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# Reversal of priorities and possible confrontations: the role of the planning and the public policies in reduction of inequalities, in the expansion of social justice and in the realization of the right to the city in the metropolis

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The theme of the right to the city has gained importance in recent years, placed at the center of academic and technical discussions in the domains of planning and management of cities. This relevance, among other factors, is based on the new global configuration (productive, territorial, demographic, economic ...) that in just over half a century, it turned the planet into a predominantly urban environment.

In this context, urban studies show that the growth of cities has brought with it the growth of poverty and socio-spatial inequalities, causing severe violation of human rights, social and even civilians, in addition to urban crises related to mobility, environmental pollution, expansion of segregation, increase in violence and risks associated with climate change.

Aiming to confront this complex problem has been proposed an integrated view of rights (civil, human, social, etc.) in the expanded concept of Right to the City, which turns out to rescue the propositions by Lefebvre (1969). The right to the city is composed of a series of other rights, multiple, explicit or covert, formalized or simply lived in daily life.

The reaffirmation of the right to the city emerges as all the more relevant as the greater the inequalities in living conditions and means of access to goods and services available in urban areas. Such disparities become more pressing in the case of large cities and metropolitan areas, since these places the expansion of the urban fabric and the periphery processes of housing also introduce inequalities in access conditioned by social and spatial mobility.

In this framework, it is need to point that there is a gap between the proposal of the right to the city and its effectuation, and you can also objected that without the political and social emancipation of the individual and the equitable distribution of access to the city's blessings for all, this right is in danger of becoming a dead letter. It is further important to note that the city access inequalities are conditioned by several factors, directly proportional to the fragility or social vulnerability of the population. Marques (2010) points out that access and / or vulnerability may be related to two different and complementary elements: on one hand we must evaluate the present opportunity structure in a particular territory, for example; on the other, the existence of assets by individuals and groups which allow them access those opportunities.

To guarantee the right to the city would be necessary, therefore, becomes effective access to the structure of opportunities present in the urban space and not only endow the region with services, infrastructure, networking, business, etc. Thus, in addition to public policies and actions for the provision of material structures and basic reproduction of conditions of life, it is crucial advance in practices and proposals that increase the social assets, cultural, political and symbolic of city dwellers, especially those who do not have the economic capital to buy their needs in the market.

My doctoral thesis proposes that the right to the city is composed of at least six dimensions, namely: a) economic (employment, income and material reproduction of life); b) spatial / territorial (provision and appropriation of urban services, infrastructure, housing location, displacements through the city and living conditions in general); c) Political (guarantee of citizenship rights, capacity of people to influence decisions that affect them and build ways of living collectively, participation not only formal but effective of the population in decision-making); d) symbolic (identity, identification, affection, friendliness, acceptance and belonging of individuals to a particular group or territory; discusses the symbolic barriers, forms of appropriation of space and the possibility of an effective collective life in the city); e) relational (importance of information and networks - individual, personal, social, informational, many - for the change of social relationships and power in the city); and finally f) cultural (education, information, enjoyment, cultural production and access to the common knowledge).

Santos (2002) says that although hegemonic, neoliberal globalization (considered by him as important explanatory factor of national societies) is not unique. On the contrary, is emerging, both in the northern hemisphere as in the southern hemisphere, a counterofferhegemonic globalizationwho questions and confronts issues such as social exclusion, job insecurity, the destruction of the environment and biodiversity, the decline of public policies , among others. Are constituted movements and alternatives formed by networks and cross-border alliances, struggles and local and national organizations in interescalar dialogue.

The fields of activity of these movements are diverse, but the author highlights in particular: participatory democracy; alternative systems of production; multiculturalism; cultural justice and citizenship; the struggle for biodiversity between rival knowledge and new labor internationalism (Santos, 2002). Most of these movements indicates alternatively the action outside the state, outside the "public" understood as governmental sphere.

However, it is essential to consider that state action can also be transformative and emancipatory, a claim that is based not only on the possible utopias proposition, but also in the analysis of specific cases of governments and public policies that contribute in effect for the transformation that we desire for our cities.

Thus, considering the various dimensions of the right to the city, the article proposed here turns his focus to the analysis of public policies for cities and their role and contribution in various fields, to the reduction of inequalities, the expansion of social justice, the realization of the right to the city and the emancipation of poor individuals in the Brazilian metropolis.

**References**

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