

**About another (new) historical period and the urgency to think about other
(new) analytical categories: applications in the urban-regional and intra-
urban dimensions.**

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SUMMARY

Seeking to highlight new forms of analysis and construction of space in the historic period that is opening, some categories appear as central to this analytical claim. Project-concepts, such as used / practiced territory, present in the productions of Ana Clara Torres Ribeiro and Milton Santos are revealed as convergences of a common intellectual project. The understanding of space as the totalitarian group that apprehends systems of actions and systems of objects is one of the notions that guide the discussion. Immersed in this situation, two analytical axes stand out, materializing at different scales, but sharing the same problems in the State of São Paulo. The urban-regional dimension, responsible for revealing the dynamics and spatial organization in the State, contributes to the understanding of the region's instance as a group of municipalities that work together, and express in different ways their hegemony over the territory. The intra-urban dimension reveals a reality in which it is possible to observe this same hegemony, but in absolutely different ways. In the analysis of these two categories, the inequality and the hegemonic projects that were consolidated during the globalization phenomenon are always very explicit, allowed by an amazing social naturalization. The objective of the work, therefore, is to rescue the interdisciplinary dialogue between two central intellectuals of this type of spatial analysis, and permeate this spatial theory through the scales of the territory, appropriating key concepts that express, in the theoretical field, the urban counter-rationalities , which multiply and emerge in this new historical period.

KEYWORDS: Spatial analysis, socio-spatial organization, used / practiced territory.

INTRODUCTION

The interpretation of the spatial phenomenon today gives rise to more doubts than certainties and hinder the analysis and prospecting of trends. The existing technical density in the territory is constantly increasing. Innumerable, the diversity of variables and factors included in the study of spatial organization makes the choice of the analytical approach itself a problem.

The analyzes dedicated to the production dynamics of the contemporary world are faced with shifting terrain. In the spatial significance of Los Angeles, Edward Soja (1993) used a figure extracted from Jorge Luis Borges' tales, the "Aleph". In the "Postmodern condition", David Harvey (1993) proposed the concept of "time-space compression". Not infrequently, the novelty of contemporaneity provides approaches that are justifiably stupefied, but it must not be forgotten that innovations are particularities that lend the present temporal conformation to the totality. These, the particularities present, generate what Milton Santos called "contemporary acceleration" (1994, p. 29-39). Coming from previous accelerations, it triggers the circumstances that produce the current historical period, among which "an arrangement deliberately destined to prevent the idea of duration and the logic of succession from being imposed" (p. 30).

In the spaces of globalization, this arrangement would have engendered the "psycho-sphere" (SANTOS, 1996, p. 203-204) as a dimension conducive to the diffusion of artificial limits to critical analysis and, consequently, to propositional criticism. The "single thought" (ARANTES, VAINER, MARICATO, 2000; SANTOS, 2000) thus behaves in this domain of the imaginary, as a logical system and reducing the possibilities for reflection and political action. The reification of

fundamental human values and needs diminishes the feeling of individual freedom (GRAU, 1997, p. 39).

Consequently, controls of this nature prevent hegemonic projects from presenting themselves clearly, even for the most unstable social segments.

Globalization is one of those creations that encourages the maintenance of social exclusion, even increasing it as a perverse consequence acceptable to many. After more than two centuries, at least since Rousseau (1765), the inequality resulting from the immoral distribution of wealth remains unscathed as it passes, even today, as a "necessary evil". But it seems that the counter-rationalities (SANTOS, 2000, p. 110) impose themselves more and more intensely. There are insurgent movements in Brazil and in the world, including ideas explicitly directed to the construction of widespread resistances (HESSEL, 2011).

Hence a period of conflict in organizational needs. From spatial structures inherited from the recent past to those that, in solidarity or not, correspond to the hegemonic project of global unification. The moment is one of profound transition between different forms of social, political and economic organization, which includes libertarian horizons.

Historicized, the forms that succeed one another may increase the chances of the contemporary world to have socially just symmetries. There are favorable preconditions for thinking about it.

The demographic period, or popular period in history, appears as a possibility that promises another possible world project and more attentive to the common. Globalization is neither irreversible nor inexorable. Like so many other historical periods, the demographic period comes in foreshadowing other possible historical periods that already announce that the orders will be at the behest of politics and no longer of the economy. And that other world leads a project in which "people would be the main concern, a true popular period in history, already shown by the fragmentations and sensitive particularizations everywhere due to culture and territory" (SANTOS, 2000, p. 119).

In this diffuse context, alternative forms of social, political and economic organization prove to be autonomous. And they are already at stake in the "dialectic of the concrete world", in the "used territory" proposed by Milton Santos (1994a; 2000).

"Territory are forms, but the territory used are objects and actions, synonymous with human space, inhabited space" (1994a, p. 16). We speak, then, of human territory-space in its entirety, and not of the space determined by disciplinary convergences. The hypothesis is that (1) critical social theory is a prerequisite for understanding spatial organization today and that (2) the territory used constitutes a central category of analysis, especially in spatial planning.

In this direction, the territory used can be approached as an important analytical basis for socially necessary practices and policies.

By the way, the idea of "socially necessary" appears, originally, in the work of Ribeiro (2005) linked to the notion of "socially necessary market". In cities and regions, arenas of the conveniences of the globalized economy, other solidarities coexist side by side, from which other

policies may emerge capable of not constraining particularities that are not hegemonized yet . That is, socially necessary.

Hypothetically, this methodological positioning opens up possibilities to glimpse other coherent, but hidden, logics that coexist dialectically with the rationalities of globalization. This approach is especially important in public policies of a territorial character, as is the case of urban and regional planning and urbanism. When the territorial dimension is considered in these processes, new propositions arise with the virtue of narrowing the inseparable relationship between theory and practise, but under other organizational nexuses.

In this direction, two approaches are proposed. One presents the hypothesis that we are now experiencing a new historical period. Another, reasons why there is no way to postpone socially necessary practices as a theoretical-methodological foundation for territorial analysis and for proposing alternative scenarios of socio-territorial organization.

The article has the preliminary results of two researches that integrate the research group LADEUR - Laboratory of Urban and Regional Design and Strategies. The search "*Spaces of inequality: competitiveness and place in rural production Jundiaí*" that develops this perspective on urban-regional dimension and research "*From cyclist to cycle activist: the square of the cyclist and bicycle use in the city of São Paulo*" that relates these concepts in the intra-urban dimension.

OBJECTIVES

1. theoretically relate the concepts of "used territory", "socially necessary market" and "cartography of social action" in understanding phenomena in the regional and intra-urban sphere.
2. Unveil in the actions of social subjects, new possibilities for territorial transformations and new socio-spatial arrangements.
3. Subsidize socially necessary political actions that hold the appropriation of the concepts presented as a way to foster another (new) reality from the sphere of urban-regional planning.
4. Reveal some of the perverse dimensions of globalization that make it possible to maintain structural inequality and disparities between urban and regional places.

METHODOLOGY

The object of study of the social sciences is not objective, it, by itself, covers numerous variations and nuances, different perspectives of views and criticisms, being totally subjective. Scientificity will be given from a methodology that encompasses the different theoretical contributions, avoiding elements, laws and simplistic determinations of the object studied. To compose this analytical perspective, we use the Quadripolar method, composed of four distinct poles (morphological, epistemological, theoretical and technical) (BRUYNE et al., 1977).

The theoretical pole directs the currents of scientific thought (positivism, Understanding, Functionalism, Structuralism) for the interpretation of the research object, deconstructing the notions proposed by common sense, bringing scientificity in the construction of the hypotheses that will be tested.

The epistemological pole will have the role of guaranteeing the scientific progress of the research. In this pole, the scientific discursive methods of the human sciences (Dialectic, Phenomenology, Quantification, Hypothetical-deductive Logic) will support the best transmission of acquired scientific knowledge.

The morphological pole contains the formulation of analysis tables - typologies, ideal type, systems, structural models. These charts extend the problem to be analyzed, because according to the analysis charts reveal results, they reveal nuances, until then imperceptible of the object studied.

The technical pole, on the other hand, has the modes of investigation - case studies, comparative studies, experiments, simulations. After carrying out the activities of the technical center, the other centers may be confronted, reassessed or replaced, as the technical center is composed of practical research activities.

After presenting the general methodology of our research group, we will enter the specific methodologies of each project, first of the urban-regional dimension and then the intra-urban dimension.

METHODOLOGY OF THE URBAN-REGIONAL DIMENSION

The research entitled "Spaces of inequality: competitiveness and place in rural production in Jundiaí" is guided by the test of the following hypotheses: (i) Agricultural production is increasingly diminished in the face of deindustrialization and an increase in the service sector in the municipality of Jundiaí, relegating this activity to the background of the city's list of interests. (ii) The wine production in Jundiaí does not present conditions that establish relevant competitiveness in relation to the world wine industry. (iii) The agricultural properties and traditional products of the municipality tend to disappear in the face of the perverse reality that has been installed in recent years, driven by the principles of globalization and productive restructuring.

At the morphological pole, it is intended to support research on three analytical levels: (i) Theoretical methodological framework, in which it is intended to recover fundamental concepts, such as competitiveness, and to elucidate processes and dynamics that interfere in the general context of the object. (ii) Socio-spatial characterization, responsible for observing two spatial instances: the State and its uneven regional dynamics (through previously developed research) and the municipality of Jundiaí based on georeferenced and quantitative data. (iii) Contextualization of agricultural production in Jundiaí, responsible for showing the real situation

of small rural producers through data obtained from specific sources (PAM, Census of Agriculture and RAIS), as well as the current situation in the sectors of beverage manufacturing and services.

Among the activities provided for in the technical center, the development of the concepts and central elements of analysis (found) in the reference texts, recovery of the regional analysis mappings obtained in previous research, rescue of the databases of agricultural properties with SICAR stands out (National Rural Environmental Registry System), rescue of variables aimed at understanding the sectors of manufacture and trade of drinks and services in Jundiaí, preparation of statistics, spatial analysis.

METHODOLOGY OF THE INTRA-URBAN DIMENSION

The research entitled *“From cyclist to cycle activist: the square of the cyclist and the use of bicycles in São Paulo city”* is guided by the verification of the following working hypotheses: (I) The square of the cyclist corresponds to a particular manifestation of the use of bicycle in São Paulo, (II) The participation of institutionalized cycle activists, in the official public spheres, was fundamental for the improvement of the cyclist's condition in the city, mainly in the peripheral demands (bicycle paths on the bridges that cross the Tietê and Pinheiros Rivers), but, on the other hand, it weakened the libertarian view of its initial phase. (III) The increase in the number of cyclists in the city, made the bicycle a common element in the urban landscape of the rich and technological areas of the city, relating the use of the bicycle to consumption and a high social status.

The morphological pole will include the interaction between the following analytical levels and processes: (I) road system and means of transport; (II) the analysis of place formation and the popular appropriation of urban space in São Paulo; (III) The role of São Paulo cycle activism in the elaboration of public policies in the city of São Paulo.

The technical center (BRUYNE et. Al., 1977) includes the following procedures: interview with cycle activists to rescue the oral memory of the square; collecting information on social networks (facebook, twitter) about political events in the square; gather journalistic articles and texts from alternative media on cycle activism; studies of mobility policies in São Paulo city; analysis of quantitative data on urban mobility (research on the destination of the São Paulo subway, Research by the NGO Nossa São Paulo, Data from Detran-SP); catalog the policies for expanding places for leisure and socializing in the city in the 2000s; distinction of places of political nature on Paulista Avenue.

RESULTS

REGIONAL DIMENSION

The regional dimension in this analysis helps to understand space as a construction at the state level. More than the State's territory, places that integrate specific regions are privileged in relation to others, that remain inert, or still, dependent on these hegemonic places. Although fragmented regionalization of the State is possible, a large region stands out. From Baixada Santista to Ribeirão Preto, it is clear that there is a spatial phenomenon responsible for developing this region more than others. And even within it there is a complex spatial hierarchy. The São Paulo-Campinas region, although not institutionalized, behaves as a unit, even though composed of more or less developed sub-regions.

Space is heterogeneous in nature, this is what allows places to exist. But the central question arises in the relation of absolute dependence of the "opaque" regions in relation to the "illuminated" regions (SANTOS, 1997). Milton Santos appropriates these terms to designate the places provided and devoid of space equipment and systems. While the illuminated places belong to the places of technique, infrastructure, fluidity, employment and development opportunities, opaque places are those that are outside this reality, outside the hegemonic project. This project - which was installed by all aspects of urban life - is responsible for giving a voice to certain agents at the expense of others.

Here comes the territory-market discussion, the selective presence of the State, the maintenance of structural urban inequality. These are just a few agents / phenomena that have enough power to organize the space. The market agent, one of those who has the greatest bargaining power in this struggle between urban actors, is responsible for orchestrating hegemonic projects, defining the places for capital accumulation. Most of the time, these locations are crucial to understanding the cause and consequence of inequality in the urban fabric (VILLAÇA, 2011).

The combination of this perverse regional conjuncture that advocates the interests of the market and the elite in the activity of building space, and the imminence of the so-called demographic or popular period of history, theorized by Milton Santos, will make planning more increasingly necessary as an instrument for regulating space, and for conquering urban rights. It is in this perspective that it is urgent to institute new categories of analysis that bring together and concretize popular interests of everyone in space.

The implementation of these new categories of spatial analysis depends on the concrete appropriation of concepts that prioritize social action, bottom-up territorial insurgencies and even the theories of endogenous development (STÖHR, 1981). Ana Clara Torres Ribeiro and Milton Santos were extremely successful in the perspective of analyzing space and incorporating the society that fills it, presenting convergences in their thoughts. The power of the concepts of territory used in Milton Santos, and practiced, in Ana Clara are unquestionable in the perspective of the construction of new (and necessary) paradigms. The interest is in linking the construction of space to the needs of the territory, especially the population that is outside the discussions of planning.

In the imminence of the inauguration of a new historical period, the demographic or popular period (of all), theorized by Milton Santos, insists on abstract planning, which ignores the concrete territory, which bends to private interests and relegates an immense portion of public responsibility to the poorest population is something that will no longer be able to sustain itself. The current model of capitalist accumulation will also be impacted, and the reactions of those in power will certainly be few and far between them.

In this context of clashes, the regional dimension of planning acquires great relevance. Especially in the perspective of integrated / strategic plans, those based on a concrete thought of union between municipalities aiming to materialize a plan that fosters the resistance capacity of the places. From everywhere. It is in this hypothesis that the strength of planning is found at the state macro scale.

INTRA-URBAN DIMENSION

Globalization and economic globalization have aggravated social differences in large cities, especially in Latin American metropolises, with a political management model that identifies in the city a product to be sold, but, on the other hand, new and old movements Social movements face these changes, questioning and creating barriers to neoliberal reforms, raising alternative rationalities to the level of political possibility.

In addition to organized movements, we tend to elucidate the *"slow man" way of life*, that individual who survives scarcity (economically, politically and socially) with creativity and with almost no state benefits. This individual circulates on the fringes of the formal city, often returning to the ancestral meanings of public spaces, cultural experiences and the non-hegemonic values of global today.

These two social subjects, the social movements and the *"slow man"*, announce a historical possibility of other futures in the intra-urban dimension, other temporalities and conflicting symbolic meanings of the territory. These are the subjects who break the normative tendencies, and the imposed behavioral patterns, giving life to the *"locals"*, previously subordinated to the logic of higher levels (governments, corporations, firms), and forming the *"places"*, a space for eventual experiences, loaded with practical senses, fully integrated into everyday life.

This perspective is being developed in the research *"From Cyclists to Cycle activists: The square of cyclists and the use of bicycles in São Paulo"*, with the study of the relationship between cyclists (activists in defense of the use of bicycles) and traditional cyclists. The traditional cyclist from São Paulo is, according to a 2012 metro mobility survey, a low-income resident of the city and uses the bicycle as the most economical means of transportation. Cycle activists, on the other hand, live in the expanded center of the city, are middle class and more educated, being able to use other modes of transport, voluntarily opting to use the bicycle.

Before the implementation of the bicycle network in the city, these two types of cyclists formed the bicycle scene in São Paulo.

We use the “cartography of social action” analysis method, admitting the links between social subjects, the conjuncture and the places. Traditional cyclists, approached methodologically to the notion of “slow man”, developed a series of strategies to survive the aggressive traffic in São Paulo, are individuals who are invisible to public policies in the city. The act of cycling in São Paulo offers death risks for any cyclists, both traditional and middle class cyclists, and this risk unites them, forming a block of solidarity and mutual recognition (ZUGE JUNIOR, 2015).

This solidarity is materialized in the formation of a place, a meeting point for cyclists, on the central construction site on the corners of Paulista Avenue and Consolação street, called “*Cyclist Square*”. Throughout the process of popular occupation of this space, it has gained importance and representativeness in society's anti-hegemonic struggles (Free Pass Movement, Occupy Sampa, feminist acts, LGBTQI + acts, etc.).

On the other hand, as Milton Santos teaches us, “*Each place is, at the same time, the object of a global reason and a local reason, living together dialectically*” (SANTOS, 1996), bicycle activism also opened up a possibility to insert the use of the bicycle to the global hegemonic development model, since elements external to the daily use of the traditional cyclist had been added to his practice, as pointed out by the article by Pereira and Prates (2017). The authors analyzing the Ciclocidade campaign (Association of Urban Cyclists of the City of São Paulo) “*Bicycle is good for commerce*”, a campaign that aimed to present traders with the commercial advantages of cycle paths and link urban cyclists to a good consumer. A discourse totally integrated to the liberal-capitalist model. (PEREIRA, PRATES, 2017).

This analytical perspective, with the duality of agents presented above, we point out that the city and social actions are not just a purely economic element, of accumulation and distribution. The valuation of the economic perspective to the detriment of other human actions, tends to shrink the degree of understanding of the phenomenon and limit the possibilities of concrete territorial transformations.

Therefore, the “used territory” characterizes the city as carrying out the socially performed work, various social actions (hegemonic and counter-hegemonic), immersion and critical reflexivity of ways of life, cultural emergencies and consolidations of places.

CONCLUSIONS

The structural inequality built since the time of colonization, reiterated during the abolition and allowed by the upper and middle classes, manifests itself in space as a reflection of a state that cannot be sustained as a principle, and an absolutely present and organizing market in the territory. The spatial dimension, therefore, is a fertile field for this conjunctural analysis, and it provides important clues about the mechanisms and articulations of this reality.

In this perspective, it is suggested to analyze the São Paulo space at two levels: the urban-regional and the intra-urban.

In both, it is possible to see the reflexes of this situation, and what is proposed, after all, is that new categories of analysis and planning be adopted, since this “contemporary” way of life does not include humanitarian and civilizing perspectives. The accumulation processes intensify day after day, and the impoverished mass of which we speak has never really occupied the top of the State's concerns and interests.

Today the covid-19 pandemic opens up this perverse arrangement. According to research carried out by LabCidade (Laboratory of Public Space and Right to the City) at the University of São Paulo, the vast majority of victims of the disease, in the city of São Paulo, are residents of the periphery. Victims of socio-spatial segregation, these people suffer from the impossibility of social distancing and the use of overcrowded public transport to get to work. On the other hand, popular and supportive initiatives to combat the pandemic are present in the most disadvantaged social groups.

Therefore, Milton Santos and Ana Clara Torres Ribeiro thoughts present themselves as a solid and coherent basis for envisioning a new (other) reality, and provides us with the possibility of understanding another (new) world, which is sustained from civic values manifested in the city space.

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