Extended abstract


The research characterizes the social class of the "homeless" within an urban context, and the limit area the center of Rio de Janeiro.

The study points out that Brazil walked for decades in parallel with industrialization and urbanization, a process that resulted in the intense migration, where rural migrant found in major growth centers are economic integration space. However, this phenomenon is not happening in a balanced way, causing extreme crowding in the cities and total abandonment in other regions, other words, the intense migratory movement is no longer absorbed by the job opportunities before existing in urban centers.

It is observed so that migrants are often due to rupture processes, when the exit, leaving your region for lack of alternatives, and when in the new destination arrival, live a confrontation with the reality of the metropolis. This route usually traumatic, makes migration path a "migration blow hard and deep" because they face unemployment and the high income "required" to live in the capital of Rio.

So, the migrant without having to return option for your region, one can see "without a roof" in a new land that is not yours, and "no salary, no job" and excluded from society, becoming, by therefore disconnected both the city and the countryside. So is suffering exclusion, and often hopeless and homelessness.

The metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro is pointed out at academic and public debates as "city or town exclusion of social apartheid" (Ribeiro, 2000). Cristovam Buarque (2000) reports, in his book "In the middle of the street," the existence of a group of homeless who inhabit the streets of Rio de Janeiro and is an excluded community or even invisible to the rest of the population, confusing themselves with the urban of daily life landscape. The problem of segregation, social and physical / spatial division of Rio de Janeiro is therefore current topic of concern of Rio society (Passos, 2000).
The importance of the problem of social segregation in urban centers, particularly in Rio de Janeiro, makes it imperative the study and discussion of the causes that lead to social and spatial inequalities (Pegoretti & Sanches, 2004). One of the causes of urban social discrimination arises from social exclusion in rural areas, where "most of the population is excluded from the benefits of modernization brought by cities, from the most basic subsistence goods, to inclusion in cultural goods, access to fundamental and higher education" (Passos, 2000).

The migration flows from rural to urban areas appear to exist exclusion of problem solvers in rural areas and eventually increase the number of homeless in urban centers (Bursztyn, 2000). There is a replacement of social abandonment of rural areas by urban social exclusion.

In this perspective it is worth highlighting the spatial configuration of the state of Rio de Janeiro who qualifies for a profile of centralization and concentration of population, activities and resources (Davidovich, 2013). This attractive framework motivates internal migration of rural people to the city, starting a phenomenon that was marked by the great mass transfer in the last decades of "globalization" (Bursztyn, 2000). This background has given rise to new city occupation strategies, both in livelihood strategies and in particular, the appropriation of the street \ public space as a dormitory (Bursztyn, 2000).

Another phenomenon it is capitalism, understood as an economic system that moves the world of work, the main approach in the development of work in the XX century this activity becomes the most important element of the social being (Navarro, 2007), also responsible for social hopelessness, the lack of money and recognition in the context where the element incorporates this scenario is particular note reason in the urban development reality that Rio de Janeiro faces in these last few decades (Portela et al., 2013).

Currently according to data from IBGE (2013), the population of Rio de Janeiro is estimated at more than 16 million people, living in 92 municipalities of the state of Rio de Janeiro, in a land area of extension of 43,780.172 km². Among the 16 million individuals, Davidovich (2013) estimated that only the metropolitan area hostel about 11.5 million, of which approximately 55% live in the state capital and 45% in the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. Within this context we discuss whether urban density, which intends to follow the principles of
sustainable development, focused on the socioeconomic characteristics of the region, aiming to improve the quality of life of the population (Portela et al., 2013).

In the density studies, according Portela et al., 2013, there is a division of two criteria that are discussed adverse among planners. A group defends the high density and other low density, such as standard system better life. The first assumes that ensures maximization of public investments, which include: infrastructure, services and transport. The second supports the idea that low densities facilitate the handling of local solutions such as water supply and basic sanitation, adequate for a process of gradual improvements over time. (Acioly & Davidson, 1998).

The result of these criterion, not yet adapted to a possible ideal choice for the Brazilian reality, promotes a pendulum impact movement that often results in temporary migration, or even permanent, people. It can be said, in general, the intense migratory flows seen in recent decades are responsible for the process of new space assignments population and urbanization (Randolph & Gomes, 2007).

Given this discussion, what is happening is a reality of organization of a city, which is defined as a center with the largest urban services and infrastructure benefited. This center, opportunities generator, is occupied by the social classes of higher income. In contrast, the peripheries are excluded occupied by the social system, other words, the space serves as exclusionary element (Portela et al., 2013).

Besides the issue of division of urban space, between "rich and poor", is in addition to the difficulty of displacement. The city of Rio de Janeiro is currently facing a serious crisis in mobility, becoming the 3rd most congested city in the world, according to studies by TomTom Traffic Index (2013).

The present study suggests a review of prospects for the use of urban space as a dormitory. The intense migratory flow, associated to the lack of definition of ideal urban density criteria, motivated a deepening of the different reasons why the existence of homeless people, and the reasons why this reality continues to grow. How does urban infrastructure affects this choice of life as possible only option?
This theme is alarming, because "Instead of cities of iron and glass, dreamed by architects, the world is actually being dominated by slums" (Maricato, 2003). In this study are does not intend deepen the topic of slums, but it is important to highlight the relationship of this phenomenon, with urban expansion. Davis (2006) studies this relationship.

Urban expansion is still associated with the creation of areas with concentration of "dangerous classes", Valadares (2006). To define "dangerous classes", the author Oliveira (2010) cited the authors Mary Carpenter and Malaguti Batista, who used the term "social group formed in the margins of the civil society", to define the populations that adopted a "survival strategy which placed them operating outside the law "and, therefore, the lack of social integration strategies, have become" classes spread of disease and violence. "However, the concept of dangerous classes is simply defined as "dangerous because poor" (Oliveira, 2010 apud, Baptist, p. 37, 2003).

The phenomenon of urbanization is easily understood to the extent that rural areas are generally devoid of modernization (Brito, 2009). Today we live concentrated in cities, This phenomenon is the result of globalization.

Mike Davis (2006) mentions in his book, the warning expressed by the World Bank during the 1990s when, urban poverty would become "the most important problem" that would draw more attention and political discussions of the XXI century. While reinforcing this idea, with the statement of Milton Santos (2009), in his book "Urban Poverty" he says that "urbanization and poverty are deeply connected phenomena." The Brazil, performing these statements also presents a worrying trend of huge social and economic inequality, with high levels of poverty (Barros et al., 2001).

"Brazil is not a poor country, but a country with many poor people" (Barros et al., 2001).

So within this context of urban poverty that includes inequalities and social instability, it is worth reflecting on the impact the urban environment has had on the residents. Ask about "What is the point for the city," and if it serves to provide safety and comfort, to ensure the development and prosperity, or if the city is serving to generate more poverty, more misery, more violence, more
inequality, and thus generate larger irreversible social and environmental impacts, has become a question mark both for people born in them, as well as to people who have migrated to it and which think of doing the reverse movement (Davis, 2006).

Over the last few years it was observed that the phenomenon of urbanization and capitalism was not able to build an egalitarian pact opportunities and social improvements for all characters that inhabit the city.

In this study are tried to contextualize the reality of social exclusion living this parcel of the population living in street situation, with the approach of the main problems and developed survival strategies. As a way of better understanding the homeless profile in the city of Rio de Janeiro, had the collaboration of 34 interviewees.

Such persons, lonely and anonymous, helped us to understand that the homeless it is a group in pursuit of survival, dignity and respect, with dreams and hope.

This scenario is illustrated by the people living on the streets, a heterogeneous, diverse group, but they have in common the "extreme poverty", the "broken family ties or weakened" and the "lack of adequate housing" (Ferreira, 2006).

It can be seen, in this outlook, that new concepts of society take proportion, and that increasingly conquer space in the scenario of urban poverty. This theme already highlighted, both in academia, such as news, discusses the new ways of living in urban areas, in particular, the great wave of fear and insecurity that spreads in society. So concludes with this statement, which the city lives today a new age, requiring a study of new strategies targeting immediate actions of social integration.

Remarkable, that urbanization presents itself as a worldwide phenomenon, raising concerns in both aspects of environmental impact associated with the uncontrolled geographical growth of cities, as in social life environment. The growth of new groups, occupants of the city and with new survival strategies, generate social unsustainability, instability, insecurity, urban chaos, violence, density, increases the informal market, increase traffic, and increases the streets option to "dormitory urban ". This panorama is the result of the city's occupancy limits have long since passed.
Big events held in the city of Rio de Janeiro, for example, the Confederations Cup, the World Youth Day and the World Cup 2014, made some strategies were taken for the homeless. Such strategies have proved effective, as only disguised the situation, "expelling them" tourist city and central areas; so reported most of the "homeless" in interviews.

Taking into consideration upcoming events like the 2016 Olympics, it is unclear what measures will be taken to a real solution, because the social function of the city is increasingly compromised and unable to respond to fundamental rights which are of the whole society and that they should meet both those who live there, as to those who are used.

From this study, it was concluded, more clearly, that this is a new social structure, as presented increasingly growing, and that proves to be runaway situation. The states have to find a way of integrating their own people, in order to minimize the disproportion of "urban spot". The lack of infrastructure, such as public services, safety programs and education, health, popular character of housing, public transportation, sanitation among others, are to these regions, both factors of expulsion and attraction.

Therefore, the implementation of this equipment would ensure, at all, equal conditions to enjoy the goods produced by civilization. It is therefore concluded that the access to these conditions is not available for a few, or only in urban centers.

Lastly, it is noteworthy that we reach the end of this research with different open playing fields, and new educational opportunities. The author suggests a study of social policies, existing to be adopted for the coming years and that aims at minimizing the portrait of social inequality that is the city of Rio de Janeiro. It is therefore concluded, with the confidence that every end is always a new opportunity for new beginnings.

**Keywords**

Urban Dormitory; Migration; Homeless; Social Sustainability.