

**116 - RESEARCHES WITH CHILDHOOD SHELTER: TWO STUDIES IN MOTION**

CRISTINA LESSA DOS SANTOS  
 DÉBORA DUARTE FREITAS  
 MÁRCIO XAVIER BONORINO FIGUEIREDO  
 Universidade Federal de Pelotas, RS, Brasil  
 keta\_lessa@yahoo.com.br

**INTRODUCTION**

The children's history in Brazil went by the service of the most varied groups that we can imagine. In this article, the objective will be of undoing some ideas that they are given as natural in our society, but that, however, they are built culturally. It is also thought about contributing through the description of as he/she is growing two researches in relation to the children that live in an institutional reception in the city of Rio Grande and other in the city of Pelotas.

We make a historical retaking of as the children they were seen previously. After, it will be analyzed the progresses and the conceptions of childhood that today surround us and last the summarized description of the researches that they are being accomplished by the authors.

**History of the childhood in Brazil**

Therefore after the discovery there was the need to govern the people that here lived goes, then, the Portuguese government to enjoy of the natural wealth that here existed. However, there is doubt was of like them they would get to govern the people that according to Barléu (1974, p. 22 apud Arantes, 2009) they have "no faith, no law and no king?"

The Jesuits entered in action to convert the Indians to turn them into Christians and they implement like this the medicine of the soul. The Jesuits' objectives were "That bends the infidel to the recognition of the only truth, although this means to deny his own existence. That he becomes subject of the king of Portugal and that he takes delight, even if in slave's condition." (ARANTES, 2009, p. 161)

Therefore, they noticed that the children were easier to convert goes they be considered docile lives. They convert the heathens' children, they used those children goes the catechism of the other Indians like this those would serve from examples to the other ones and they would facilitate the communication.

The Jesuits were the first educators from Brazil, in 1585 there were already three schools and five houses that passed teachings to the Brazilian people. These lasted long the educators goes than two hundred years in lives Brazil, only having break in the government of Marquês de Pombal in 1755. (ARANTES, 2009)

The history of the abandonment in Brazil it not recent, on the contrary it began practically with the history of Brazil. The mixed children in general were abandoned, besides the children that lost their parents and if they turned orphan without anybody to take care of them. The children were left in front of the churches, convents and lot of times how Orlandi (1985, p. 75) reminds "(...) they were frequently devoured by dogs, pigs or others encourage. Other times, they died from hunger or of exhibition to the elements." (in ARANTES, 2009)

It goes those abandoned children it was thought about the called device the Wheel of the Exposed ones. The children were put in those wheels and after the device it was gyrated, releasing the child inside of the house. That device had the objective to maintain the citizens' identity that abandoned the small ones in secret. In 1726, the first wheel was created in Brazil in Bahia. Then, in 1738 one was created in Rio de Janeiro and the one of Recife in 1789.

In agreement with "Russell-Wood, Saint responsibility Marries with the founding went up to 3 years, however the Permit of 1775 refers to the attendance rendered by the Mercy up to 9 years, situation that the Permit modifies, reducing it until the 7 years." (FALEIROS, 2009, p. 214)

Faleiros (2009) it demonstrates that after the seven years the child depended on the family that if he proposed to create him. The boys were directed goes adds occupation or seminars. Already the girls worked the domestic maids in exchange goes her sustenance or then they were directed to the House of Withdrawal.

After adds team, the Wheel of the exposed ones began to be criticized by reaching opposite objectives to the that it intended. The children that were removed of the street goes us not to die finished dying after the withdrawal. Maria Graham wrote in 1821 that

[...] The first team that I went to the Wheel of the Exposed ones (of Rio de Janeiro) I found seven children with two owners; no cradles, no clothing. I asked goes the map and I saw that in thirteen years they had entered close to 12.000 and they had just avenged 1.000, not knowing the Mercy truly where they were. (apud FALEIROS, 2009, p. 215)

The negligence with the exposed ones was enormous and goes that the high mortality rate. The government like Faleiros (2009, p. 217) it demonstrates "it never assumed truly the financing of this attendance." This subject generated the lot of attrition on the part of the Crown and of the Fraternity. Because, actually Brazil was seen the estate earth and of exploration. This author still affirms that:

Brazil, while colony depended on decisions of the Portuguese Cut, that it was shown lives than omitted in the enfrentamento of the subject of the abandoned and poor childhood. The interests of the Crown in Brazil and of the Portuguese that cam goes here they were merely economical, of spoliation, and through the slavery he settled down atn the country the contempt model goes the life. (2009, p. 216) (Underline by me)

The we can notice the disregard goes the condition of life of the people and, especially, of the children that here one found were big. Very early the few children that got to survive to the conditions of degrading life the one that were exposed, they had go to work to pay the "debt" that had done with the government goes them have sustained and care of them while smaller.

In thesis, in Brasil Colônia, in spite of the settlement need it i not noticed the population politics. It was the period of the child's depreciation, besides of his existence and life. The children and slave adolescents were considered merchandise (face) and his explored labor. The exposed ones, collected and attended by the system of Wheel atn the end of their different stages, they were driven (the few survivors) to the precocious work and explored, goes which compensated yours "creators", or the State, of the expenses done with his/her creation. (FALEIROS, 2009, p. 220)

Already in the republican period there were adds favorable modifications in the way the thinking the children. Rizzini (2009, p. 225) it appears the new horizons:

In first place, an ardent combat to identified practices with the delay, the enclosure close to the adults of the idle, cheap, vicious and delinquent smaller calls, all apprehended by the actions policemen of "cleaning" of the streets of the cities. Soon afterwards, the critics to the character of confinement of these "deposits", without the regeneration purposes, recovery and the interns' reeducation, that they turned them useful to the society.

In this team, the policemen were responsible goes the youths' withdrawal since in the beginning of the century XIX still the juvenile court had not been implemented. The appearance of the reformatories felt in the first two decades of the republic. That change of asylums reform homes if it owes the concern and the change in the perception of rescue of the childhood.

In 1893, the first measure was taken goes it collects and isolation of the "cheap." The government through the Ordinance n. 145, of July 11, 1893, it allowed the foundation of the colony correccional goes the correction through the work. (RIZZINI, 2009)

The speech of the work will be very used in that team, the work i considered the human being's dignificador and like this the people that before were threat the social order pass the they be useful arm goes the nation. The Law n. 947, of December 29, 1902, it also eat to reinforce the resolution of the problem of the vagrancy through the correccional colonies. (idem, ibidem)

However, the colonies started to receive several critics goes they mix adults of both sexes with minors of acts. Besides having the character highly repressive. Rizzini (2009, p. 229) it shows that: "this way, the colony, installed atn an island, he assisted to the purposes of to clean up the city and to isolate the undesirable ones. Attn the same team, however, he attacked to the new ideals of the attendance, goes which the promiscuity and the idleness were intolerable qualifications."

The fight against the idleness would be the focus of the politics destined to the childhood in this period, because the work will be considered instrument key goes those disable persons' rescue. Besides, the work was the form of controlling body and mind. Through the work the smallest occupied mind and if it deviated of the things that could cart him/her badly disappears.

In this same team the debates begins that the State should not only intervene in the politics of attendance the well the in other institutions that were also considered corrupted-the family. (RIZZINI, 2009)

Only with the creation of the Juvenile court in 1923 i that there was the centralization in the service to the smallest. However, it was in the New State that centralization felt in the concrete way.

Rizzini demonstrates that Vargas in one of their speeches demonstrates the great concerns that the elite had in relation to the attendance to the childhood, "such the uses of scientific criteria in the service, the alliance among the public sector and private, the defense of the nationality, the shameful infant mortality of the Brazilian cities and the formation of the healthy race, of useful citizens." (2009, p. 247)

The speech hygienist in the was Vargas was very strong, because the nation needed men to correspond to the ideals of the team. It i through the hygienic habits, of the rigidity with the body, the moral and civic education that the country would be building healthy people that they would aid Brazil becoming the potency.

Like this, it i possible to notice that the government's intention was to control in the best way the people alone that like this the Brazil potency could be built. And it i clear, that the "destitute" they were not well seen and goes that it was alone important to frame them. Like this the social disturbance of peace was avoided and still hard-working arm were won that would sustain the country that headed goes the development.

In 1942 the Service of Attendance i created the Smallest (SAM), being this the linked organ to the Ministry of the Executes. His operation system was equivalent of the penitentiary system, however, returned to the smallest of acts. It orientation was correccional-repressive. (SILVA and MELLO, 2004)

In the same team of the creation of SAM, the Brazilian Legion of Attendance was created (LBA) it goes Dona Darcy Vargas, the first lady of the team. The institution was returned to the service the combatants' of the II World war families, assisting orphan children of the war. Being, later his extended service the society general in.

It goes having the character correccional and repressive SAM passes the being pays off criticized and in 1964, together with the beginning of the Military Regime,

[...] the National Politics of Well-being of the Smallest i established (PNBEM), with proposal clearly assistencialista, to be executed by the National Foundation of Well-being of the Smallest (Funabem). The objective was to give the national character to the politics of children's well-being and adolescents. Funabem appeared the integral of the Ministry of the Executes, having been transferred, then, is Social welfare, in the which stayed from 1972 to 1986. (SILVA and MELLO, 2004, p.23)

In 1979 the Code of Minors i approved, that it disposes on attendance, protection and surveillance to smallest (Art. 1º). Passeti considers that this code "it updated the National Politics of the Smallest's Well-being formalizing the conception 'biopsicossocial' of the abandonment and of the infraction and it explained the poor children's stigmatization like smaller " and criminals in potential through the notion of 'irregular situation expressed' in the article 2º." (1999, p.364)

The democratic opening, the legislation and the politics destined to the "smaller", in the decade of 1980, they passed to be seen the representative in the authoritarian structure of the antecedent period.

The Federal new Constitution, in 1988, becomes the mark in what says respect to the citizens' basic warranties of all. The goods 227 and 228 guarantee to the integral protection the children and to the adolescents.

And how Silva and Mello say: "In 1990, the Child's Statute and of the Adolescent (ECA) it crowns the doctrine of the integral protection, being constituted in the only legislation in the context appropriate latinoamericano to the beginnings of the Convention of the United Nations on the Child's Right." (2004, p. 25)

According to Passeti, ECA "it resizes the paper of the State in relation to social the police" (1999, p.366). It goes the author he follows guiding and supervising the actions in the national extent, however, he/she leaves to want in what tells respect the sphere of the service opening the gap, it goes the great appearance of the knot-government organizations.

### RESEARCHES WITH CHILDHOOD SHELTER - TWO STUDIES IN MOTION

The research entitled *Corpo e gênero: um acolhimento institucional na cidade do Rio grande - RS* have the theme the perception of the constitution of bodies and children's gender sheltered in an institutional reception. In this city five shelter exist. The research will only happen in one of those institutions.

Due the theme if to propose to research the gender the chosen house it will present integral only of the sex. It i believed that in the exacerbated presence of only the sex, they can be noticed the subjects of gender in an explicit way. In this work we will take into account Scott's concept (1995, p.89) on the gender: "the gender i the constituent element of the social relationships founded on the differences noticed among the sexes, that it supplies the middle of decoding the meaning of understanding the complex connections among several forms of human interaction. (apud Sousa and Altmann, 1999)"

The used methodology i based on the qualitative research. Interviews will be accomplished with the educators and employees that have direct contact with the children belonging to the shelters. Besides, there will be the field work that will be registered in the diary form.

The rising accomplished by the author felt in the following segments: Scientific On-line Eletronic Library (SciELO); dissertation Database and theories of CAPES and last in the public domain. Three types of key words were used: body, education and Foucault; childhood and Foucault; body and Foucault. And of these three search places only in SciELO that were found goods to send it those words. The rising consisted of to total of 78 goods, and it was not found any article to articulate the three themes in it discusses.

Michel Foucault was used in the key word by being this that will base the discussion of the dissertation. Their contributions will be used in relation to the nets of power and mainly their contributions about the control and manipulation of the body. Especially, in the book to Watch and to Punish in that the author back the concept of could disciplines.

Already, the entitled research: "A Universidade vai à Casa Lar": olhares de crianças participantes de um projeto de extensão glances have the objective understands the meaning of the extension project "A Universidade vai à Casa Lar" it goes the participant children.

The Project of Extension "A Universidade vai à Casa Lar" that will be one of the objects of study of this research i developed by Superior the School of Physical education (ESEF) and it has the central objective, to provide the children and to the adolescents that live atn it Marries Homes of the city, recreational and sporting activity.

In this study it i focused in the children that participate in the extension project, looking goes to understand the meaning of the same goes them, crossing borders and looking goes in the investigation with the children other senses goes the Project. It is alone much, I will uses myself of authors of the sociology of the childhood and of the it recounts of the education of the childhood (KUHLMANN JR., 2006; RIZZINI, 2009; DEL PRIORI, 1999; DELGADO, 2005; CORSARO, 2002) that understands the childhoods and the children the social actors.

This is a qualitative research, in the which I will look goes, through participant observation, of registration in field diary and of drawings with the children to understand the subject proposed by the research. The drawing i an instrument of interesting research to be used with children in agreement with Pires (2007, p.236): "When drawing on the proposed theme, the children put in the paper that i them lives evident'.' The lot of teams the children get if it express in the clearer way through the drawings than with interviews.

### FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

These plows researches that approach different themes, however it looks goes, equally, to understand an universe little researched in our area, the physical education, that you/they plows the reception institutions goes children and adolescents. We intended to qualify and to contribute the discussions and the debates concerning the children and of the adolescents that there plows, looking atn these subjects the beings of rights and in it lives him the abandoned childhoods.

We would like to emphasize adds observations noticed already during the authors' it dates collection. The aspects that were spare they have direct relationship with the gender, because the observed houses plows separate in agreement with the children's sex. In relation to the houses that participate in the extension project it can be noticed the little interaction between girls and boys in the proposals of the activities and, still, few projects exist involving the larger children.

Still in the there , the rising and description detailed of these researches goes they were in development. But she fits to remind, the need of researches of this type, because in the accomplished risings it can be noticed the lack of work to articulate body, childhood and institutional receptions. Besides, we appeared alone that the own Physical education wraps up with the theme, because the found researches lives plows in the large part of the area of the psychology.

### REFERENCES

ARANTES, Esther Maria de Magalhães. **Rostos de crianças no Brasil. In: A Arte de governar crianças: a história das políticas sociais, da legislação e da assistência à infância no Brasil.** RIZZINI, Irene; PILOTTI, Francisco. (orgs.). 2.ed. rev. São Paulo: Cortez, 2009.

BRASIL. Lei nº 8.069, de 13/07/1990. **Dispõe sobre o Estatuto da criança e do adolescente (ECA).** Disponível em <<http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil/LAIS/L8069.htm>>. Acesso em 04/11/2009.

CORSARO, William A. **A reprodução interpretativa no brincar ao "faz-de-conta" das crianças.** IN: Educação, sociedades e culturas, Nº 17. Porto: Editora Afrontamento, 2002. (p. 113-134)

DELGADO, Ana Cristina Coll; MÜLLER, Fernanda. **Sociologia da Infância: Pesquisa com Crianças.** Educ. Soc., Campinas, vol. 26, n. 91, p. 351-360, Maio/Ago. 2005. Disponível em <http://www.cedes.unicamp.br>. Acesso em 03/11/2010.

FALEIROS, Eva Teresinha Silveira. **A criança e o adolescente. Objetos sem valor no Brasil Colônia e no Império.** In: **A Arte de governar crianças: a história das políticas sociais, da legislação e da assistência à infância no Brasil.** RIZZINI, Irene; PILOTTI, Francisco. (orgs.). 2.ed. rev. São Paulo: Cortez, 2009.

FOUCAULT, Michel. **Vigiar e Punir: nascimento da prisão.** Tradução de Raquel Ramalhetete. 36ª ed. Petrópolis, RJ: Vozes, 2009.

KUHLMANN, Moysés Jr.; ROCHA, José Fernando Teles da. **Educação no Asilo dos Expostos da Santa Casa em São Paulo: 1896-1950.** Cadernos de Pesquisa, v. 36, n. 129, p. 597-617, set./dez. 2006.

PASSETI, Edson. **Crianças carentes e políticas públicas.** In: **PRIORE, Mary Del (Org). História das crianças no Brasil.** São Paulo: Ed. Contexto, 1999.

PIRES, Flávia. **Ser adulta e pesquisar crianças? Explorando possibilidades metodológicas na pesquisa antropológica.** Revista de Antropologia, São Paulo: USP, v. 50, n.1, 2007.

SILVA, Enid Rocha Andrade; MELLO, Simone Guerresi. **Contextualizando o "Levantamento Nacional dos Abrigos para Crianças e Adolescentes da Rede de Serviços de Ação Continuada".** In: **SILVA, Enid Rocha Andrade da (coord.). O direito à convivência familiar e comunitária: os abrigos para crianças e adolescentes no Brasil.** Brasília: IPEA/CONANDA, 2004.

SOUSA, Eustáquia Salvador; ALTMANN, Helena. **Meninos e Meninas: expectativas corporais e implicações na educação física escolar.** Cadernos CEDES, Campinas: Unicamp, ano XIX, n. 48, p. 52-68, ago. 1999.

RIZZINI, Irma. **Meninos desvalidos e menores transviados: a trajetória da assistência pública até a Era Vargas.** In: **A Arte de governar crianças: a história das políticas sociais, da legislação e da assistência à infância no Brasil.** RIZZINI, Irene; PILOTTI, Francisco. (orgs.). 2.ed. rev. São Paulo: Cortez, 2009.

Débora Duarte Freitas  
Endereço: Visconde de Mauá, 25. Bairro Cidade Nova.  
Rio Grande - RS - Brasil  
E-mail: debynhax@hotmail.com

**RESEARCHES WITH CHILDHOOD SHELTER: TWO STUDIES IN MOTION****ABSTRACT**

This article retakes the history of the childhoods in Brazil, with the intention of giving support in process to two researches, which look goes to understand the universe that composes reception institutions goes children and adolescents, in two cities in the south of Rio Grande do Sul. The objective of this article will be of undoing adds ideas that they plows given the natural in our society, but that, however, they plows built culturally. They plows made descriptions of the they plows growing the researches in relation to the these children. It researches of qualitative stamp, but with forms of dates collections and of different analysis. The research Corpo e gênero: um acolhimento institucional na cidade do Rio grande - RS have the theme the perception of the construction/constitution of bodies and children's gender sheltered in an institutional reception. The dates collection will be accomplished interviews through with the educators and employees that have direct contact with the children belonging to the shelters and through the field work registered in the diary form. And the research "A Universidade vai à Casa Lar": olhares de crianças participantes de um projeto de extensão glances aim atn to understand the meaning of the extension project in subject, goes the participant children. This will look goes, through participant observation, of registration in field diary and of drawings with the children to understand the subject proposed by the research. They plows researches that approach different themes, however it looks goes, equally, to understand an universe little researched in our area, the physical education, that it plows the reception institutions goes children and adolescents. We intended to qualify and to contribute the discussions and the debates concerning the children and of the adolescents that there plows, looking atn these subjects the beings of rights and in it lives him the abandoned childhoods.

**KEYWORDS:** History of the childhoods, researches, body.

**RECHERCHE SUR ENFANCE A L'ABRI: DEUX ETUDES EN MOUVEMENT****RÉSUMÉ**

Cet article retrace l'histoire de l'enfance au Brésil, visant à soutenir deux projets de recherche en cours, qui cherchent à comprendre l'univers qui compose les établissements d'accueil pour les enfants et les adolescents dans deux villes du sud du Rio Grande do Sul. La objectif de cet article est de défaire quelques idées qui sont donnés à titre naturelles dans notre société, mais qui, cependant, sont culturellement construits. Les descriptions sont faites car elles sont de développer la recherche en relation avec ces enfants. Il s'agit d'une recherche qualitative, mais avec la collecte de données différentes et l'analyse distincte. Recherche de corps et le sexe: une protection institutionnelle dans la ville de Rio Grande - RS caractéristiques de la perception de la façon de produire / fabriquer la constitution des corps et le sexe des enfants à l'abri dans un établissement d'accueil. La collecte des données sera effectuée au moyen d'entrevues avec les enseignants et le personnel en contact direct avec les enfants appartenant à des abris et à travers le travail de terrain enregistré sous forme de journal. Et la recherche « L'université abritera la maison »: point de vue des enfants qui participent à un projet d'extension a pour objectif de comprendre le sens du projet d'extension à l'étude des enfants participants. L'objectif sera, grâce à l'observation participante, de journalisation du terrain et des dessins avec les enfants à comprendre la question posée par l'enquête. Sont les requêtes qui ont des thèmes différents, mais cherche également à comprendre un univers dans notre région des recherches peu, l'éducation physique, qui sont les institutions d'accueil pour les enfants et les adolescents. Nous avons l'intention de qualifier et de contribuer aux discussions et débats sur les enfants et les adolescents qui sont là, en regardant ces gars-là que les droits de l'homme et non pas une enfance comme abandonné.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** Histoire de l'enfance, recherche, corps.

**INVESTIGACIÓN SOBRE LA INFANCIA PROTEGIDA: DOS ESTUDIOS EN MOVIMIENTO****RESUMEN**

En este artículo se revisa la historia de la infancia en Brasil, con el objetivo de apoyar a dos investigaciones en curso, que buscan comprender el universo que conforma las instituciones de acogida para niños y adolescentes en dos ciudades en el sur de Río Grande do Sul. El objetivo de este trabajo es para deshacer algunas ideas que se dan como natural en nuestra sociedad, pero que, sin embargo, son culturalmente construidas. Las descripciones se hacen como que están desarrollando investigación en relación con estos niños. Se trata de una investigación cualitativa, pero con la recopilación de datos diferentes y análisis distintos. Investigación Cuerpo y género: un refugio institucional en la ciudad de Río Grande - RS cuenta con la percepción de la forma de producir / fabricar la constitución de cuerpos y el género de los niños albergados en una institución de acogida. La recolección de datos se llevará a cabo a través de entrevistas con los profesores y el personal que tiene contacto directo con los niños pertenecientes a los centros de acogida y mediante el trabajo de campo registra en forma de diario. Y la investigación "La universidad albergará el hogar": puntos de vista de los niños que participan en un proyecto de ampliación tiene como objetivo comprender el significado del proyecto de ampliación en consideración para los niños participantes. Se trataría, a través de la observación participante, diario de campo y los dibujos con los niños a entender la pregunta planteada por la encuesta. Son los estudios con diferentes temas, sino que busca también comprender un universo en nuestra área poco estudiada, la educación física, que son las instituciones de acogida para niños y adolescentes. Tenemos la intención de calificar y participar en las discusiones y debates acerca de los niños y adolescentes que están allí, mirando a estos chicos como los derechos humanos y no como una infancia abandonada.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Historia de la infancia, el cuerpo, investigación.

**PESQUISAS COM INFÂNCIAS ABRIGADAS: DOIS ESTUDOS EM MOVIMENTO****RESUMO**

Este artigo retoma a história das infâncias no Brasil, com o intuito de dar suporte a duas pesquisas em andamento, as quais buscam compreender o universo que compõe instituições de acolhimento para crianças e adolescentes, em duas cidades no sul do Rio Grande do Sul. O objetivo deste artigo será de desfazer algumas idéias que são dadas como naturais em nossa sociedade, mas que, entretanto, são construídas culturalmente. São feitas descrições de como estão se desenvolvendo as pesquisas em relação à estas crianças. Trata-se de pesquisas de cunho qualitativo, mas com formas de coletas de dados e de análise distintas. A pesquisa Corpo e gênero: um acolhimento institucional na cidade do Rio grande - RS tem como tema a percepção de como se produz/fabrica a constituição de corpos e gênero de crianças abrigadas em um acolhimento institucional. A coleta de dados será realizada através entrevistas com os educadores e funcionários que tenham contato direto com as crianças pertencentes aos abrigos e através de um trabalho de campo registrado na forma de diário. E a pesquisa "A Universidade vai à Casa Lar": olhares de crianças participantes de um projeto de extensão objetiva compreender o significado do projeto de extensão em questão, para as crianças participantes. Esta buscará, através de observação participante, de registro em diário de campo e de desenhos com as crianças compreender a questão proposta pela pesquisa. São pesquisas que abordam temas diferentes, no entanto busca, igualmente, compreender um universo pouco pesquisado em nossa área, a educação física, que são as instituições de acolhimento para crianças e adolescentes. Pretendemos qualificar e contribuir as discussões e os debates acerca das crianças e dos adolescentes que lá se encontram, olhando para estes sujeitos como seres de direitos e não mais como infâncias abandonadas.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** História das infâncias, pesquisas, corpo.