

The practice of housing movements in production of São Paulo city area: limits and action potential

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The essay discusses the hypothesis that social movements have an active role in the production of Public Housing Policy, reflected in the creation and production of city space. The essay traces the current view that the housing movements have the directions of Housing Policy, detailing aspects of the dialogue held by the State between actors that interfere with the process of production and reproduction of urban space, discussing the main addressed discursive matrices on the subject and key identity elements, mentioned by interviewees, besides the phenomenon of the structure observed under a phenomenological approach. Will be exposed to empirical research results, built in a phenomenological approach, by discussing the daily practices of appropriation of spaces made up of its members and the experience of current experiences of selected subjects that are part of four housing movement: MNLM - National Movement Fight for Housing, UNMP - National Union of Popular Housing, FLM - Front of Struggle for Housing and MTST - Movement of Homeless Workers. Interviewed Twenty subjects and testimonials discriminated themes, grouped into units of meaning, which pointed out the major similarities, differences and the general structure of the phenomenon, and two of these axes will be summarized in the article, trying to articulate the general processes in which public policies They were experienced by interviewees and the historical and current definition of the role of housing movement in Sao Paulo. One of the recurring approaches that observed in analyzes of the housing movement involves the idea of a retreat "movimentista practice" which institutionalizes and reveals a possible collapse signal and end. The

essay attempts to resize this positioning, emphasizing the contradictions, linearity and discrepancies in the actions and practices of social movements analyzed, which represented a key player in the establishment of the Housing Policy in São Paulo, in recent decades, despite the growing fragility and capacity Induction Housing Policy. To do this, assumes that the housing movement has a performance that exceeds made possible specific projects at three levels: (i.) Directly in the struggle with the State, through modification, rearrangement and creation of housing programs (re) define the Housing Policy; (ii.) Indirectly in contention for the urban areas, the redefinition of the Housing Policy directs the production of space in mediation by the State in between the various actors who interfere in the production and reproduction of urban space process; (iii.) On a daily basis, as the constructed projects set new ownership practices of urban space within the housing, building new centers and points to new forms of daily life for those involved and the city itself. Under this bias, the test reconstructs the current view that the housing movements have their historical and training, linking with the role and growing current weakening assume that the induction of Housing Policy. To discuss the case, the test is descriptive, showing the structure of the observed phenomenon, and is organized in three sessions, as well as a general introduction of the arguments summarized here. Session 1 (The general dynamics of housing policy and housing movement) circumstances the phenomenon observed and revisits the main arguments of literature on the subject, in addition to general questions for understanding the dialogue between housing policy and the production of space in the city from Sao Paulo. The remaining aspects of the (re) emergence of housing movements, establishes itself a crisis of the concept of social movements, which, in the view of the literature on the subject, would remain only one element that adds the movements, direct action, with the consequent deviation to the national political system changes today with the reorganization of the party structures and electoral disputes. Included in this reordering of the paper itself, the housing movements take on new meaning and build various practices from those observed in the previous period, which is dealt with in section 2 (Between the conquest of housing and the creation of public policies). This session focuses on practices for the creation, maintenance and overhaul of housing supply programs of social interest, evidenced by the subjects. The session

will highlight the tension that is expressed daily in established policy and its results in the production of space in São Paulo, regarding the practice of housing movements. Such tension is revealed between the understanding of politics as an expression of the possibility of equality between subjects in the public domain (Arendt) and practice (policy) actors in different positions and detention of several powers in inducing policy. Current practices ensure the continuity of tension in sustainable limits, so that the housing movements It is accentuated as political support element, though, anachronistically, the possible initiatives that would allow a reordering of the role of housing movements are increasingly suppressed with increasing inhibition agendas such as urban reform, the creation of a National System of Housing and the disclosure of a "state policy" with social control. Session 3 (Movement Party) presents the main topics discussed by interviewees, about the general conditions for the provision of housing policy, its articulation with the role of parties and results in specific programs. The rotation observed in the role of leadership of the housing movements, now positioning itself as articulating element of claims, sometimes as a partner element in the creation of public policies, it becomes more critical in the current circumstances, due to the accentuation of pragmatic identity, even instrumentalizing over the relationship established with the State arising from the partisan linkage of the participants of housing movements. Permeated by such practices, there are actions the housing movements that rescue the ideas of self-management and by establishing practices that cause tension to the (de) centralization of power, encouraging democratizing practices that ultimately try to promote actions to bring the political capacity of the actors define his life and actions.