

Federative Republic of Brazil  
State of Tocantins  
Secretariat of Production (SEPRO -TO)  
Secretariat of Planning and Environment (SEPLAN -TO)

Japan International  
Cooperation Agency  
(JICA)

*ANNEX IV*

***SOCIAL CONDITIONS***

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## ANNEX IV

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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This document integrates the Study of Development of the Agricultural Section, being responsible for the knowledge and analyses on the Rural Society regarding inclusion area of this. It treats basically of the Social Situation of the Area of the Study, starting from a group of complex aspects that characterize the rural society in subject.

The analyses are based in data and information of the primary and secondary sources available, understood as important not only to explain the society, but for the Study to continue in the subsequent phase the this stage.

## 1. Current conditions of rural society

The study of the society here presented, it results on one side of the rising and updating of information would support thrown already in "Master Plan" 1998, as well as of official documents of the State and of coming information of the subsidiary studies the other specialties with the responsibility of specific aprofundamentos

Otherwise the sources above mentioned, it was counted essentially in the workshops with the opportunity for the systematic observation and contact with an adult and diversified I number of rural producers in way the if to have, larger visibility on aspects no seen in the individualized contacts. us which some subject related to the groups is not being treated to the which become complete. The opportunity was valued of reaching a group vision during the discussions.

To the whole 13 workshops were accomplished in an number similar of municipal districts strategically chosen for the government's technical personnel and of JICA, giving as basic criterion for the choice of these, the existent relationship between the practiced rural activities and the themes or pointed development strategies for the you analyze of aptitude of the lands of the area.

Great part of the information here used resulted from the applied questionnaires to the rural producers in elapsing of the workshops, seeking to draw the participants' of this event different profiles, through the information and each producer interviewee's individual depositions.

For the interpretation of the Study Area, following resources were utilized:

- interviews with representatives of institutions directly related government's action, that develop programs and direct projects and indirectly related to the themes proposed for the development;
- informal contacts with rural producers during the intervals in the workshops seeking to capture related information their aspirations, and expectations, world vision and development conception;
- interviews with related Syndical leaderships the gender subject, to the men's rural work, women and young,
- visits places for the area recognition in municipal districts of the area and participation of an event as the Assembly of Quebradeiras of Coconut of the area of the Bico do Papagaio;

Other forms and approach resources with the studied reality can still be explored for obtaining of information still more you specify on the internal movement of this rural society.

## 2. Social Situation of the area on study

### (1) Areas and municipal districts

In accordance with the political administrative evolution of Tocantins state, the 38 municipal districts that previously integrated the areas North and Extreme North were redistributed in five of the eighteen areas, with a smaller concentration of municipal districts in each one of these areas.

The studied population in the area is distributed now in a geopolitical extension understood by the Economical Ecological Zoning-ZEE, instituted by the General Office State of Planning and Environment, losing the previous reference that links them to the areas of the North and Extreme North. The five new administrative political areas and their municipal districts are presented as:

<b>Region I - Araguatins</b>	Araguatins, Cachoeirinha, Esperantina, São Bento do Tocantins e São Sebastião do Tocantins
<b>Region II - Augustinópolis</b>	Axixá do Tocantins, Buriti do Tocantins, Carrasco, Praia Norte, Bonito, Sampaio, São Miguel do Tocantins e Sítio Novo do Tocantins, Augustinópolis
<b>Region III - Tocantinópolis</b>	Aguiarnópolis, Angico, Darcinópolis, Itaguatins, Luzinópolis, Maurilândia do Tocantins, Nazaré, Palmeiras do Tocantins, Santa Terezinha do Tocantins e Tocantinópolis
<b>Region IV - Xambioá</b>	Ananás, Araguaã, Piraquê, Riachinho e Xambioá
<b>Region V - Araguaína</b>	Aragominas, Araguaína, Babaçulândia Carmolândia, Filadélfia, Muricilândia, Nova Olinda, Palmeirante, Santa Fé do Araguaia e Wanderlândia

Until 1991 twenty of the municipal districts that today are part of the five areas regarding the area on study didn't integrate the group of the municipal districts of Tocantins. Other three were integrated in 1996 - 1999, suggesting a new administrative political distribution of the regional population allowing the access to the precarious goods and social services in the State.

Although discreet, it is observed a loss of total population among the same mentioned years, for six of the 38 municipal districts, and four of those they were created in the beginning of 1990, suggesting certain level of municipal vulnerability, once it loses in these municipal districts something around 10% to 15% of the population.

On the other hand they happen discreet losses simultaneously and won at the level of the regional population as a whole, in a short interval of time, getting the attention for population dynamics susceptible to be explained, for the falls in the fecundity and mortality taxes as it is happening in practically all the State and in the country.

Being Tocantins State still in formation, the flotation of the regional population should still be explained by some time for the movement and migratory flows that interfere in a relevant way about the quantitative and qualitative variation of the population, in the measure in that it elevates the growth rates, even when it happens the fall of the fecundity and mortality taxes as observed in recent official documents. Tocantins presented a decrease in net migratory tax of 7,14% in 1991 for 5,99% in 1997 and 5,50% in 2000, could arrive to 2005 and following periods with more reduced taxes as for the movement of the population in the space.

Population for political-administrative areas and municipal districts of the area on study

Area	Municipal	Population			Area	Municipal	Population		
		1991	1996	1999			1991	1996	1999
I	Araguatins	28021	22558	24544	IV	Ananás	11816	9694	10547
I	Cachoeirinha	0	2039	2154	IV	Araguaã	0	3069	3530
I	Esperantina	0	5963	6528	IV	Piraquê	0	1785	2127
I	São Bento do Tocantins	0	2834	2398	IV	Riachinho	0	3502	3461
I	São Sebastião do Tocantins	4296	3516	4044	IV	Xambioá	11751	11183	11399
II	Augustinópolis	10265	13924	19712	V	Aragominas	0	3486	4009
II	Axixá do Tocantins	9980	9698	9541	V	Araguaína	103396	105019	114948
II	Buriti do Tocantins	8037	7599	7564	V	Babaçulândia	9077	8775	8633
II	Carrasco Bonito	0	2727	3250	V	Carmolândia	0	1610	1362
II	Praia Norte	5048	5149	5637	V	Filadélfia	11041	7407	7373
II	Sampaio	4376	2829	2394	V	Muricilândia	0	3039	3289
II	São Miguel do Tocantins	0	8304	9091	V	Nova Olinda	7667	8724	9492
II	Sítio Novo do Tocantins	8917	10114	14318	V	Palmeirante	0	3769	3862
III	Aguiarnópolis	0	0	2947	V	Santa Fé do Araguaia	0	4336	4987
III	Angico	0	2755	2331	V	Wanderlândia	9258	10274	11178
III	Darcinópolis	0	3905	4226	IV	Ananás	11816	9694	10547

		1996	1996	1996				
III	Luzinópolis	0	0	1712				
III	Maurilândia do Tocantins	0	2721	3243				
III	Nazaré	9040	7156	5353				
III	Palmeiras do Tocantins	0	3533	4063				
III	S. Terezinha do Tocantins	0	0	2481				
III	Tocantinópolis	30789	22810	20435				

(2) Structure of the population of the state and of the area on study

The population of the State of Tocantins, according the census of 1996, it is divided in 537.014 men (51,2%) and 512.809 women (48,8%) respectively. The medium size of a family belonged to 4,33 people. Otherwise, the age structure was classified in the following way: less than 9 years of age 27,9%; from 10 to 59 years 66,7% and more than 60 years 5,4%. The population density of the State belongs to 3,77 people for square kilometer. However East and Southeast areas corresponding to the areas are very uninhabited with densities of 0,81 and 1,20, respectively. The details of this structure are presented in the next figure where the estimate of the population is included by areas of the state for 1999.

Structure of the population for area

Area	Population 1996	Area 1996	No. of Families	No. of Residents for home	Density Population 1996	Men 1996	Women 1996	Population 1999	Density Population 1999
Area I	36910	4859,80	7530	4,90	42,10	18931,00	17979,00	39668	45,99
Area II	60344	2147,40	12498	4,79	258,30	30533	29811	71507	290,73
Area III	49372	5964,40	10617	4,69	62,72	25263	24109	46758	57,49
Area IV	29233	5519,60	6229	4,58	25,14	15133	14100	31064	26,67
Area V	156439	17760,70	35482	4,52	61,94	78469	77970	169133	65,90
Area VI	63103	11144,00	14779	4,28	66,62	32640	30463	64507	69,79
Area VII	19309	9689,20	3776	5,13	3,78	10164	9145	17081	3,60
Area VIII	62076	14182,50	14890	4,21	40,92	32136	29940	61578	41,47
Area IX	173306	19140,50	40203	4,41	77,01	87781	85525	204619	88,44
Area X	28295	13227,70	6111	4,68	14,91	14831	13464	27626	14,77
Area XI	78341	33060,70	18168	4,28	53,89	40409	37932	77712	53,77
Area XII	27576	34113,20	5564	5,01	11,24	14417	13159	28911	12,80
Area XIII	29884	10431,90	6531	4,61	14,42	15802	14082	27945	13,60
Area XIV	140053	41883,60	34249	4,00	63,24	71606	68447	143944	64,42
Area XV	29859	11171,10	6248	4,80	15,84	15490	14369	31818	17,03
Area XVI	18894	15298,70	4496	4,27	6,65	9725	9169	17076	5,94
Area XVII	22840	7657,80	5010	4,51	45,02	11795	11045	23558	46,06
Area XVIII	22808	5015,9	5408	4,18	14,00108	11993	10815	22439	12,61773
Total of the State	1.048.642	262.268,7	237.789		878	537.118	511.524	1.106.944	931

Source: Institute of Geography and Statistic: 1999

(3) Population tendencies

As per projections of IBGE for 1999, the total population of the State of Tocantins is 1.134.895 inhabitants, or approximately 2,1% of the total Brazilian population, that would have in 1999 a total population of 167.733.983 inhabitants as estimated PNAD in 1998.

The analysis of the population evolution of the State of Tocantins for the last decade points an increase of approximately 919.861 inhabitants from the last census (1991), that it represents an increment around 2,9% on the total population in the period 91-97. It was verified as for the age composition of the population, that two great groups - age from 0 to 14 and from 15 to 64 years old—it had joined a relative participation of 32,76% on the total population of the State.

On the other hand the tendencies as for the urban and rural population they expressed considerable transformations reflected in the decreasing of rural population (18%) and in the increasing of the urban population (35%). The falls of rural population were common to practically all of the areas of the State, getting the attention for the areas South and Center-West that arrived to high taxes of 37% and 29% respectively. Also according IBGE-1998, regarding the period 1991-1996, registered an annual increment of -4,67% on the rural population and an annual increment of 7,03% on the urban, explaining the percentile taxes above fall and elevation of the rural and urban population.

As already commented previously, in a State still in formation as Tocantins is, it is believed that the happened phenomenon has to see directly with the movement–migration–typical of societies in phase of space accommodation regarding factors, current and or motivated by the inadequacy of opportunities for significant segments of the rural population in the main economical activity of the State, that it is in the case the farming.

Population tendencies for area

Area	1991			1996			Population growth		
	Pop. Total	Urban	Rural	Pop. Total	Urban	Rural	Pop. Total	Urban	Rural
Area I	32.317	15.128	17.189	36.910	22.894	14.016	14,2%	51,3%	-18,5%
Area II	46.623	28.640	17.983	60.344	37.607	22.737	29,4%	31,3%	26,4%
Area III	50.923	17.956	32.967	49.372	26.214	23.158	-3,0%	46,0%	-29,8%
Area IV	23.567	15.108	8.459	29.233	21.676	7.557	24,0%	43,5%	-10,7%
Area V	140.439	101.141	39.298	156.439	126.846	29.593	11,4%	25,4%	-24,7%
Area Study	293.869	177.973	115.896	332.298	235.237	97.061	13,1%	32,2%	-16,3%
Area VI	59.541	32.960	26.581	63.103	44.082	19.021	6,0%	33,7%	-28,4%
Area VII	18.168	3.184	14.984	19.309	5.203	14.106	6,3%	63,4%	-5,9%
Area VIII	59.932	35.020	24.912	62.076	42.714	19.362	3,6%	22,0%	-22,3%
Area IX	116.103	83.041	33.062	173.306	149.646	23.660	49,3%	80,2%	-28,4%
Area X	27.367	9.993	17.374	28.295	14.040	14.255	3,4%	40,5%	-18,0%
Area XI	69.755	44.997	24.758	78.341	59.641	18.700	12,3%	32,5%	-24,5%
Area XII	25.708	6.908	18.800	27.576	11.707	15.869	7,3%	69,5%	-15,6%
Area XIII	28.548	11.407	17.141	29.884	15.530	14.354	4,7%	36,1%	-16,3%
Area XIV	128.127	84.113	44.014	140.053	109.610	30.443	9,3%	30,3%	-30,8%
Area XV	23.782	12.829	10.953	29.859	19.940	9.919	25,6%	55,4%	-9,4%
Area XVI	22.794	7.920	14.874	18.894	8.633	10.261	-17,1%	9,0%	-31,0%
Area XVII	23.710	11.412	12.298	22.840	13.216	9.624	-3,7%	15,8%	-21,7%
Area XVIII	22.712	9.038	13.674	22.808	11.810	10.998	0,4%	30,7%	-19,6%
Total	920.116	530.795	389.321	1.048.642	741.009	307.633	14,0%	39,6%	-21,0%

Source: Censuses 1991 and 1996 (data preliminaries), IBGE

#### (4) Economically active population

Structure of the population for area

Area	Population Total	Men (%)	Women (%)	In the one of Families	Size of the Family	Density Population (*)
1 North Extreme	159.901	51,0 %	49,0%	33.587	4,76	10,01
2 North	172.447	50,3 %	49,7%	39.122	4,41	8,18
3 Northeast	47.662	52,4%	47,6%	9.967	4,78	1,98
4 Northwest	100.302	51,5%	48,5%	23.837	4,21	5,26
5 East	27.560	52,3%	47,7%	5.594	4,93	0,81
6 Center-west	87.638	45,0%	55,0%	20.921	4,19	2,88
7 Central	181.153	50,8%	49,2%	42.794	4,23	7,85
8 Southeast	109.723	52,2%	47,8%	24.435	4,49	2,31
9 Southwest	48.660	52,6%	47,4%	11.511	4,23	1,20
10 South	111.777	50,1%	49,9%	28.111	3,98	5,06
Total	1.046.823	50,8%	49,2%	239.879	4,36	4,55

Source: Census 1996 (data preliminaries), IBGE

notices: (\*) People per square kilometer

Remembering at previous report of the research amostral by homes (1995: IBGE) - PEA of the State, with the total number of 462.127 people, and it pointed a percentile of 3,7% of unemployed among the people interviewed. At the same time it was commented that at least people working in the agricultural activities represented 43,2%. The comment to be fact has to do initially with the elevation in absolute terms of members of PEA among the years of 1995 and 1998 for 519.016 people, or 11,8% regarding previous PEA. It happens however a fall of almost 1,0% of the number of people working in agricultural activities.

With above figure, we realized about the tiny participation of the rural job on the total of jobs of the State, in a relationship of 71.798 jobs against the 3.769 workstations in the farming. (IBGE: Statistical Annual of 1998). In spite of the lack of recent data, the table below can subsidize us some subsequent analyses.

#### Economically active population

Categories	Total	Men	Women
Agriculture	191.084	142.214	48.870
Manufacture industry	21.157	19.387	1.770
Building site	21.602	21.082	420
Other industries	4.066	3.446	620
Trade	50.105	31.048	19.057
Financial services	73.922	24.031	49.891
Auxiliary services	6.244	5.078	1.166
Transport and communication	9.385	9.275	110
Social services	40.579	10.858	29.721
Public services	24.692	16.872	7.820
Other	3.042	1.458	1.584
Total	445.778	284.749	161.029

Source: Research of Home Sampling 1995, IBGE

According with IBGE in 1996 PEA by the sex became separated in the following way:

Age group	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
0 TO 9 YEARS	24,56	24,49	24,63
10 TO 65 YEARS	71,57	71,51	71,64
66 YEARS +	3,72	3,85	3,58

Dependence tax of 0,39%, something to be considered low, since 71, 57% of the population are in insert age in the job market, if we evaluate the data in a more general way we won't find big differences between the percentile of men and women but, when we distributed PEA between the rural and urban areas and the sex, it can be verified that in the urban areas the feminine presence is more accentuated, while in the rural areas, the masculine presence gets to be 2,67% larger.

URBAN			RURAL		
TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
23,72	24,26	23,18	26,57	24,98	28,49
72,50	71,95	73,04	69,35	70,56	67,89
3,65	3,66	3,64	3,88	4,27	3,42

#### (5) Administrative Structure

##### 1) Administrative division

The administrative division of the State of Tocantins considers the 139 existent municipal districts, dividing them in 18 political-administrative areas.

### Administrative division

Area	No. of municipal districts	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )1996
Area I	5	4859,80
Area II	8	2147,40
Area III	10	5964,40
Area IV	5	5519,60
Area V	10	17760,70
Area VI	12	11144,00
Area VII	3	9689,20
Area VIII	9	14182,50
Area IX	11	19140,50
Area X	7	13227,70
Area XI	14	33060,70
Area XII	8	34113,20
Area XIII	6	10431,90
Area XIV	14	41883,60
Area XV	6	11171,10
Area XVI	3	15298,70
Area XVII	4	7657,80
Area XVIII	4	5015,9

Source: Management of Ecological-Economical Zoning - 2000

## 2) Administrative system

To the elect Governor directly for the popular vote, the central responsibility fits of administering the State. It is of his function a group of activities on different subjects, services or objects that vary in the time and in the space.

Through the executive power, centralized for the full exercise, the State impels the administrative machine for the formulation and execution of the public politics, guided by government correspondents' guidelines to each General Office of State in agreement with the specific mission. These general offices are responsible for public services, especially, the formulation and implementation of the public policies of the state extent, the coordination and execution of the government action under his direct responsibility, as well as the articulations with the federal and municipal governments.

Composing the first step of the state govern, the thirteen secretaries of State drives the government's administrative guidelines.

## 3) Legislative system

The National Congress is the highest organism of the legislative authority Brazil. Composed by the Camera of Federal Deputies and Senate, it counts with members chosen directly by the popular vote. The State of Tocantins representation is 08 federal deputies and 03 senators.

Being the legislative the organism of the parliamentary authority of dialogue with the society, their members are also chosen directly by the popular vote. Therefore if the population of the State determines the number of deputies, these add today in Tocantins the number of 24.

At municipal level, City councils it is the organism of legislative authority and the number of "vereadores" chosen depends also of the population of each municipal district.

The duration of the mandates of the Federal and State deputies as well as for "vereadores" is of 04 years. The senator's mandate is longer, being 08 years.



## (6) Migration

Based on the research done by CODEPLAN /SEPLAN of the states of Goiás and Tocantins, published in the Notebook of Demography number 12, in the which migration was taken as a variable of having accentuated interference in the dynamics of the population of the State. As the researchers comment , the migration is done so quickly provoking alterations so much in the volume of the population, as in the group age, resulting in modifications in the amount of people in productive age and in the increasing of the senior proportion.

Understanding that migration comes to be the people's transfer among space units per-established with the purpose of establishing residence, referred research verified that among the states of the North Area, Tocantins had the largest percentile variation at the level of the migratory liquid taxes of 53,50% in the last years, maintaining the potential of vegetative growth of the population even so, until the horizon of the projection (1997 –2002). The State will follow his ascending tendency of population growth, due to the positive migratory balances, even if the liquid taxes of migration are falling.

According to quite general conclusions of this research the age structures of the population have been altered significantly in this period, indicating for consequence a continuous elderying of the population. Inverse to this it is noted the decreasing of the young population.

According to PNAD 1998, the migrants of the North Area accumulated stock (urban area) it had regional characteristics historically constituted. This area and consequently Tocantins, it was reached by continuous migratory currents. It is worth to say that these compose the largest proportion of non-natural (18,4%) of the own area. The main current for the North originates from the Northeast.

The planning institutions and of performance in the municipal districts of the considered area, they should be attentive for the formulation need and intervention into the society with base in public policies, sufficiently qualified to stimulate the permanence of segments of the rural population in their own reference places, being avoided the probable pressure on the urban job market, if in the State of Tocantins to continue to happen an internal migratory movement rural-urban.

### 3 The social subject of the area on study

#### (1) Indexes of poverty and of municipal development

Accordingly ONU report related to the Human Development (ONU; 2000), “the statistical indicators are a powerful instrument for the promotion of the Human Rights” but by itself the statistics don't answer, or even help to reveal essential subjects, for they get not to abstract the specific of each case in matter, municipal districts that it represent as the one of larger poverty level, they cannot necessarily be it more poor since such statistical calculations are based mainly for the population coefficient. For a safer work it will be necessary to inventory more recent and more reliable data of the point of view of the conditions of life of the population.

Attempting establish areas with the largest poverty index and assist to the needs of the federal government program Solidary Community, The General Office of State of the Planning and of Social Action, they built an indicator (IDM–Index of Municipal Development) to measure the development levels of each one of the 139 municipal districts of the State.

In the calculation of this indicator information were used on the consumption of treated water, offered jobs, electric power consumption, education of the population and percentile of the population that receives to a monthly minimum wage.

As a result of this first approach, it was verified that a significant number of municipal districts of the Areas Administrative I and II, are among the ten municipal districts with larger development difficulty

and larger percentile of the population below the poverty line (percentile of the population with medium income below a minimum wage)

The municipal districts of Gurupi and Carrasco Bonito that integrate different administrative areas were classified respectively as the higher and the smaller IDM of the State.

The ten smaller indexes of municipal development of the State of Tocantins in 1998

Municipal district	Index of Development Municipal - IDM	Classification
Beautiful torturer	0,000	139 <sup>a</sup>
Beautiful Campos	0,059	138 <sup>a</sup>
Sampaio	0,062	137 <sup>a</sup>
Pond of Tocantins	0,078	136 <sup>a</sup>
Barra of the Gold	0,079	135 <sup>a</sup>
Recursolândia	0,082	134 <sup>a</sup>
Itapiratins	0,094	133 <sup>a</sup>
They are Félix from Tocantins	0,095	132 <sup>a</sup>
Santa Terezinha of Tocantins	0,095	131 <sup>a</sup>
They are Miguel from Tocantins	0,095	130 <sup>a</sup>

Source: SEPLAN/SETAS -TO - 1998

Among the ten municipal districts with high IDM of the State of Tocantins it attended for the recently instituted administrative areas focused in these analyses, just the municipal district of Araguaína that was classified in a fourth position. The relevant to comment on is that in this position referred him municipal district was relatively close to the positions that classified before this just municipal districts with the expression politician administrative of Gurupi, Palmas and Paraiso do Tocantins.

Municipal district	Index of Development - Municipal development - IDM	Classification
Gurupi	1,000	1 <sup>a</sup>
Palmas	0,993	2 <sup>a</sup>
Paradise of Tocantins	0,667	3 <sup>a</sup>
Araguaína	0,654	4 <sup>a</sup>
Dawn	0,580	5 <sup>a</sup>
Arapoema	0,557	6 <sup>a</sup>
Miracema of Tocantins	0,555	7 <sup>a</sup>
National Porto	0,519	8 <sup>a</sup>
Guaraí	0,487	9 <sup>a</sup>
Pugmil	0,486	10 <sup>a</sup>

Source: SEPLAN/SETAS -TO - 1998

Being examined the life conditions by the incomes of the boss of the family the demographic census of 1991, available and reliable source to this respect, it informed on the presence of four municipal districts of the Area of Augustinópolis region together with six other municipal districts of the State (counting with hundred and twenty-three municipal districts on that year) which the home bosses integrated the critical percentage of the ones that received, on average, until a minimum wage:

Municipal district	S/ income	up to 1/2 minimum wage	from 1/2 to 1 minimum wage	Pop. 1991	percentile of the pop up to 1 salt. minimum
Sampaio*	24	271	449	4.376	17,00
Ponte Alta do Bom Jesus	39	524	542	6.652	16,61
Taguatinga	46	1141	644	11.397	16,07
Praia Norte*	72	441	286	5.048	15,83
Divinópolis do Tocantins	463	152	377	6.394	15,51
Lizarda	50	349	225	4.163	14,99
Dueré	3	150	530	4.571	14,94
Axixá do Tocantins*	15	530	945	9.980	14,93
Marianópolis do Tocantins	143	69	133	2.338	14,76
Nazaré*	132	513	685	9.040	14,71

Source : IBGE: Demographic Census 1991

To consider the profile of the referred municipal districts (basic sanitation, home conditions, forms and levels of occupation of the society in general and other more aspects) it becomes relative the concern as for the possible discrepancy of the used data, it could suppose that the situation of the incomes might have worsened in significant part of the municipal districts of the five studied areas.

The hypothesis above is reinforced by facts as the one of the experienced difficulty for the agriculture and national livestock, along the decade of 90, thought certainly about the social situation of life municipal districts (same the urban) essentially based in the rural, that is, in direct activities and indirectly related to the agricultural section. It was verified in the referred decade the reduction of the areas cultivated by consequence of the changes in the economy being included among other aspects the alterations of the agricultural policy, with the current fall of the agricultural prices and abandonment of the special support to the activity.

The statements above base on the most general subject of the slowing down of the national economy during the three-year period 97-99, explained by the unbalances of the macro economical policies, for the lower taxes of saving and investments practiced since the beginning of 90, besides many other factors, responsible for the largest impoverishment of the segments of the population already less favored.

Taking into account that in the period 1994-1996 there was an improvement in the basic standard of living of the society as a whole, is of supposing that the improvement of the social situation extended among to the municipal districts of the area, have not been more than momentary, showing the precarious conditions today again - of house, sanitation, work and alimentary safety - visible in the selected area.

In fact there is in this great area visible lines of poverty beside development potentialities to be explored in the medium and long period starting from the formulation of bolder public policies.

In the case of the area studied, the measurement, the qualification and the space occupied of the poverty takes to understand the content of what has been said by the World Bank, when affirms that there is no way expressing in a same measure or index the extension of the poverty.

In the sense above, as combat form to the poverty and promoting the development of poor places in the whole country, the Brazilian government program Solidary Community, today already institutionalized in the ministerial policies included among the 157 poorer municipal districts than they are part of the induction strategy to the Integrated Development and Maintainable, three municipal districts of the area of Augustinópolis, Carrasco Bonito, Praia Norte and Sampaio.

To example of this program, now transformed in a development strategy knowing as Community Activates, the problem of the poverty can be faced as social vulnerabilities solved in good part through the organization and training of the local society.

An embryo of this strategy began to be made in three of the municipal districts (Carrasco Bonito, Sampaio and Praia Norte) of the area II or area of inclusion of Augustinópolis. The municipal districts in subject were selected among 157 Brazilian municipal districts in situation of critical poverty according to the Solidary Community. For the phase of expansion of the Strategy, they were framed according to the criteria (IDH-M below IDH-M regional, population smaller than 50.0000 hab. and existence of programs like as: PRONAF, PNRA, PNNT) general and additional, 72 municipal districts of the State of Tocantins and more 25 in phase of analysis, that they will add 97 municipal districts or in other terms, they will be acting according to the Strategy until next year.

If the poverty in the State concentrates mainly on the five studied areas, there is great probability of enlarging the covering of service of the Community Activates in these areas, mainly when taken into account that one of the additional criteria for the framing of the municipal districts is that these are located in the corridors of the axes of economical development.

## (2) Community of producers and organization

Based mainly on the coming information of the workshop and current questionnaires of 1997, starting from what it can be formulated the understanding that particularly, in the five areas of inclusion of this region, except the great and medium producers, the other segments that compose the community of producers (including the rural workers) while the one of smaller land fractions, configure a production universe not very clear, that it can be typified like this:

- Small producers with lands already titled, inserted in the productive activities with a small base of financial autonomy and with some insert level in the regional market;
- Small producers in inheritance lands, with precarious titled situation, just producing for the subsistence, through activity so called "white farmings" and "roça de toco", without support of specific policies for the sector and consequently without access to the credit and to the covering of programs of the extent of the family agriculture like PRONAF and other, living in the limit of the ansustentability, thickening for consequence the rural-urban migratory flow;
- Family farmers seated by the Brazilian Land Reform Program, that still didn't get viability as rural producers, cultivating the most immediate subsistence, as micro-producers seated in considerable extensions of land not suitable for farmings and for the livestock, even if there were available resources.

The workshops have been showing that the rural workers of that area are a lot of times the own producers, which is trying to be viable not only to stay in the land, but before everything to be able to survive.

As rural workers, men and women, young and a lot of times the own children direct and indirectly they are selling their manpower for the companies and the great and medium producers, as they participate in the extrativism of the *babaçu* coconuts and regional fruits as way of assuring the entrance of money for the family survival.

It was noticed starting from the workshops the way as they are organized and as they reproduces that society while community. It was seen that new social categories with useless of the technical activities can be being created, as very specific form of groups of workers confused with the rural workers.

The analysis of the problems presented by the producers during the workshops shows that in different municipal districts, it verified a great similarity practically among the pointed problems as lack that

they have visibly as bottom subject a single and same explanation already contained in the own-presented problems. In *Bico do Papagaio* it is spoken now about the problem of the producers that they don't have how to produce. The producers pointed in the municipal encounters problems as "lacks" that summarized are translated in demands driven to the State that they strengthen the need of the formulation of government plans for the agricultural development contemplating strategies capable to contribute for the respective viabilities of the farmers.

Even not having a great unit among the producers of the point of view of organization, there is an understanding and disposition for the introduction of technological innovations that it helps them maintain as a producer. They have projects and ambition of their development.

In the general in the workshops was remarked an almost widespread situation of stagnation of the productive units except few small producers which has been possible to viabilized according to their possibilities.

There is registration of activities practiced by rural producers that almost nothing has to do with the rural and even with the production agricultural or cattle.

There is not spare time in the properties, there is empty time, because without the necessary pré-conditions the rural producer doesn't get to execute his projects. In this case the producer almost gets from his land, a place possibly temporary just to live and not to produce.

Therefore the organization possibilities in bases socially articulate or community for the producers it is seriously committed, because they cannot establish projects common of development being with the survival situation in subject. Tends each one, to find individual way, it is of supposing that these have been only one: the one that feeds the statistics as for the migratory flows. If the liquid taxes of migration tend to fall regarding the State, it would not be absurd to suppose that this area will still have for a long time considerable participation in the composition of this calculation, if actions were not implemented for the development.

The problem is that the rural producers, be configuring with their presence in a poverty scenery, that makes them dependent of the action assistance of the State, once they live in many case situations of the population in general that it struggles for the access to goods and social services.

For the poverty, the pure assistencialism, the producers indicate some tracks to solve the bottom subject that can alter the way as they have been living. In the workshop it has been visible the desire to follows the initiatives that can articulate them indeed as a society of producers.

### (3) Associations of producers and cooperatives

The Ministry of the Agriculture, through their public policies, it has been motivating the creation of associations of small rural producers to stabilize the family agriculture and to create advantages in the rural communities. This association type has an important paper in the incentive and they will revitalize of the rural communities, through the improvement of the life conditions and of the sustainability of the family agriculture, facilitating the access to the agricultural credit and the technical support for the small producers. SEPRO and RURALTINS have an important performance in the organization of associations in the rural area.

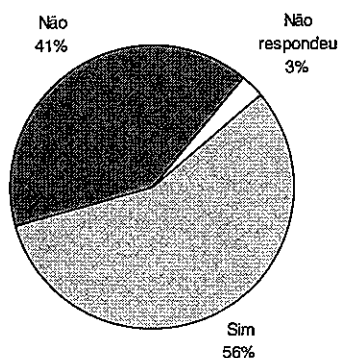
Cooperatives of great producers exist, like COOPERJAVA, that produce rice irrigated in the South area of the State. This cooperative operates commercially, besides possessing an agribusiness. Though, due to the adverse circumstances to the agricultural administration, most of the existent cooperatives are being dissolved.

In the area on study, 4.892 associated producers belong to 82 associations. However these are data that should be republished for an understanding of the evolution of the associativismo.

Area / Municipal district	Assoc. of Producers	
	Associations	Associated
1 Aguiarnopolis	1	62
2 Pineapple	1	36
3 Angico	1	75
4 Aragominas	2	95
5 Araguaina	8	286
6 Araguana	1	16
7 Araguatins	5	421
8 Augustinopolis	4	304
9 Axixa de Tocantins	1	52
10 Babaculandia	5	200
11 Buriti de Tocantins		
12 Cachoeirinha		
13 Carmolandia		
14 Beautiful torturer	2	113
15 Darcinopolis	5	299
16 Esperantina	2	86
17 Philadelphia	3	231
18 Itaguatins	5	339
19 Luzinopolis		
20 Maurilandia de Tocantins		
21 Muricilandia	1	26
22 Nazareth	4	187
23 New Olinda	5	284
24 Palmeirante	1	40
25 Palmeira de Tocantins	1	75
26 Piraque	3	170
27 North beach	2	122
28 Stream	4	470
29 Sampaio		
30 Santa Fé de Araguaia	2	216
31 Santa Terezinha de Tocantins		
32 São Bento de Tocantins	2	167
33 São Miguel de Tocantins	1	
34 São Sebastião de Tocantins	2	80
35 Sitio Novo de Tocantins	2	199
36 Tocantinopolis	1	16
37 Wanderlandia	3	135
38 Xambioa	2	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4.892</b>

According to the questionnaire made during the 279 interviews in the workshops up to this moment, 158 answered that they are associated to organizations of producers. Besides, 87 among those that don't participate in any association already demonstrated interest in coming to participate in the associations existent in their municipal districts.

Participa de Alguma Associação?



#### (4) The syndicalism movement

##### 1) Owners unions

The owners unions join in the State to the Federation of the Farmers in the State of Tocantins–FAET and affiliated to the National Confederation of the Agriculture–CNA. The great and medium producers, are organized second a structure that is going from the local to the state association, and of this to the national, constituting form of power or political force, coming to the public scene to defend their concerns. His base is formed practically by cattle farmers, according to the economical tradition of the area.

The owner's movement counts with good autonomy margin to maintain a professional advice of rural extension to their members. There is great dialogue between the syndicalism movement and the cooperative movement. There are 14 the cooperatives of existent producers in the State.

##### 2) Rural workers syndicate

The rural workers syndicates join to the Federation of the Workers in the Agriculture of the State of Tocantins–FETAET (founded ten years ago) and this to the Confederation of Workers in the Agriculture–CONTAG. Rural workers constitute the base of the movement internally and small identified and organized proprietors by the political orientations that it articulates them as a single segment of family farmers. Part of the movement concern in acquiring larger competence for the administration of this economy in bases more solidary and also competitive. They express expectations that the direct public policies and indirectly related to the producers and rural workers compete for their development.

Guided nationally by CONTAG the movement reinvigorates their flags “... *they leave scene the fight for the land reform (that progressively is seen handed by other bearer–MST) and the fight for the labor laws (that doesn't have more the character unified that he had previously) and enter in scene the fight flag for an Alternative Project of Maintainable Rural Development having for base the expansion and invigoration of the family agriculture.*” (Magazine Form and Content: 1999).

There is opening today for the recomposition of the unit of the demands of the several segments of the rural society starting from the alliance with the State, for the development of an expressed strategic content in a new project that absorbs the discussions on the development and the maintainable. It is not seen however a face more propositive and organizative for indeed to move forward in the organization of the production. They recognize the distance among the rural and urban world, the articulation lack between the teaching and the research and the family farmers' of the forums of administration of the production.

In the last years, the possibilities were enlarged in the sense above due to the growing weight of the resources of *Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador–FAT*, for the farmers' professional qualification, beside resources originating from international cooperation.

Evaluations done by the syndicalism movement, show that “the challenges have just been overcome, or above all, in those lands in that the political project of the rural syndicalism got to promote updating.” (It forms and Debate :1999)

The great concern now is to work the formation as practice renewed on the maintainable rural development, about the solidary economy, performance in the public pieces of advice, and no more the formation for the organization of ideological base.

They understand the need of the formation of leaderships of the local and regional level now with views to the development. They understand that it is necessary to form fewer fighters and more administrators, instituting with this a new action land that needs to move forward at the level of the

linkage of actions more verticalized. They want to pass from the immediate action to the actions of structural stamp. For this they invest in the field of the rural education as a value to be developed starting from the experience "*School-Agricultural Family*." In Porto Nacional, Tocantins, it is installed one of these schools. They approximate of the federal schools as way of articulating the teaching and the research to the real demand of the rural producers.

They want finally to update and to liberate the hidden transformer potential behind old ideological projects. To the State it fits to recognize the possibilities of alliances sketched starting from this new project of the syndicalism movement, inviting him to seat to the table to think also the development as a responsibility of this actor. With this, the State can enlarge his capillarity at the level of the public policy in the municipal districts, counting with facilitators of his work close to the farmers, to example that it already happens in many units of the federation.

They are today 54 unions in the State, of the only two are not in operation.

The Brazilian reality reaffirms the workers' need and more organized rural producers today in associations and production cooperatives and consumption to be formed starting from partnerships among unions, federations and confederations producers and rural workers. For this the syndicalism movement will need to overcome the phase of extreme politization of the question. It will be necessary to enlarge the competence to this respect, so that the development of the section is actually being discussed.

The world of the rural work offers a rich collection of experiences today, in that the different actors discover possibilities of intersection of their activities, sponsored and mediated by the State, favoring the possible dialogue among them. It will be very important to deepen on the possible interfaces between the movement syndicalism patronal and of rural workers to make possible the development of the regional farming indeed, in the area selected.

#### 4 The woman's paper in the agriculture

The woman's paper in the agriculture of the area elapses of the process of her organization for which is redefining, not just the insert way of these in the agriculture, but her rule in the development of that society. If before the involvement of the woman in the productive units it summarized to the domestic activities now, due to her insert in the multiple activities that involve the family work, of the production to the commercialization in fairs mainly, her role is not more restricted to the limits of the house in the exclusive acting of routine activities. Without losing the domain of the own activities of the feminine and trying the existence of socio-political spaces more enlarged, previously prohibited to the woman, gradually they are reaching a recognition more equalized to the men for the acting of her social role in the agricultural production, as well as in the community spaces (participation in associations, unions and other groups).

According to the results of the research "*Gender and leadership; Gender and right; Gender and environment*" done in 1997, for the State Coordination of Women of the Federation of Rural Workers in the Agriculture in the State of Tocantins, is it verified in the block of subjects *Gender and environment*, where are the relative subjects included to the family agriculture what, of the 288 women and of the 193 men, that answered to the subject "what does produce the man and the woman?" except the sugar-cane in that men has a larger participation in the cultivation, the women, accompanied in a very close way the men's participation in the production, leaving clear that the presence of these in the agriculture is absorbed now as the main activity exercised. It is not seen more as help to the man, or complementally presence of the man in their activities. In a more solidary vision they understand in agreement with the gender discussion, that both they help her and mutually they are complemented in the tasks that involve the day-by-day inside and out of the produce unit . As for the incomes in the livestock, the women have been reaching very close positions to the men.

According with the same research, in the field regarding information for the direct and indirect



administration of the production, as knowledge on receipts, agricultural defensives, accounting control, among other, it was inferior the number of women that have these information and very smaller of the women had already made some leasing contract. On the other hand, other answers showed as the women moved forward already as for the base of knowledge to work with daily situations that they articulate them amongst themselves and the other actors (as the experience of the coconut breakers).

It is inferred of the results of this research that there is today in this great area a strong conscience of the woman's necessary participation in the family economy. Same research was verified that there is better result in the properties where the woman has larger participation. Mentioning the own text would be said that: *"we noticed that through where we walk in those communities and that the situation is of a surrounded house of pasture; the family is more impoverished, the woman's participation in the economy of the family is smaller. And when the house is with permanent culture, pig creation, chicken and the plantation is close to house, with certainty the woman's participation in the family economy is better, the family is more stabilized financially."*

In the report of 1998 it found out about the social diversity formed by rural workers without earth and small rural producers practicing the family agriculture, among which mentions himself the woman's work as a reality at the level of the production. Referred research in the which was based the report, it gave as a result of the field investigation in the Extreme-north (Bico do Papagaio), rural activities carried out by the women, that are being corroborated by the results of the current researches here analyzed. The women developed "the production of seedlings, weeds, crop, drying and selection, tasks these accomplished in the same proportion that the men." It is still, according to the report, *"in days without activity in the farming, women and girls occupy daily rates more than 7 hours in the collection and break of the coconut of the babaçu."*

In the current report it is introduced as innovation, the fact of the break of the *babaçu* to have become only the main activity for a lot of families as the entrance of income, but an activity that was institutionalized as practice that every day absorbs a larger number of women. They are today more than 500 the women associated to the regional entity (ASMUBIP) integrated by 33 units created between the North and North Extreme of Tocantins. This way changes the following comment of the previous report: *"... most of the activities related with capital obtaining and maintenance are of the men's responsibility. The source of income controlled by the women is very little, and most is destined to the domestic consumption."* It was affirmed that the income obtained by the commercialization of the *babaçu* was all controlled by the women and used in the obtaining of items for the domestic consumption. If it thinks in the workers' standard of living involved in this practice, it is reached a different conclusion today that these control is the income that maintains the families.

It is important to remind that ASMUBIP was created in 1992, with the objective of organizing the breakers of the coconut of the *babaçu* in the collection activity, distribution and processing of the extracted nuts of this. The association is managed for the own women with the aid of *ngo's*. The activities of the association also contribute with the protection of the middle-atmosphere. For other part, RURALTINS has been carrying out programs of social attendance through the accomplishment of such courses as domestic economy, craft, cultivation of vegetable gardens, home-made industry, domestic creation of animals, nutrition, basic cares of health etc, for the women of the rural way. However, these programs continue tends reaches on this side of the necessary front to the women's local demands and their families.

## 5. Land Reform

In the selected area they were created to the present moment for the National Institute of Land Reform-INCRA, 77 projects of establishment, in 29 municipal districts where 7.939 families were seated. The great size difference among the areas determines a number also very different of families for establishment. It is important to know that until the definitive titillation of the earth corresponding

to the phase of emancipation of the projects, a lot of stages have to be formally accomplished. The largest concentration of the establishments feels in the area of the Bico do Papagaio, where historically there was a more intense fight for land.

It is foreseen for each family after his establishment, the concession of the credit are distributed (starting from 1999):

- Installation credit, subdivided in support credit, destined to the feeding and initial fomentation of the agricultural activities and credit for the acquisition of construction material.
- Production credit, destined to the costing and the investment for better work conditions, counting, besides the resources of own INCRA administered by PRONAF, with resources of other three constitutional funds.

One of the great complain from the settled producer is concerning the long time spend for the liberation of the credit. There are the lot of pre-conditions to the liberation and sometimes involve juridical dispute which difficult the division of the areas and bring the presence of the families in the areas as home place and production.

A subject to appoint, is that if the land reform, practically of a single time, it promotes the increase of the population with the settled people, the emptying of these can also be in mass, given the conditions they are the families in areas where cannot be made possible as rural producers.

The table below points the consolidation of the land reform in the area of the Study.

It calls the attention for the great number of establishments still in implantation phase, once many were created several years age.

#### Projects of establishments and colonization

Municipal district	Implantation	Establishments in phase of	
		Consolidation	Emancipation
Angico	1		
Aragominas	5		
Araguaína	2	1	1
Araguanã	1		
Araguatins	15	3	
Augustinópolis	4		
Axixá of Tocantins	5	1	
Buriti of Tocantins	2		
Carmolândia	1		
Darcinópolis	3		
Esperantina	4	5	
Philadelphia	1		
Itaguatins	2	1	
Maurilândia of Tocantins	1		
Muricilândia	1		
New Olinda	1		
Palmeirante	1		
Palm trees of Tocantins	3		
Piraquê	3		
North beach		3	
Stream	4		
Sampaio	3		
Santa Fé of Araguaia	3		
They are Bento from Tocantins	1		
They are Miguel from Tocantins	1		1
They are Sebastião from Tocantins	4	1	
New ranch of Tocantins			1
Wanderlândia	1		
Xambioá	4		
Total of the 29 Municipal districts	77	15	3

## 6. Outstanding Social problems

In agreement with the basic patterns of life established by the national and international organisms as the World Bank, PNUD, UNICEF and other, which are established needs considered universal, the largest problems of the rural society in analysis, elapse of the bad life conditions, explained mainly by the difficult access of them to the services of health and education (as it can be seen in the corresponding items ahead), as well as of the lack of economical autonomy, that it limits this society to a fuller accomplishment of the production.

In this sense, the problem of the poverty in the area cannot be outstanding as a subject in herself, unstuck of the composed board for many other problems. In fact the observation and analysis of the data regarding the area have been showing that poverty is for this society, one more consequence of other factors which interfere on his development of this, that a problem in himself, since the area gathers favorable conditions for the modification of the current standard of living of the society in different directions.

## 7. Technical support service

The current conditions of the technical support Service were examined from the perception of the rural producers demonstrated in the applied questionnaires. It means, starting from the suggestions that gave as answer to the subject that was driven them in the following: *“Which their suggestions for the improvement of the technical support service?”*

The analyses are preliminary, just basing on relative answers from little more than 50% of the questionnaires foreseen for application in the thirteen workshops. In attention to this aspect, the statements cannot be conclusive and much less widespread, just serving as indications of possible positions or way of perception of the rural producers about the installment of the referred service. The analyzed material is due to 279 questionnaires applied individually to the present producers in the eight workshops (on average 40 questionnaires for workshop) accomplished in eight municipal districts.

In these encounters they were present rural producers of the own municipal district, where took place each workshop and also other big, medium and small rural producers, mobilized in the neighboring municipal districts. Therefore, the questionnaires were applied to a much including and representative universe of the area and not just of the municipal district of each workshop.

They answered to the subject above even the producers that informed in the interviews that there are not received any technical support in their properties. As each interviewee can give more than one suggestion, to present analysis it bases on a difference number of questionnaires (smaller) and answers (larger).

The analyses were guided by the following methodology: a) listing of all of the suggestions; b) grouping of the suggestions according to the largest similarities among them; c) grouping in only one item of the suggestions without relationship with that have asked and d) establishment of a temporary typology for the answers, containing the eleven modalities of identified answers as presented below:

Suggestions for the service of technical support of the area

Description	Amount
He/she doesn't have suggestion	91
Increase of the number of technicians	79
Improvement of the quality of the service	30
Specialized attendance	15
Structure enlargement	14
Implantation of the service	10
Regularity of the service	8
Technicians' training	6
Training of producers	4
The technicians' larger pledge	2
Other	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>

Analyzing the presented suggestions in a general way without linking them to the any specific segment of rural producers, it can be observed as follows:

1. Approximately 40% of the interviewees said not to have suggestions to give. Considering that this is an only answer, it was verified that the universe of the suggestions was reduced to the answers given in the 188 questionnaires (88,63% of the total) remaining with 194 relative answers to the subject that serves us initially of base for this analysis.
2. Looking to all the relative items for the suggestions we can see that the producers recognize the technical support Service as of the great importance. Most of the interviewees related the importance of the service, for their own properties development than to the regional development.
3. The answers suggest to be based on a perception on the Service originated of the own experience in many cases and in other not. In every way the rural producers presented their suggestions with great emphasis on two specific points: to increase number of the technicians and improvement of the quality of the service. The other points in the typology (seven) of suggestions indicated above reinforce the understanding that was had on the aspects mentioned more frequently, mainly when it is considered that the answers might have been given by the same people to qualify what proposed as improvement. What was of common among all of the positions is that, in a way or of other, these presented suggestions related to the improvement of the service simultaneously making to suppose, that the rural producer has presented the suggestions as acceptance of the technical support and as coincident aspect in the different municipal districts.
4. The analysis of each group of suggestions took to a partial conclusion that a very larger expectation was demonstrated as for the technical support service that has been accomplished. However the rural producers they seems are not making a negative evaluation of the Service in himself, same when they go down to very specific aspects as the ones that were behind the identified positions for ends of this analysis, but that are evidenced in the other part of this.

The second part of the analysis intended to correlate the answers given to the subject that serves as base for to present analysis to the interviewees' specific segments, as well as to other subjects of the questionnaire that treated of the plans for the property and of the vision on the future of the area:

1. It was verified that of the most specific suggestions on the aspects to be improved in the technical support, is the research, implantation of pilot development project, came from the producers with properties above 1.200 ha. Allowing to see that they want a wider technical support. However, few of these producers answered to the subject with indication of innovations in the production referring to the future plans for property. It was noticed a strong

tendency and desire of intensification of the traditional activity, in the case of the livestock production. They demonstrated an accentuated optimism for the future of the area and that they are mobilized for the development .

2. The medium producers in properties between 640 and 1200 ha tended to suggest as for the improvements in the technical support a larger intensification in the installment of the Service at the level of the properties. The way as they suggest the improvement is visibly different from what was suggested from the previous segment. With reference to the plans for the property, the medium producers showed - interest in the development of the fish farming and of the creation of small animals, letting to see independent of this a bigger opening for the introduction of innovations. This segment sees the future of the area with an optimism related to the development of the transports and of the technological conditions.
3. The interviewees with properties from 320 to 640 ha demonstrated positions very assimilated the ones of the medium producers when they refer to the improvements for the technical support, suggesting the intensification and the enlargement of the possibilities of a more specialized service mainly for the service to the producer (veterinarians, agricultural and other) as of great need. They answered on their plans for the property, mentioned with more emphasis the creation of small animals and the fish farming and in small scale they pointed the fruit culture. They see with optimism the future of the area.
4. The segment of producers still with smaller piece of land from 200 to 320 ha, they made suggestions for the improvements for the technical support for the which indicated a to be having problem among what is being offered by the technical support and what in fact is the demand of this segment. This is the segment with more direct institutional critic, in spite of those critics being in low frequency deserves to be deepened before any conclusive statement. This comes to be a segment more open to the innovations and to the introduction of new cultures as the livestock of milk as it was the case of Augustinópolis. In a general way the suggestions tend to a smaller degree of optimism that see contemplated in the plans for the property and for the area remarkably less specific.
5. The interviewees with 100 to 200 ha were the ones that presented suggestions of improvements for the technical support related to the structure for the service, to the human resources, to the quality and frequency in the service and to the relationship technical-producer. They were shown open to the innovations, mentioning as wanted activities the horticulture and the fish farming. The interviewees with properties up to 50 ha on the other hand, they suggested the intensification in the installment of the Service and they also requested the implantation—an aspect that needs to be explained better to understand the nature of such request.

It is important to explain that of the interviewees that answered, 180 informed not to receive technical support, even so they presented suggestions.

Later a treatment will be given to the information being taken into account the total of the answers to each question of the questionnaire. Before that is that they can be established the necessary relationships to the most general understanding on the technical support and on other direct and indirectly related including subjects.

In the understanding provisory pointed, if the questionnaires brought the impressions of the producers as for the improvements for the technical support, it is believed that the field of relative subjects to the handling of the production can offer more objective information than they will subsidize the future analyses at the level of explanations on points still obscure or contradictory in what refers to the vision of the producers about the technical support.

## 8. Indigenous people

The indigenous population of the State of Tocantins adds today 5.273 inhabitants approximately. There are the two present indigenous groups in the area, Xambioá and Apinajé add a population of only 1.230 inhabitants. They collect tubercles, roots and fruits like *jenipapo*, *cajú* and *mangaba* and they cultivate the sweet potato, cassava, *banana*, cotton, pepper, tobacco and medicinal plants. Nowadays, under the influence of the external world, they plant rice and bean through the system of stub country, seeking the own subsistence. In the moment, they face a lot of difficulties in the survival and to the obtaining the food. The main reasons of those problems are: decrease of the area of their villages and the constant presence of tourists, fishermen and cattle breeders. Besides, the influence of the external world has been causing damages and the loss of their original culture, propitiating the acquisition of civilized habits.

Indigenous people				
Name of the Group	Linguistic family	Indigenous reservation	Population	Observations
JAVAE	Macro-Jê	Island of the Banana plantation 160.784 there are	285	Sub-group of Karajás
KARAJA	Macro-Jê	Island of the Banana plantation Indigenous park of Araguaia 1.395.000 there are	1.801	
XAMBIOÁ	Macro-Jê	Municipal district of Xambioá 3.265 there are	226	Subgrupo of Karajá
APINAJÉ	Jê	Municipal district of Tocantinópolis 141.904 there are	964	
KRAHÓ	Timbira	Municipal districts of Itacajá and Goiatins 302.533 there are	1.402	
XERENTE	Jê	Municipal district of Tocantínia 167.542 there are	1.095	
I BOUNCE OLD		Municipal districts of Cristalândia and Pium without area demarcation	95	
FUNNEL		Municipal district of Tocantínia 15.704 there are	190	
Total			6.058	

Source: Statistical Annual of Brazil, 1999

Apinajés form their villages in areas of ciliary forests of streams that are flowing of the river Tocantins, in the municipal district of Tocantinópolis, in the Extreme-north area of the State. Nowadays, they obtain their daily feeding through the agriculture and of the extraction of coconuts of Babaçu. They cultivate potatoes, corn, cassava, peanut and tobacco.

The social patterns of these indigenous groups follow the matriarchal line, and their orientation as for the sacred it is centered in spirits, the more important two being the one of the earth and the one of the forest. Among the indigenous people, the most important events are those that center the tribal cult.

## 9. Education services

### (1) Basic education

The services of basic education are responsibility of the General office of Education and Culture of the State of Tocantins and of the municipal city halls, under the guidelines of Ministry of Education. The general office works with 10 regional offices (the administrative areas are different from those established by SEPLAN) that supervise the teaching of first degree (8 years of duration) and second degree (3 years of duration).

In agreement with data of the general office, the total number of schools of first degree in the state is 2.848; 2.778 public schools and 70 private schools. The number of teachers and students are, respectively, 13.323 and 307.414. In the first degree, the medium number of students for school is of 108 and the medium number of students for teacher, 23. The students' percentage that end the first four

years of the course of first degree is of 62%. The students' percentage that leaves the school without finishing the first four years is of 17%. The remaining represents the number of students losing year or transferred. As for the last 4 years of the first degree, the students' percentage that concludes this stage it is of 63% and the escape represents 19%. The previous report appeared as cause of the school escape, in the rural area, the youths' participation in the activities agricultural and other work activities, wants to introduce a comment that is going in the wrong way of this argument, saying that the education as value, tries to adapt herself to the student's reality, and not the opposite, since the productive cycles obey factor not always controlled for the human will. For those that could not complete the course in the age established, courses or exams supletivos are offered through which can get the formation and graduation.

In the rural area, the physical net is besides scarce, very precarious. The units in masonry are still very little. Most has straw roofs, mud walls and floor of beaten earth. Working in rooms or multi-serial classes, the students of the 1a to 4a series have simultaneous class with the same teacher., committing substantively the specific learning of each series and the basic education along the time destined to the education in this level. Beside these rural teachers a little or almost anything qualified for this exercise, they take a disconnected education process of the students' reality forward. The General office of Education has been struggling for the improvement of the pointed teachers' qualification and through trainings. The offer of the school snack contributes to the students' improvement nutritional, and with this for the maintenance of these the student in the school.

171 schools of second degree exist in the state: 152 public schools and 19 private schools. The total number of teachers and students are, respectively, 2.136 and 3.513. Five schools agrotécnicas of second degree exist in the state: 1 federal school in Araguaínas, 1 municipal school in Fátima, 1 school of the state, belonging to UNITINS, in Natividade, 1 state school in Pedro Afonso (SEDUC) and 1 school in Canuanã.

## (2) Professional education

Department of Labor, through the National Plan of Professional Education - PLANFOR, has been implementing the professional education in Brazil. The objectives of PLANFOR are to mobilize and to articulate the capacity of available professional education in the country in the way to qualify, starting from 1999, at least 20% of the population economically active, what means a quantity of, approximately, 1,5 million workers. The resources of the plan provide from FAT (*Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador*) of the federal government and of the participant state governments' budget.

In 1996, inside of PLANFOR, 103 courses were made in 53 municipal districts of the state of Tocantins and there was the 7.187 workers' participation. The courses were supplied in partnership with the following organisms: SECAD, SENAR, RURALTINS, SENAC, ULBRA (Lutheran University of Brazil), SEBRAE and ABEADETINS. UNITINS participated in the special projects.

Basically, the training in the rural area is made by RURALTINS and SENAR (*Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Rural*) and sometimes by SEBRAE. In the years 1995/96, the qualification courses for the technicians of RURALTINS were the following ones: 12 courses in the agricultural area, 16 courses in the livestock area, 2 courses in the area of social attendance and 11 courses in other areas. The courses of qualification of small rural producers, driven by RURALTINS, they were 64 courses covering the areas of creation of small animals (chicken and pigs), handcraft, home-made industry, creation of bees and other, in several municipal districts.

## (3) Superior education

Two established universities exist in the State: UNITINS and ULBRA. Besides, there is also a university, FAFICH (University of Philosophy and Humanities), established in the municipal district of Gurupí and FECIPAR (University of Education of Paraiso) in Paraiso do Tocantins.

UNITINS was created in 1990 as a state university and it was transformed in foundation of private right in 1996. The 10 centers that compose the UNITINS are distributed in the main cities of the several areas, in agreement with the state politics of decentralization. The universities related with the agricultural section is established in Araguaína (Veterinary Medicine), in the north area, Gurupí (Agronomy), in the south area and Paraiso do Tocantins (Engineering of Victuals), in the central area. In 1995, the total number of students was of 3.321. UNITINS offers 6 masters degree courses among the ones, which courses in the areas of Agronômia and Veterinary Medicine. EMBRAPA and the Federal University of Lavras, in the state of Minas Gerais, it has been giving technical cooperation in the accomplishment of these courses. The Campus of Gurupí (University of Agronomy) and the Campus of Araguaína (University of Veterinary Medicine) they are the responsible for the agricultural research developed in the State.

ULBRA, that is a private university, offers 5 courses, all in Palmas. Among them, there is the course of agricultural engineering. The total number of students of this university is of 923. FAFICH counts on 929 students and it is maintained by the municipality of Gurupí.

#### (4) Indigenous education

As mentioned in the item 4.1.3 (2), 6 indigenous groups exist living in remote and rural areas in the State of Tocantins. All of them have their culture and own language.

In 1991, the state government celebrated an agreement with the Federal University of Goiás and FUNAI in the sense of promoting the education of the indigenous groups and than was started the "Project of Indigenous Education." As first stage to reach this aims, the indigenous teachers' training was accomplished, the own community's members, that teach and they communicate in their students' same language, using elements as much of the indigenous culture as of the Brazilian culture. The teaching is also supplied in Portuguese language.

The supplied education understands the first 4 years of the teaching of first degree. The first two years are bilingual and the remaining is just given in the Portuguese language. The indigenous teachers' training is ministrated regularly by Coordenadoria of Indigenous Education, organ of the General office of State of Education and Culture in collaboration with the Federal University of Goiás.

In 1997, the situation of the indigenous education in the state is the following: 52 schools exist distributed in the same number of villages assisting 1.777 students.

#### (5) Degree of literacy

According with the Census of 1991, the people's literacy rate with more than 10 years of age, in the State of Tocantins, was of 69,25%: 56,50% in the rural area and 78,04% in the urban area. The low literacy degree verified in the urban area is due to the affluence of originating from population the rural way. The medium taxes of literacy in the Country and in the area North: 80,28% and 75,06% respectively. It is verified that the State of Tocantins is below those two averages.

As for age groups, the literacy rate as much of men as of women above 40 years is inferior to 50%. In the women's case, in this age group, the rate is of 42,7%, inferior to the one of the men. However, in the inferior age group to 40 years, the literacy rate among the women is larger.

Tax of Literacy for age group

Age group	Total	Men	Women
10 to 19 years	77,83%	72,77%	83,05%
20 to 29 years	80,72%	77,77%	83,74%
30 to 39 years	72,46%	71,45%	73,49%
above 40 years	46,23%	49,36%	42,68%
Medium	69,25%	67,25%	70,74%

Source: Census 1991, IBGE



## 10. Services of health

### (1) Physical net

The coordination of the services of health in the State of Tocantins is responsibility of the General Office of State of the Health, in agreement with the guidelines of SUS (Sistema Unico de Saude) of Ministry of Health. The administrative management of the politics of health is made through three regional offices: regional office of the north in Araguaína, regional office of the south in Gurupí and central regional office in Palmas. They are 11 regional hospitals supervised by the regional offices.

In the total, the hospitals are the following ones: 8 charity hospitals, 3 state hospitals, 39 municipal hospitals and 17 private hospitals, besides the already mentioned regional hospitals. In agreement with data of 1995, the professionals engaged in the medical services were the following ones: 561 doctors, 175 nurses, 1.437 auxiliary of nursing, 227 dentists, 22 physiotherapists and 34 biomedical. The number of beds in hospital was of 1.172 in the public hospitals, 710 in the private hospitals and 870 in other facilities (centers of health).

### (2) Main illnesses

According with data of the Secretarial, the professionals' of the area of health rate for each 10.000 inhabitants belongs to 5,27 doctors, 3,69 dentists, 1,77 nurses. As for beds in hospital, they are 4,2 beds for each 10.000 inhabitants. In comparison with the data of the country and of the North area, the number of doctors in Tocantins is inferior the half of the rate of the country (13,04), but the difference with the North area is small (6,02). The annual expenses with health in Tocantins are of R\$32,52 per person. This expense is larger if compared with the average of the North area (R\$ 24,92).

Recently, diseases sharp diarréicas are dispersed for whole the State and a number of 9.766 patients was registered in 66 municipal districts, in the year of 1996. The visceral leishmaniose is found to each 0,45 in each 10.000 inhabitants. The malaria is controlled in the State, happening some isolated cases among them people seatled in the establishments of INCRA. The people coming from Pará they bring the incubated malaria and they end up developing the disease in Tocantins. The "doença de chagas" disperses among residents that inhabit houses covered with straw and mud walls and 3,4% of the total population of the state are bearers of the disease. The "dengue" also has a high spread tax for the State.

In the rural area, many cases of tuberculosis, hanseníase and hepatitis exist caused by the poverty, malnutrition and precarious sanitary conditions. Also cases of meningitis exist.

### (3) Preventive medicine and health education

The government of the State is implementing actions as vaccinations against the tuberculosis, fever yellows and hepatitis B, *malaria* control and tests of blood for verification of the visceral leishmaniose in way to create a preventive mentality of the epidemic and infectious diseases. Besides, Secretaria prepares and supplies serum anti-offídico. The tuberculosis patients and hanseníase receive free medicines.

The control and the prevention of diseases at domestic level, it has been done by the General office of Health through the campaigns of health and of the Program of Community Agents of Health-PACS, for which 1 agent is allocated for the attendance of each group of 150 people of the rural area starting from the regional hospitals. Besides, programs of health are accomplished at the schools of first and second degrees with the volunteers' training among the own students.

Programs of buccal hygiene are accomplished, to experimental title, in 4 municipal districts where flúor tablets are supplied for the population..

(4) Other

As for the maternal-infantile health, the General office supposes that it still exists a high infant mortality tax although this statement is not based on data officials. The main causes are the malnutrition, diseases diarréicas, pneumonia and nati-died. The incidence of death among the mothers is still very high with base the proportion from 150 to each 10.000 women. According to the given explanation the causes are the ignorance as for the reasonable procedures in the phase of the pré -natal and the malnutrition during the gestation.

Now, it is in conclusion roads a research, advised by a consultant of UNICEF, about the maternal-infantile health: PESMITO (Research of Maternal-infantile Health of the State of Tocantins).