

Network of domination and resistance in the globalization

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The question proposed for analysis in this article is to examine the effect of the invention of new information and communication technologies and its potential for the organization of socio-technical networks and the transformation of politics. The intention is to examine the results achieved with top-down policies and to compare it with bottom-up ones. What is presented are the actors involved in the network, the designed and implemented policies and the results achieved in terms of conditions of social existence in the city. The principal goal is to identify, map, think, analyze, assess, understand and make public the actors, the processes and facts in the cyberspace, where takes place the main conflict in the context of globalization.

From a methodological point of view it is considered the action as a central category of politics (Arendt, 1994; 1998). Three categories will be considered: the first is associated to the actors; the second, to processes; and the last, the subject of the action. The actors may be government institutions, social organizations and private capital, or all together associated in a socio-technical network. Since the processes are defined by verticalities and horizontalities in the political decision-making process. The objects are considered in different categories, such as, for example, social, cultural and environmental policies, as well as policies for job creation.

An important point is the recognition of a conceptual tension between urban planning and public policy. Urban planning is a field that refers to the ability to think about the future of the space, in which a hierarchy is established that includes a material dimension produced by the economic dimension. When referring to public policy, we are talking about programs of action that goes beyond the visible and tangible dimension of space in order to examine its physical and social complexity. The

analytical proposal is to go beyond the economic dimension and the intervention of bureaucratic power, to understand the spatial complexity as a result of the relational dimension between people and social groups. This means that all these multiples dimensions should be examined, whether instrumental and relational, material and immaterial, tangible and intangible, and also how they transform the exercise of power over the territory (SOUZA, 1995).

The debate in the field should be divided in two different interpretations: the first that values the objective conditions and the second the subjective conditions. This debate is important because often public policies are confused with the policies emanating from the State, which is understood as composed by the political society and the government of public servants, omitting and minimizing the participation of civil society. We must be aware that State cannot be confused with the government of public servants (COUTINHO, 1998). Our analytical proposal is to consider both the objective conditions and the subjective ones, since they form a totality that requires both interpretations simultaneously, in order to understand the multiple dimensions of spatial process. For that it is adopted an approach that values objects, flows and actions, as proposed by Milton Santos (1994; 1998).

The goal is to map what happens of relevant in the city of Rio de Janeiro in the context of globalization (HARDT & NEGRI, 1999; RIBEIRO & SANTOS, 2005) in order to enable the identification, analysis and evaluation of public policies, the socio-technical networks that organize these policies, and its result with regard to social cohesion and changes that transform the spatial organization in the city.

The question that guides the research is:

How, by whom and for whom public policy is produced in the urban areas of Rio de Janeiro in the context of globalization?

To answer this question, the research program is structured around two main points:

1. Global network of domination
2. Indignation network

These points are interconnected: the first is dedicated to the analysis of public policy associated with mega events in the city of Rio de Janeiro. It is analyzed the socio-technical networks that are involved in the transformation of Rio de Janeiro into

a global city. The second point aims at analyzing the *bottom-up* public policies that emanates from public indignation (CASTELLS, 2013).

Starting from a point of view that values the socio-technical network, by dissecting the parts to understand the whole it is fundamental to understand the inner functioning of the network, their invisible and complex parts. Networks have their own rules and are constituted by smaller components that form bigger components through interrelation. The challenge is to understand these relationships, with its own structures and regularities that join its parts and design networks that are able to make the cohesion between actors for shared goals (JOHNSON, 2003). The identification of the actors is very important, not least are the goals around which they operate.

The intention is to understand that the action can only take place in space (RIBEIRO, 2011), and that the socio-technical networks expand the capacity of human action in place. This analysis should allow us to understand the action of the actors in order to examine the role of conflict in the transformation of the territory, in the context of globalization.

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