Governo do Estado do Rio de Janeiro
Secretaria de Estado de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro
Instituto de Geografia
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Mestrado Profissional em Ensino de Geografia em Rede Nacional

PROVA DE LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA: INGLÊS

Nome: _____

Matrícula: _____

INSTRUÇÕES

- Leia com bastante atenção cada questão antes de responder.
- Verifique se seu caderno de prova contém 04 questões discursivas fundamentadas no texto.
- Utilize as páginas em branco do caderno de provas para rascunho.
- Todas as respostas devem ser redigidas em língua portuguesa.
- O candidato deverá respeitar o espaço destinado à redação de cada questão da prova discursiva. Será desconsiderada qualquer informação que esteja fora dos limites indicados na área destinada às respostas.
- Utilize caneta esferográfica azul ou preta para responder as questões.
- É permitida a consulta a dicionário impresso nos primeiros 30 minutos de prova.
- Não é permitido o uso de aparelho eletrônico.
- Escreva seu nome na prova.
- Não se esqueça de assinar a lista de presença.

DURAÇÃO DA PROVA: TRÊS HORAS

Citizenship: A Political Challenge for the City

Jordi Borja

In the past, citizenship was an attribute that istinguished the permanent residents, who were recognised as such, in a city. It meant a status that consisted of a number of civil, socioeconomic and political rights and duties that could be exercised within the sphere of the city's territory (which, in many cases, was considerably more extensive than the area occupied by the built-up area).

Later, after the 18th, and especially the 19th century, citizenship came to be linked with the nation-state. Citizens were those people in possession of nationality, an attribute conceded by the State and, as such, they were holders of exclusive political rights (participating in electoral processes, forming associations and parties, being public servants, etc.). The social and civic rights of citizens were also greater than those of non-citizens (foreigners, either resident or passing through), but the concept of citizenship mainly refers to juridical-political status (especially in Anglo-Saxon culture) within the framework of the State. Its citizen origins are all but forgotten.

Nonetheless, we are faced today with a number of new circumstances that enable us to reconsider the relationship between city and citizenship.

a) The reduction the sovereignty of the nation-state because of globalisation of the economy and the creation of supra-state political unions. The European Union tends to give equal status to the rights and duties of all citizens in the European countries. Europeans who go to live (or were born) in a country which is not the one that gives them their nationality are naturally more easily integrated into a city than into a nation.

b) The immigrant population, or the descendents of immigrants who do not have citizenship in the country where they live, represent a relatively significant and stable group in many cities. In other words, the majority are not thinking about returning to their countries of origin. This population does not have recognised citizen status, which raises problems of social policy and democratic governance in cities. In France they are called "sans" (have-nots): they don't have papers, they don't have work, they don't have a fixed abode, they don't have social protection, they don't have political rights, as is obvious.

c) Within the European framework an apparently reasonable and viable solution to such problems would be to create the status of European citizen as distinct from nationality. At present, those who have the nationality of any of the European Union countries are European citizens. It might be added that those who reside in a city (province or region) of the European Union are also European citizens, with the same rights and duties that entails. Local authorities could bestow legal residential status after two years' de facto residence and process European citizenship after three years of legal residence if the immigrant agrees. The city, producer of citizenship, must guarantee its universality, which is to say equality before the law for all its citizens. Not to do so is to legitimate exclusion.

d) The city offers the best opportunities for political innovation because of the complexity of the public policies that can come under the city's auspices, and dimensions that permit more direct relations with the population. The metropolitan-regional, the city and neighbourhood spheres require

original specific solutions, not the uniformising approach. New electoral procedures might be brought in, for example replacing the lists of nationally based parties with civic and mixed-system lists, programmatic and obligatory votes, etc. The city is also the domain in which the relations between citizens and the Administration can undergo innovation, for example the one-window approach, the oral declaration that has the value of a public document, and so on. Other areas that require innovation are the legal and security spheres: local justice, participative district security councils, and a citizen defence office for dealing with the different branches of the Public Administration, etcetera.

e) Today there is more talk of citizen participation than of political participation. Local political management now calls for dissemination of information, communication, and socialising the potential of the new forms of technology (that permit feedback). All spheres of local administration demand different forms of participation, at times generic and often specific: councils, ad hoc committees, plebiscites, and so on. Participation might be by way of information, debate or negotiation. It might also come from formulas of cooperation, execution or management by civil society bodies (associations or collectives, businesspeople among the citizenry, union or professional organisations, etc.).

f) The deficits of the city affect different sectors in different and unequal ways. In some cases the gap is virtually total: as with the sans (the have-nots, who do not have documents, work, social protection, the possibility of cultural integration, etc.). In others the difference is more focussed: the unemployed, old people, children, ethic and religious minorities, and so on. A policy of citizenship would involve developing a series of positive action initiatives for each of these groups. A test of citizenship would be gauging the reach and effectiveness of such initiatives. Examples might be fostering multiculturalism, making guiding principles of the demands of old people and children in public space and collective facility programmes, creating a more feminine city, incorporating redistributive goals and social impact studies into all urban projects, etc.

g) Projects and management of public space and collective facilities are both an opportunity for creating citizenship and a test of progress in this endeavour. Their more or less unequal distribution, their articulating or fragmenting conception with regard to the urban social fabric, their accessibility and centralising potential, symbolic value, intensity of social use, employmentcreating capacity, importance of new user groups, their contribution to self-esteem and social recognition and in giving sense to urban life … are always opportunities that should never be passed by in fostering the (political, social and civic) rights and duties that constitute citizenship.

The status of citizenship represents a triple challenge for the city and local government. It is a political test in that it means acquiring the legal and operative capacity for contributing towards or universalising the political-juridical status of the whole population, as well as gaining the powers and resources that are necessary for developing the public policies that make possible the exercise of citizens' rights and duties.

It is a social challenge in that it means fostering those public policies that tackle the areas of discrimination that deny or reduce the sphere of citizenship: employment, situations of vulnerability (children, for example), cultural exclusion, and so on.

It is a particularly urban challenge in that it means making the city and its centre-points, its monuments, mobility and generalised accessibility, the quality and visibility of its neighbourhoods, the integrating power of its public spaces, the self-esteem of its inhabitants, external recognition, etcetera, ways of giving sense to everyday life and of creating citizenship.

The production of citizenship and the role of local government is a political challenge that does not exclude the above. The space of politics is not limited to institutions, parties and elections. There is another space, that of the political society (better than that of civil society), which is the space created and occupied by all the organisms and forms of collective action when they go beyond their immediate and corporative aims and interests. This is the space of citizen participation that raises demands, proposals, and even duties and responsibilities to criticise and offer alternatives, but also to carry out and manage social and cultural programmes and projects in the economic and solidarity domains. And in urban planning.

To conclude, the responsibility to create citizenship belongs to professionals working in the domain of urban planning. In the name of their ethics and technical skills, their knowledge of advances being made in urban planning culture and their international experience, and because of their sensibility with regard to the legacies of the city in which they work and their creative power to recognise tendencies and invent futures, these professionals must insist on their intellectual autonomy with respect to the politicians and different social collectives, and must prepare and defend their proposals, accept risks in their relations with the authorities and public opinion, and know how to step down publicly before betraying their convictions.

The reinvention of the city of citizenship, of the constructive-organising public space of the city and of urban planning as a creator of sense is not the monopoly of anybody.

Democratically elected politicians are responsible for deciding public projects. Social organisations have the right and the duty to demand that their criticisms, demands and proposals are taken into account. Professionals have the obligation to produce analyses and formalised and viable proposals, to listen to others, but also to defend their convictions and projects through to the end.

(Published in Various Authors, Ciutat real, ciutat ideal. Significat i funció a l'espai urbà modern [Real city, ideal city. Signification and function in modern space], "Urbanitats" no. 7, Centre of Contemporary Culture of Barcelona, Barcelona 1998)
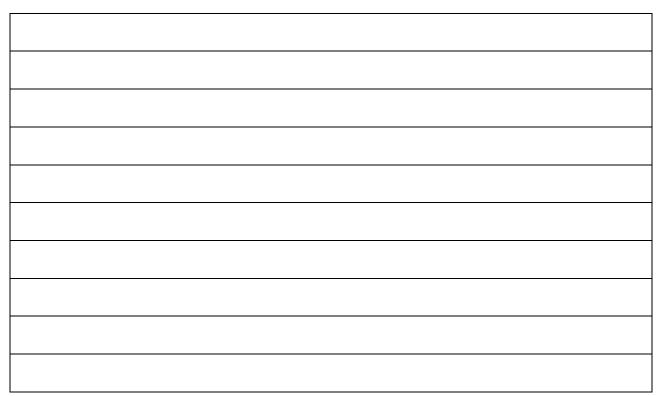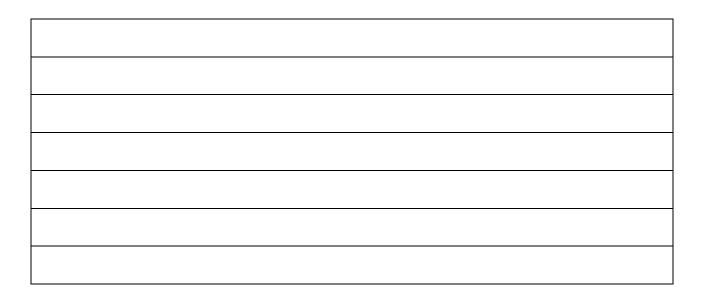
QUESTÕES (cada questão vale 2,5 pontos)

QUESTÃO 1

De acordo com o texto, a cidadania sofreu mudanças importantes entre a Modernidade e a Contemporaneidade. Explique-as.

Resposta:

QUESTÃO 2

Como o autor apresenta a situação dos imigrantes dentro da relação existente entre cidade e cidadania atualmente?

Resposta:

QUESTÃO 3

Comente sobre uma proposta apresentada pelo autor para a ampliação da cidadania, capaz de incluir grupos de pessoas que possuem menos acesso aos direitos políticos, civis e sociais.

Resposta:

QUESTÃO 4

Segundo o autor, o que é o espaço político?

Resposta: