

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

FONSECA, Pedro Cezar Dutra and AREND, Marcelo
NEOSCHUMPETERIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEBATE ON BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC
GROWTH PATTERNS IN THE XXI CENTURY
América Latina Hoy, 72, April 2016, pp. 19-39

Currently in Brazil there is an intense academic debate on the most appropriate follow growth pattern: wage-led or export-led. The first is defended by continuing economic growth, income distribution, while the second seeks to minimize imbalances in the balance of payments. We try to show that both growth patterns have limitations in ensuring sustained economic growth with income distribution for neglecting structural aspects of the Brazilian economy, as its productive structure and its international trade pattern.

Key words: Brazilian economy; growth patterns; deindustrialization; wage-led; export-led.

RIBEIRO, Cássio Garcia and NOVAES, Henrique Tahan
PETROBRAS 60 YEARS: PROGRESS AND SETBACKS IN THE BRAZILIAN DEVELOPMENTALISM
América Latina Hoy, 72, April 2016, pp. 41-58

Petrobras, since before its inception, has always been embroiled in controversies of all kinds. These controversies are directly related to the fight that has been carried out and continues still, between *laissez-faire* and state intervention. The challenge of this paper is to demonstrate, from a historical perspective, how Petrobras and the Brazilian oil sector have been developed in Brazil during this period.

Key words: Petrobras; oil sector; Brazil; developmentalism; neoliberalism.

CARVALHO, Ernani; SANTOS, Manoel Leonardo; GOMES NETO, José Mário Wanderley and BARBOSA, Leon Victor de Queiroz

JUDICIALIZATION OF POLITICS AND INTEREST GROUPS IN BRAZIL: INTEREST, STRATEGIES AND RESULTS

América Latina Hoy, 72, April 2016, pp. 59-88

After 24 years of constitutional rule in Brazil, what can be learned about the interaction between pressure groups and the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court (FSC)? Which are the political actors who achieve the best results? What issues are judged more by the FSC? Does the FSC favor a specific topic or decisions are made regarding the plaintiff over the subject matter? If it were the case, who and what are the privileged ones by its decisions? This article analyzes the interaction between civil society and the Judiciary, based on observation of the use of Direct Unconstitutional Action (DUAs). The paper also assesses the industrial lawsuits, filed in STF jurisdiction by the National Industry Union (CNI) and argues that: (1) the powerful groups received most success when proposing DUAs; (2) while there was a low probability of success, the groups gained benefits from bringing the conflict of interest to Supreme Court; and (3) the judicialization of pressure groups' interests is a complementary and coordinated strategy with groups advocacy in the legislative arena.

Key words: judicialization of politics; Brazilian Federal Supreme Court (FSC); lobbying; judicial review; CNI.

MUXAGATO, Bruno

SMART POWER AND NON-INDIFFERENCE AS NEW GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF BRAZILIAN FOREIGN POLICY

América Latina Hoy, 72, April 2016, pp. 89-101

This paper aims to show that Brazil has adopted, since the Lula Administration (2003-2010), the concept of smart power, i.e. a mix of soft and hard power, to establish a more effective instrument for political influence. The smart power involves the strategic use of diplomacy, persuasion, the ability to project military power and the construction of some influence. The aim of Brasilia is to put armed forces at the State's disposal, in addition to its diplomatic force, in order to achieve its objectives within the international arena. Brazil has also evolved its traditionally non-interventionist stance with the adoption of the non-indifference principle. The final goal is to assert its mediation capacity and to be recognized as an international actor capable of contributing to the resolution of regional and extra-regional conflicts.

Key words: Brazil; foreign policy; defense; smart power; international projection.

SIGNORELLI, Gisela Vanina

THE ROLE OF POPULAR TERRITORIES IN PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING OF THE CITIES OF PORTO ALEGRE AND ROSARIO

América Latina Hoy, 72, April 2016, pp. 103-128

The cities of Porto Alegre and Rosario have been pioneers in implementing citizen participation policies, Participatory Budgeting (PB) being the most symbolic. The aim of this paper is to examine how PB has influenced on the reaffirmation of new centralities and on the bolstering of peripheries of those two cities (1989-2012), analyzing its contribution in terms of social cohesion, through the inclusion of popular sectors.

Key words: participatory budgeting; participation; urban centers and peripheries; social cohesion; popular sectors.

GOMES, Uende Aparecida Figueiredo and HELLER, Léo

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF INTER-SECTORIAL PRACTICES IN SANITATION INTERVENTIONS IN BRAZIL

América Latina Hoy, 72, April 2016, pp. 129-144

The aim of this study was to evaluate the adequacy of sanitation interventions in the areas of villas and favelas of the Brasil. The methodology consisted in documental analysis, participant observation and semi-structured interviews with professionals and local communities in a comparative case study. The results suggest that there is a consensus among technicians about the need for intersectoral practices. However, it was observed that prevails individual and informal action. At the community level, the high level of scarcity reflected in the perpetuation of the exclusion from access to basic sanitation.

Key words: basic sanitation; intersectoral; villas and favelas; Brazil.

TABBUSCH, Constanza

BATIR BANDERA: UNDERSTANDING EMOTIONS ON GENDER AND CLIENTELISM DEBATES IN ARGENTINA

América Latina Hoy, 72, April 2016, pp. 147-164

This article examines how emotions are understood, in deeply gendered ways, within gender and clientelism debates in Argentina. By looking at the case study of the voluntary network of neighborhood representatives of *Plan Vida*, which distributes food aid in the Province of Buenos Aires, I distinguish two ways of conceiving affects in grassroots women's political participation. While the first one emphasizes the management of the external expression of emotions as part of doing politics, the

second one considers affective labour in a given urban territory as fostering connections among actors, creating social capital and allowing the flow of relevant information. The conclusion suggests that the second approach gives greater relevance to the possibilities of agency and transforming relations of domination of these women doing politics at the local level.

Key words: affects; gender; clientelism; poverty; emotions; Argentina.