

InstitutoPauloFreire

Carnival 1999

Plot:

Education: A Jump for liberty

by Paulo Freire

## Introduction

"Education, process through which a person acquires general knowledges, scientifics, artistics, technicals or specialized ones, with the purpose of developing his capacity or aptitudes. Its justification is to dot the man of cultural instruments able to stimulate the material and spiritual transformations demanded by the dynamic of society"- to dot the man and the woman of critical sense, with liberty of living with dignity, to understand the world and to dream, to wish a democratical society with social justice.

There's no doubt, at least theoretically, to be Education our most urgent problem, we all wish a learning process of better quality, which unfortunately has become an unachievable dream- it is distant from the people. If in these last 25 years we would'nt have had the sad heritage of repetition, of the school escape, of premature need of young people to start working, we would'nt have today the cruel statistic of 43 million of illitarates.

Marco Aurélio Ruffin

## **SUMMARY OF THE PLOT:**

In this last part of the century we find more than 18 million, among children and teenagers that are illiterates. A real chaos. Our public schools are organizing, victim of the violence.

Who has no education stays in a situation of risk, even the most simple occupations like buildings constructors are demanding school age.

We live the reality of na elitist educational heritage and discriminatory with imposition over the poor classes.

Here is in our plot the figure of Paulo Freire, recognized all over the world as one of the greatest educators of this century, who denyed and used to discuss this elitist and discriminatory model.

Paulo Freire died in May 2 1997. He was born in September 19 1921 in Recife, in theanortheast of Brazil. As studious, social and cultural activist anticapitalistic practice of reading and writing, which was useful to the struggle for full liberation. In his first experience in 1963 Freire taught 300 adults to read and write in 45 days.

This method was adopted in Pernambuco. The work of Freire with the poor people, internationally proclaimed started at the end of the fifties and continued uninterrupted until 1964, when the military coup d'Etat broke down the Governement of the president João Goulart, democratically elected. Freire was accused to proclaim comunism, and so was arrested.

He was put in jail by order of the military government during 70 days he was exiled because of his National Program for Litteracy, who he was director. The sixteen years of exile were tumultuated and productive.

He was generously welcome to Bolivia, leaving São Paulo under the guard of the Embassador of Bolivia himself. After that he lived in Chile for five years as a consultant for UNESCO, and from so on he goes all over the world and irradiates in many countries the strength of his methodological conception. In Africa they develop one of his greatest work, developing a litteracy program for Guiné Bissaú, also for Angola, Cabo Verde and Moçanbique.

His trajectory made of him one of the most translated and readen educators in the world.

In 1979 he returns to Brazil to teach at the Pontificius Catholic University of São Paulo, invited by D.Paulo Evaristo Arns and later in the University of Campinas in the State of São Paulo, he is vested in the duty of Secretary of Education of São Paulo in the period of 1989/92.

Continuing his radical program of litteracy, Freire with a progressist vue estimulate the introduction of computers in the schools and discusses the environment question, as a way of conscientization. His pedagogical methodology used in all the world and his doctrine in a certain way influenced some mouvements of popular conscientization (women, children, indians, blacks, etc).

Universal citizen, citizen of the world, recognized for his educational work, he received 36 titles "Doctor Honoris Causa" in many countries and has his name adopted in several teaching entities, even a sculpture in Stocolm/Sweden.

Paulo Freire dreamed with a school, attending to all the segments of the society, not only education for reading, but education for reading the world. Nevertheless, there's a spot of light in our brazilian education, the light of transformation, where it depends of the will of our society, above all of the strength of the youth and the future of their children, in which all our hope is deposited.