

## Políticas y líneas de acción [PLA]

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<b>Indicar un título breve y directo para el del documento. Máximo: 75 caracteres con espacios</b>	
<b>Resumen de los datos biográficos más relevantes del/la autor/a. Máximo: 150 caracteres con espacios</b>	
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<b>CINCO PALABRAS CLAVE</b>	<b>3. INFORMAL ECONOMY</b>
<b>1. GENDER</b>	<b>4. AUTONOMY</b>
<b>2. URBAN PLANNING</b>	<b>5. SUBORDINATION</b>
<b>1. PRESENTACIÓN</b>	
Introducir los temas, problemas y escenarios estudiados, determinado los actores involucrados. Extensión: media página	
<p>The unique format of the labor market in these three countries is not disconnected from the concentrated real estate structure that systematically maintains a considerable share of the urban population on the margins of access to land and formal employment. During their colonial histories, each of the three republics had patterns of social exclusion that were maintained by the local elite through a blend of exclusionary regulatory framework and access to labor markets and land. This paper analyses two emblematic labor conditions of the conjugated exclusion in the land-labor binomial, subcontracting and autonomy<sup>1</sup>, in two work environments, at home and on the streets (street vendors). The objective is to verify if there is maintenance of subordination or detachment in questions of gender, work relations, and urban spaces within this informality, or if there exist any examples of policies or actions that contradict this pattern. The heterodox labor markets of Brazil, India and South Africa are differentiated from the full employment matrices by their unique aspects of segregation and segmentation by gender, race and caste criteria. The exclusionary regimes, predominantly in the access to urban land and employment, have been decisive for the maintainability of a rationed citizenship that allows room for a two-pronged outlet: one, virtuous, through the articulation of progressive sectors with more or less meaningful advances; the other, vicious, with a complex citizenship market, through the brokering of access to rights. There is extensive discussion in the literature of the three countries arguing that the</p>	

<sup>1</sup> These concepts will be further developed in the section Notes on the Labor Market in the Three Countries.

precarious access to land and housing are part of the device for lowering labor costs on the margins of capitalism. Furthermore, upon consequently excluding a large portion of formal and informal wage earners from their right to the city, industrialization with low salaries and insufficient employment has revealed itself a conservative modernization<sup>2</sup>. Brazil's process of accelerated urbanization, rather than eliminating the legacy of exclusion, has reproduced it and given it the conformation of structural illegality and extremely low levels of urban planning.

## 2. ANÁLISIS POLÍTICO

Realizar un breve análisis político o reflexión en relación con el objeto de estudio.

Extensión: media página

Subordinated informality and detached autonomy are two sides of the same coin: there is no neutrality of being informal at the borders of capitalism. Therefore, an automatic transition from informal to formal seems impossible, once its role is being a reserve of arms and lands by subaccumulation and superaccumulation. Subaccumulation because it is left only compulsory survival work. Superaccumulation because it is extracted not only labor rights, but also all social reproduction of labor force system, including workers territories. There is great decision and assets asymmetry, as a result of unequal arrangements of power and subordination, such as gender, race, caste and class discrimination at the three cities. Informally occupied lands by informal workers become captured territories for future real estate production. Their arms, as work force surplus, act with great pressure towards earnings reduction and formal job turnover. Three countries' exclusionary regimes of land and labor market have been crucial in order to maintain a rationed citizenship that allows of a twofold exit: one, virtuous, through progressive sectors linkages with great or little accomplishments; other, vicious, with a complex citizenship market, through bridges in order to have rights access. This exception management has been built by sociability networks at the periphery in order to guarantee minimum survival issues, through not only specific own internal hierarchal arrangements, but also through State and NGOs role.

## 3. PROPUESTAS

Conjunto de sugerencias y proposiciones en términos de políticas públicas y/o acciones orientadas a los movimientos sociales. En dos perspectivas temporales: de corte inmediato y de largo plazo o estructurales.

Extensión: una página

The literature and the field research showed several nuances of subordination, however, the examples of individual and collective insubordination, even though they appear disjointed, are as poignant as efforts to annihilate them. Macroeconomic policies, the colonial heritage, paternalism, patriarchy, native segregation and discrimination, as well as the international division of labor result in informality, subordination and the detachment of informal workers. On

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<sup>2</sup> The term conservative modernization has been well developed by Tavares, Maria da C. and Fiori, José L. 1993 (*Desajuste global e modernização conservadora* (São Paulo: Paz e Terra)

the other, network articulation, protests and lawsuits show processes of resistance that have challenged exclusion, periphery and compulsory subordination.

There is no one calculation among countries that may result in the advancement of resistance processes in ensuring the rights of the exception handling. Each country has advanced on specific fronts.

The three countries, and especially the three cities studied, present movement coming from inside of groups who have developed processes to resist fronts of urban removal, withdrawal of rights, inhibition of voice and delegitimizing of representativeness. They are movements that have not necessarily resulted in achievements; however, they are a result of different counter-hegemonic initiatives that have challenged mechanisms and superimposition of exclusion and subordination. Regarding policies, entrepreneurship formalization programmes do not consider collective leadership of the workers.

Examples cited in the cities studied show that despite dominant position of the State in the advancing of rights, there are some important experiences of the social dialogue, although with many problems and challenges. Besides that, although analyses of sexual division of labor and occupational segmentation according to gender criteria, suggest subordination with different degrees and specificities in the three countries, review of literature and interviews demonstrate some examples attesting that women challenge those frontiers. Resistance of popular movements to lend visibility to precarious life and work conditions demonstrate that there is an expressive participation of female leadership. In Durban, just as in São Paulo, the increase in participation of women street vendors in protests and bargaining channels are examples of how new meaning is being given to subordination and autonomy.