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Impacts of Housing Assessment on Public Policies on Gender and Race in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impacts of housing assessment in the context of public policies on gender and race in Brazil. Using a bibliographic methodology, data from various reliable sources were analyzed to systematize the housing situation of marginalized populations. The results indicate that public housing policies are essential for promoting social justice and equity. It is concluded that a more inclusive and democratic approach is needed in the formulation of these policies to meet the specific needs of gender and race.

Keywords: Gender, Housing, Public Policies, Race, Brazil.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of decent housing is a historical problem in Brazil, especially for black and marginalized populations. This article discusses how public housing policies impact these populations, with a focus on gender and race. The 1988 Federal Constitution establishes housing as a fundamental social right, but the implementation of effective policies still faces significant challenges.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on housing policies in Brazil reveals the complexity of gender and race issues. According to Bento (2001), racial segregation and gender inequality are crucial factors that influence the distribution of housing. Castells (2002) argues that urbanization in Brazil has been marked by social exclusion, disproportionately affecting black populations. Data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE, 2015) show that the housing deficit is greater among black women, highlighting the need for specific policies for this group.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted through a bibliographic analysis, using sources such as the 1988 Federal Constitution and studies from renowned institutions such as IBGE and FGV. The analysis of implemented housing policies and their impacts on marginalized populations was central to understanding the challenges and opportunities in promoting housing justice.

4. RESULTS

The data show a significant housing deficit that disproportionately affects Black populations. Current policies fail to adequately serve these communities, resulting in subhuman living conditions. In urban areas, the lack of basic infrastructure and high population density are recurring problems. Black women are particularly affected, facing greater barriers in accessing decent housing.

5. DISCUSSION

The findings suggest that housing policies need to be reformulated to include a more robust focus on gender and race. Comparisons with policies in other countries indicate that more inclusive models are more successful in promoting equity. For example, housing policies in South Africa, which incorporate an intersectional approach to gender and race, have shown promising results in reducing housing inequalities. In addition, it is crucial that Brazilian policies consider the active participation of affected communities in the policy formulation and implementation process.

6. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that inclusive public housing policies are crucial for building a more just and egalitarian society. New approaches that consider the specific needs of gender and race are recommended, promoting community participation and the equitable allocation of resources. The implementation of more democratic and inclusive policies can contribute significantly to reducing the housing deficit and improving the quality of life of marginalized populations.

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