121 - STREET ATHLETES - YOUNG ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS IN TRAFFIC LIGHTS: THE GANE AND THE JUGGLIN AS TO SURVIVE THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

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Nevertheless the demographic transformations in Brazil in the last decades, the country still can be considered young. We live in a contemporary world and in a paradigmatic situation in relation to phenomenum such as youth, education and work; thus, Brazilian reality with its worst income distribution, has reproduced for decades an economic model of foreign capital and excluding the poorest people. One closer look at great Brazilian cities with respect to the informal work (without the guarantees Law contemplates the worker), makes it possible to identify that a considerable part of the Brazilian population is at the edge of citizenship. From these, a statistically considerable group of adolescents and young adults are, for various reasons, excluded from the school and the formal work market. With respect to the social functions of the work, Castel (1995) and Gorz (1988) cited by Abramovay (1999) affirm that it is through it that individuals conquer the belonging to the public sphere and constitute their identity. For Árias (1998) in Abramovay op. cit. work and education functions as a kind of moral safeness, a passport to society and citizenship.

Many young people inserted in the informal work market had lived deeply or live deeply the exclusion from the house and the family. A considerable amount of young people from the periphery is excluded from its houses due to the violence of the communitarian context, others, for not finding conditions of staying together with their families because of the very poor living conditions. Besides, at the same time they lose the "link" with their family, for times they move away from school and other groups where they used to be inserted. It is important to consider the relevance of the excluding process in which the scholar system is built. For many reasons the school is divorced from the world which has as a motor condition the pragmatic reality. Thus, between school and the world young people choose the street as the one and only possible alternative for the adventure of living (Vargas, 2000). Moreover, in contemporary societies, while studying is continuously a basic requirement for chances in work market, this last one is, no doubt, an essential condition for human survival. For this reason, excluding societies adopt restrictive actions to the study and the work of excluded groups or of those considered a threat: vetoing the access to education and job, the policy of extermination, proper of social excluding contexts, is practiced in an indirect way. However it is necessary to make it clear that lack of studying and lack of work are manifestations of exclusion, but are not the only ones, and not all lack of work means exclusion (Abramovay, 1999, p.76).

In this same semantics of social exclusion, dynamics of the urban life has approached more and more the phenomenon of the violence with the scholar institution. Guimarães (2003) in an exemplary study on youth, school and drug trafficking, affirms that the relation between violence and school can be thought using as reference the increase of crime indices, the increase and change of patterns of violence verified in the last decades, together with the transformations of the urban life which has been generating new forms of organization of the life in the city, involving and determining significant alterations in social and institucional dynamics (p.198). The same author states that the image of a divided and socially segregated city, marked for the partition between life forms and slum and streets patterns, with only a sight integration between these two worlds, provide a scenery in which it can be understood the intervention of external groups on schools, once the scholar net is submitted to the same segregating system (p.199).

It is unquestionable that the subjects of the study that we dare to call "athlete of the street", constitute a kind of by-product of Carioca urbe, whose scene is the social political situation of Brazil, which has as factors of support and reproduction, the excluding mechanisms that reign in the educational system and the work market.

The study aimed to investigate the life styles and the social profile of individuals that act in traffic lights of the streets selling candies and similar things in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The first part of the study was a survey of the places of greater incidence of the phenomenon. After mapping the areas of the city the observation of the "modus operandi" "in loco" with respect to the contact with drivers was carried through. In the second part of the study, the citizens were interviewed (a half-structuralized one), and it was possible to identify characteristics of their lives regarding their social conditions. Ten areas of incidence of the phenomenon in the west, south and central zones of the city had been mapped. One hundred and sixty one citizens were interviewed between the months of November of 2005 and June of 2006.

Picture 1
Presentation of the results.
Identification of the number of citizens, race, "working hours" and days of the week for place of de city.

e of the city	N° of citizens	Race	Hours	Days of the week
n Senna Av. (B.da Tijuca)	22	Black people and brunet	7am to 9pm	
ricas Av., Barra Shooping a da Tijuca)	18	Brunet	7am to 10pm	Between
ricas Av., frontal to the Shooping Citá rica (B.Tijuca)	20	Black people and brunet	9am to 7pm	
tica Av. frontal to the square do (Copacabana)	16	Black	8am to 8pm	
tica Av. frontal to the Figueiredo alhães street acabana)	18	Brunet	8am to 8pm	Monday
a Souto Av. frontal to the a Angélica street (Ipanema)	13	Black people and Brunet	8am to 7pm	
a Barreto street frontal to the a Mariana Street (Botafogo)	12	Brunet	9am to 6pm	and
ntários da Pátria street frontal to the Grandeza street afogo)	19	Black people	9am to 6pm	
dente Vargas Av. frontal to po de Santana (Centro)	12	Brunet	10am to 5pm	Friday
Branco Av. frontal to the street mbléia (Center)	11	Black people and brunet	9am to 6pm	
N= 161				

Picture 2

Product sale	Average of age	N° of points that it acts	Origin of the products	Percentagel of profit	Average performance hour daily	N° of days of the week that acts	Degree of escolariti	Place of housing	Others occupations	Use of Drugs
Bullets	22,06	80% = 2	72% Supplier "owner of the point"	72% between 10% at 15% of profit	86% of 10 at 12 hours In de place	61% 5 days 28%	89% interrupted basic education	13% Baixada Fluminense 21%	92% do not possess	61 had never used 39 had made use but they had
Peanut		16% = 3	13% fellow workers	13% to share the total profit with the classmate	11% They remain in the places of 5 the 8 hours	3 days 11% 2 days	6% Recuperation classes	Suburbios da Leopoldina 41%	5% act with "flanelinhas" in the week ends	abandoned
Jujubas		4% = 1	15% Get at in market	4% They obtain 100% of profit	3% the remain 4 hours		5% Education basic and they had abandoned the studies	Zona Oeste 18% Zona Sul 7% Zona Norte	3% Eventual works	
Average of the number of boarding for interval of½ hour = 16 abordagens										

Picture 3

Indication of the physical state to the end of day

Main complaints	Place of the body most sensible
Fatigue	84% feel pains in
Pains in the body	the body
Wounds in the feet	16% had related pains in the ankle
	knees, pelvic waist and lombar region

Analysis and Conclusions

Table 1, besides making it possible the racial identification of the subjects, also points to a chaotic reality concerning their rights. In relation to racial incidence, the study strengthens the research carried through by IBGE when it associates poverty to the black race. In relation to time of daily work, it is, no doubt, configured the excluding reality of the subjects when talking about the guarantees of the worker´s rights.

Table 2 makes it possible to the identify the age range of the subjects, what allows for the inference about the "alliance" between scholar exclusion and the work market, which is supported unequivocally in literature. The study it also made it possible designate the "organization" of the informal market with all its legal trespasses. In relation to Table 3, the precariousness of the subjects´ health is undisputed, since the "modus operandi" added to the precariousness of feeding and the use of drugs constitute factors of risk to the welfare of the subjects.

Despite the high value and the fidelity of the information within this research, the study is not yet concluded and thus, its continuity will not only make it possible not only a deeper knowledge about the subjects but also the delineation of interventional proposals in the legal and social field.

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ABSTRACT

Youth, education and work undoubtfully constitute the epicenter of one of the faces of the crisis of the Brazilian society. Avery worst income distribution and the significant increase of the work and the informal economy, is factors that contribute for the removal of the young of the formal education. Dismissed of the full citizenship, young of the great Brazilian metropolises they enter in the informal market that paradoxically, "is organized" as a way to segregate citizens of the basic rights. This study investigated a group of young people acting as sellers in the traffic lights of the city of Rio De Janeiro. For the research, in view of the characteristics of its "modus operandi" it had been called the "street athletes". The results allowed for the identifications beyond the social profiles of the citizens, the precariousness and the situation of risk with respect to the health of the same ones.

Keywords: juggling, social exclusion

ATHLÈTES DE RUE - JEUNES ADULTES ET ADOLESCENTS DANS DES FEUX DE CIRCULATION : LES GANE ET LES JUGGLIN QUANT À SURVIVENT L'EXCLUSION SOCIALE DANS LA VILLE DE RIO DE JANEIRO

La jeunesse, l'éducation et le travail constituent undoubtfully l'épicentre d'un des visages de la crise de la société brésilienne. La plus mauvaise répartition du revenu des revenus d'Avery et l'augmentation significative du travail et de l'économie sans cérémonie, est des facteurs qui contribuent pour le déplacement des jeunes de l'enseignement conventionnel. Écarté de la pleine citoyenneté, jeunes des grandes métropoles brésiliennes qu'elle entre sur le marché sans cérémonie qui paradoxalement, "est organisé" comme manière d'isoler des citoyens des droits fondamentaux. Cette étude a étudié un groupe de jeunes agissant en tant que vendeurs dans les feux de circulation de la ville de Rio de Janeiro. Pour la recherche, en raison des caractéristiques de son "modus operandi" ce s'était appelé les "athlètes de rue". Les résultats ont tenu compte des identifications au delà des profils sociaux des citoyens, de la précarité et de la situation du risque en ce qui concerne la santé de la même chose ceux.

Mots-clés : jonglant, exclusion sociale

ATLETAS DE LA CALLE - ADULTOS Y ADOLESCENTES JÓVENES EN SEMÁFOROS: LOS GANE Y LOS JUGGLIN EN CUANTO A SOBREVIVEN LA EXCLUSIÓN SOCIAL EN LA CIUDAD DE RÍO DE JANEIRO

RESUMEN

La juventud, la educación y el trabajo undoubtfully constituyen el epicenter de una de las caras de la crisis de la sociedad brasileña. La distribución de ingresos peor de Avery y el aumento significativo del trabajo y de la economía informal, es los factores que contribuyen para el retiro de los jóvenes de la enseñanza convencional. Despedido de la ciudadanía completa, jóvenes de las grandes metrópolis brasileñas que ella entra en el mercado informal que paradójico, "se organiza" como manera de segregar a ciudadanos de los derechos fundamentales. Este estudio investigó a grupo de gente joven que actuaba como vendedores en los semáforos de la ciudad de Río De Janeiro. Para la investigación, en la vista de las características de su "modus operandi" había sido llamado los "atletas de la calle". Los resultados permitieron las identificaciones más allá de los perfiles sociales de los ciudadanos, del precariousness y de la situación del riesgo con respecto a la salud igual unas.

Palabras claves:malabares, exclusión social

ATLETAS DO ASFALTO - JOVENS ADULTOS E ADOLESCENTES NOS SINAIS DE TRÂNSITO: O JOGO E O MALABARISMO PARA SOBREVIVER À EXCLUSÃO SOCIAL NA CIDADE DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

RESUMO

Juventude, educação e trabalho indubitavelmente constituem o epicentro de uma das faces da crise da sociedade brasileira. A péssima distribuição de renda e o significativo aumento do trabalho e da economia informal, são fatores que contribuem para o afastamento dos jovens da educação formal.

Destituídos da cidadania plena, jovens das grandes metrópoles brasileiras incursionam no mercado informal que paradoxalmente, está "organizado" de forma a segregar cidadãos dos direitos fundamentais. Este estudo investigou um grupo de jovens que atuam como vendedores nos sinais de trânsito da cidade do Rio de Janeiro. Para a pesquisa, tendo em vista as características de seus "modus operandi" foram denominados de "atletas do asfalto". Os resultados permitiram identificar para além dos perfis sociais dos sujeitos, a precariedade e a situação de risco no que respeita a saúde dos mesmos.

Palavras-chave: malabarismo, exclusão social.