourages cooperatives and associations. The PAB budget is made up of resources from the Ministry of Citizenship, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply and other public bodies that use the Institutional Purchase modality (BRASIL, 2021).

The Research, Rural Extension and Land Regularization Company (EMPAER) is a public company in the state of Mato Grosso, with legal personality established by Complementary Law No. 461/2011 (MATO GROSSO, 2011) and linked to the State Secretariat for Family Agriculture (SEAF). Its mission is to implement public policies in the area of agricultural research, technical assistance and rural extension, giving priority to family farming. It is a relevant partner in the context of the PAB and PNAE, “as it works alongside peasants, encouraging good rural practices and disseminating new technologies to generate and guarantee the economic, social and environmental development of the rural family” (CONSEPA, 2023, p. 01). However, EMPAER, according to AMUNERUQ, has not carried out technical visits or provided support through courses or other forms of guidance. This situation causes the association's collective to use the practical (technical-empirical) experience they have to continue local production activities.
3 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Quilombo Jejum Community plays an important role in providing school meals, producing quality vegetables, as most of them are organic. But, on the other hand, there is a possibility for the State, through the Escola do Campo, to increase the resource in the quilombola territory, aiming to strengthen the community and the permanence of rural subjects in their territories of origin.

The lunch at Escola do Campo Dom Francisco is, for some quilombola students, the main daily food, requiring the institution to prepare it in larger quantities, to satisfy hunger, in disagreement with the calculation of the daily amount for each student carried out by nutritionists.

It is recommended that other studies be carried out in order to deepen discussions and reflect on the specificities of Quilombo and the school analyzed. It is asserted that there are no limits to this relationship, and there must be a closer debate between quilombolas and State representatives, considering that the school is managed by the State Government.

Public policies, as well as regulatory, supervisory and executing bodies are of paramount importance so that society, even those with specificities, such as schools and rural subjects, have their rights guaranteed, as indicated in the Federal Constitution of 1988.
REFERENCES


