

Urban Territorial Occupation and Poverty: a Study of Case in Neighborhoods Great Victory from Manaus, State of Amazon (Brazil)

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Abstract:

The territorial occupation generated by the invasions in the great cities has caused impacts to the environment and influenced directly in the quality of life of the man. In this work it was objectified to investigate the human being social occupation and consequences, having as base the aspects that the index of human development (IDH) in the quarter composes Great Victory in the city of Manaus, AM. The adopted methods have been studied in lease free choice in the "Great Victory" (status of invasion up to 2003) having as base case study, with use of questionnaires in 100 chosen families. The majority of the

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interviewed population comes from the interior of Amazon (49%), excessively of State of Pará (23%) and the proper city of Manaus. Of the consulted population, the feminine sex (57%) contributes significantly in the familiar income. A significant incidence of diseases with affection and malaria in 76% of the interviewed population was evidenced. The violence also is another excellent point, a time that 81% had suffered some type of aggression (streets gangs, robberies and drugs). Related to the degree of study 69% it attended a course complete basic education, indicating a population expert of the politics and its paper while citizen. According to these inhabitants (62%), even so it has a necessity of housing, they had not been the first ones to occupy the residence. This was an indicative of one strong real estate speculation, ratified for the interviewed ones. It can be inferred that even so it has individuals that really they need a land for housing in the quarter Great Victory, the "factory of the invasions" associates to the real estate market still is the preponderant factor, surpassing the substance expectations and improvement of people who really need quality of life.

Key words: Policy public, Environmental sustainability

1. Introduction:

The world population in 1999 surpassed the barrier of six billion, doubling in less than 40 years, this implies an annual rate of 1.2% per year. Consequently each year, 77.7 million people need food to survive. According to estimates of the United Nations - UN, the global population will reach a mark between 7.9 billion and 10.9 billion around 2050. Of 6.4 billion people, one-fifth is represented by individuals who live in developed regions such as Europe and North America (Wackernagel 1996, 131).

The world scenario is nothing animator, as explain Alva (1997, 124 .) "(...) the companies converge to chaos every year emphasizes that companies are reflected in the appearance of the city. This is the result of a process that, incessantly

amending the urban content and the ways they assumed. "In light of this process, each city represents a certain ambience that animates the neck and a complete summary of values" (Martins 1996, 14 -28).

In this context, the city of Manaus, despite being located in one of the largest biomes of the world, has been reflecting, as well as in human society worldwide, an accelerated growth from the creation and deployment of the Free Zone. According to Oliveira and Guidotti (2000) "the emergence of the Manaus Free Zone is due to the geopolitical vision of the military governments of "border protection" and "population density of large empty Amazon".

Such crowding in the city of Manaus reflects the need for planning the urban perimeter to support migration and the rural exodus. In their majority, the people who live in the areas of city expansion came from inside and from other States. Many have found no place to live in the urban area and ended up directing their efforts toward the suburbs causing the destruction of natural resources adjacent (Ribeiro 1998, 44).

A great example is the invasion⁴ called "Great Victory", located in the city of Manaus. In the beginning, the invaders have toppled almost all vegetation for the construction of their homes. This population until the year of 2000 was 40,000 inhabitants, originated in their majority in the State of Ceará, and Maranhão State (www.ibge.gov.br 2003). Consequently, the socio-environmental problems may be aggravating (Batista 2000, 67).

It is worth stressing that while working this research

⁴The term *Invasion* is kind of slums from Amazonia, is too the definition given to the all illegal occupations in green areas of the city or areas of the Amazonia Forest. The areas of intrusions are characteristically similar to the slums on the hills of the city of Rio de Janeiro or in some cases when very close to the urban areas of the city, they resemble the tenement, or simply set of makeshift shacks.

the invasion "Great Victory" received a set of political works that resulted in the succession of spatial invasion to a neighborhood.

2. Methodology

For completion of this research, we used the following sources of information:

Field Research: were applied 100 questionnaire in the Great Victory divided into 100 families randomly chosen having as criterion the minimum age of 16 years (age to exercise the casting vote). This study aimed to investigate the human occupation and the social consequences, taking as a basis the aspects such as, education, security, health, income, transport, housing, feeding and their consequences for the environment in the Great Victory that composes the Human Development Index - HDI. Was also analyzed the socio-economical profile of the resident; the occupation for purposes of real estate speculation.⁵

Search news published in newspapers in larger circulations of the city of Manaus. The newspapers were chosen as a result of outbreaks of invasion are reported and have covers almost in real time stresses that specifically in the city of Manaus to journalistic media has an information system and data much more dynamic and updated that the official Government data.

This study was a qualitative and descriptive approach aiming to bring reflection the population from the Amazonia cities about their quality of life.

⁵ In the United Nations Development Program. (UNDP, 1996 apud HOGAN, 1992)

3. Manaus and Invasions

Manaus is the city that more grows in Brazil, according to the last census of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and consequently to growth, the same suffers with problems experienced by the cities. Desired by many, she suffers with the scars caused by migration immoderation and with the disordered growth. Manaus is the capital with the largest number of migrants in the Country: 40.8 thousand persons until 1991 and grew three times more than other capitals in the past five years. In 1996, it was 1,157,357 inhabitants. In the year 2000, the IBGE census recorded 1,405,835 inhabitants in the capital of Amazonas (IBGE 2000).

According to the Municipal Secretary of Community Support, only in the Eastern Zone should live in invasions more than 120,000 people. In the Northern Zone, in neighborhoods that are resulting from intrusions, it is estimated that they live other 2 thousand families - an equivalent of 10,000 people.

This indicates that Manaus grows almost exclusively in a horizontal way and in directions East and North of improvisation. The Prefecture of Manaus stresses that the " ... everything is so fast that there is not time to make infrastructure works to meet these people". According to the same, the invasions have formed over the last ten years, the majority of existing neighborhoods in the city outskirts. They were at least 15 districts in less than ten years (*The criticism* 2003).



Figure 1 - Aerial View of the Invasion "City of God" (City of God) , Manaus (Am) during the period of the invasion in 2001. Photo: Journal Acrítica. 24 28/10/2002.

A good example is the neighborhood of Compensates, in the West Zone. Resulting from one of the first invasions that had news in Manaus, it houses a population of more than 40,000 persons above 18 years of age, according to data from the Regional Electoral Court (TRE). Another fruit of land invasions is the neighborhood City of God (Figure 1), in the Eastern Zone, which sheltered more than 20,000 residents.

A large part of the attackers come from to and from Minnesota (Mello 1990, 327). The other part is explained from the interior of the Amazon. The discourse of the inhabitants is unanimous, all are in search of employment and better living conditions. These are more problems, because after that an invasion if consolidates is still need an indefinite time for which the Municipality will be able to establish sufficient infrastructure, since normally the areas invaded are private and, therefore, the City has no responsibility over them.

However, in invasions that were consolidated - those who already can't be more make the reintegration of possession - pass to be neighborhoods and consequently start-if the process of urbanization, with installations of artesian wells, schools and health posts built by state and local government. AND the

"experience" practice of invaders is such that when they are entering into an area, they are already worried about to leave marked the future streets and lands for future installations of school units and health (Maslow 1975, 337 -366).

4. The Slum Great Victory

The following are the results of work *in loco* in Great Victory. The records shall be submitted in accordance with the order of the information obtained through the questionnaire

4.1 Origin

The population interviewed reported that they live in Manaus for over 12 years. As the neighborhood Great Victory had around six years in interviews, it can be deduced that these residents, already lived in Manaus city before the Invasion. According to these residents, the need for a townhouse has found itself in the invasion a viable alternative to achieve the dream of your own house. It can be seen that the interviewees, when asked about the naturalness, 49% point to the interior of the State of Amazonas, 23% the State of Para and 22% to the city of Manaus.

The motivation to reside in Manaus was mainly by the need for better quality of life according to the report, 48% of respondents coming from the country town of the Amazon. The demand for employment was also another strong motivation, in this case, 24% came from transferred their jobs, 19% for study, and 8% reported having accompanied his family when child constituting in Manaus is a new townhouse, as illustrated in Figure 3.

The family bond was also pointed out as a strong motivation for the townhouse in Manaus. It was found that 93% of respondents have family in Manaus, the remaining (7 %) did not have family bond site. The family bond is a form of security in decision making to come live in Manaus.

Respondents reported the presence of two invasions beside the Great Victory, the "*Great Victory II*" and the "*New Victory*" according to Figure 5. As there is a range of forest in those areas it becomes almost imperceptible to the observation by the authorities the beginning of these intrusions. Another crucial point is the fact that the invaders begin chopping down the forest from inside to outside. It was observed that the continuity of the invasions in the vicinity of the Great Victory.

In so far as was occurring the improvement of infrastructure (for example, asphalt), wooded areas nearby were felled and new invasions were formed as illustrated in Figure 2 and photographed in figure 3.



Figure 2 - Illustration of the Invasions adjacent, emphasizing the edge effect in two distinct moments coming to the district Great Victory, to the Manaus City in 2004.



Figure 3 - View of a street that divides the Neighborhood Great Victory and the invasion "New Victory" (indicated by arrow). Photo: Torres. 2003

4.2 Infrastructure

It was noted that according to the interviewees an improvement in infrastructure especially in basic services such as water supply, light and asphalt. The Great Victory is 100% provided with public lighting; the residences have electrical energy without rationing, where 98% have connection regulates; and the supply with well water

According to the interviewees at around 77.5% use pits (Figure 4) and the others make use of bathrooms improvised. In this case the sewer goes straight to the bayou as illustrated in the Figure 5.



Figure 4 - Report of the residents (in percent) according to the types of pits used. in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004.

Regarding the quality of water, the interviewees (84 %) considered good, while the minority considered reasonable. This water is obtained by means of wells (Community and particular), in addition to "ponds" called cacimbas.



Figure 5- Cacimba (indicated by arrow) used by the interviewees in the Great Victory. Photo: Diogo Torres (2004). in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004.

This population spoke of the risks and benefits of living in the Great victory. Also pointed out the lack of a "social welfare". Of those interviewed 31% stressed that nothing is good in the neighborhood, on the other hand, 21% pointed to calm although problems occur with the violence, 18% indicated the existence of water and light, 10% said that "everything that exists in the location is good in addition to other benefits" and finally, 8% indicated the townhouse and the school.

4.3 The Dream of Home Ownership

Note that the majority of people interviewed (91 %) have their own house (Figure 6 and 7). These houses in its majority (60 %) are of masonry and 40% of wood as shown in Figures 17, 12A and B. These houses were built with the aid of the state government. This Fact evidenced by the presence of a band of the State government by donating the material.



Figure 6- Townhouses in the Great Victory, in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004.



Figure 7 - A - typical Houses of wood in Great Victory; B - Home coated canvas in the Great Victory in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004. Photo: Professor Diogo Torres (2004).

He contacted a number of 586 people inhabiting the homes of the respondents ($n = 100$) as illustrated in Table 3. The household density considering the minimum of two persons per bedroom was 12.7. In this case, it was considered whether the number of dormitories potential as being equal to the total number of rooms less two (intended, presumably, the kitchen and bathroom).

When comparing the data on the distribution of

inhabitants per household notes-if a value above the standard (1.5) established by the United Nations Development Program - UNDP (2002). This is explained by the fact that although the majority of the houses is of masonry (60 %), these do not represent better quality of housing, since the number of rooms does not meet the demand per capita.

| Sub-Indicadores quality of life | Quantity |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Total number of residents | 586 |
| Convenient | 250 |
| Bathroom | 100 |
| Household Density-Great Victory * | 12.7 |
| Household Density Default - UNDP/UN | 1.5 |

Fonte: in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004.

TABLE 1 - Density in the Great Victory in accordance with the model of the UNDP (2002).

It is noted in the Great Victory an average of six people per residence of which four adults and two children (Table 1 and 2). This indicates that a family in this site is composed in thesis by 40% of children and 60% of adults. If we consider that this increase may be increasing, the children, as soon as BBC World reports by an extension and improvement of infrastructure necessary for its socioeconomic development education.

| Specifications | Amount/Total | Media/residence | Percentage/proportion |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Adults | 418 | 4 | 60 |
| Children | 168 | 2 | 40 |
| Total | 586 | 6 | 100 |

Fonte: by authors, in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004.

TABLE 2- Number of adults and children per residence second information of the interviewed in the Great Victory, in the city of Manaus in 2003.

The diet of the interviewees is basically rice (97.5 %), beans (95 %), flour (90 %), bread (87, 5 %) and fish (80 %). This shows the food quality of these families, which could possibly affect the quality of life of these people.

4.4 Security of population

The existing police station in Great Victory is newly constructed and is adapted with cars and police corps. Although the majority of respondents (60 %) have knowledge of the existence of a police station, 40% said the opposite. This population speaks of the lack of security in spite of the cars are moving the neighborhood.

The respondents, in their majority to be queried whether "passed by situation of risk or if you have suffered some type of violence" informed that not passed (62 %), but know people who have seen stock losses exceeding some type of violence. Others said they had been victims of attack (44 %), assaults (31 %), and attempted murder and accidents by electric shock (13 %).

These numbers are statistically confirmed by National Secretary of Public Security, when pointing the north region as the region where the violence grew the most during the period of 2001-2004, with approximately 66.4% of the entire United Kingdom. When analyzed nationally, the metric assault, there was in the period 2001-2003 a growth of 80.3% in the northern region (1th place), then the drugs are 54.1% in capital cities of northern Brazil (Secretary of Public Security, www.mj.org.br).

The interviewees considered the security in Great Victory bad, nothing efficient. However, others considered reasonable (33 %) and only 14% good, being the violence the main concern of this population.

When questioned about the harmful effects of being living in Great Victory cited the poor distribution of basic services (water, electricity and telephone. Lack of basic sanitation, public health service (PHS) in some points of the district were also pointed out. The violence was cited by 17% of respondents.

The data about the violence in the Great Victory, are reflexes of the population increase in the last 10 years. Such an increase, according to data from the Department of Public

Security (Ministry of Justice).

4.5 Environment Perception

With regard to environmental issues, was observed in the study population than in the questions destination of garbage (Figure 39), 67% indicated use of public service collection. Whereas, 33% give the garbage a local treatment, such as burning, in their own streets. Or often, simply the garbage is thrown on creeks (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8 - Bayou Great Victory, neighborhood Great Victory, in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. Photo: Joubert Lima (Acrítica Journal).2002. in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004.

In addition to the garbage was verified by the testimony of residents the problem of deforestation (Figure 41A), where 74% say that the deforestations still are constant because the invasion process is not yet over, as that 26% say they do not have more deforestation. Regarding the concept of deforestation and its consequences (Figure 41 (B) the responses were grouped into: legal (environmental crime) with 3 %, destruction of nature with 45 %, 42% and environmental imbalance, the deforestation as responsible for increased heat in the locality in a total of 10 %.

Of those interviewed, 60% knew conceptualize environment. For these 21% indicated the nature as a whole, 19% of the land area, 10% to life, the air was remembered by 7 %, and finally the water is with 2% as part of the concept of environment, according to population. In spite of a large part of the sample have indicated a notion of environment, which is worrying are the 40% who did not know how to make any relation with the environment.

The backwater into an invasion is the first to suffer an impact caused by human settlement. The Great Victory was no different, and even the common sense it is possible to observe that the majority of the population knows that the garbage thrown on creeks (Figure 9) brings harm to them. Thus 43% of the respondents indicated that the garbage cause pollution, 24% that causes diseases, 17% indicate the clogging of the bed of the creek, and finally 17% say ignoring the environmental consequences.



Figure 9 - Garbage in Creeks district, Great Victory, in Manaus City – Amazon State (Brazil) 2004.

4.11 Real Estate speculation

When asked if they participated in the process of invasion of the Great Victory, being the first residents on site, 62% said

they did not, and 38% reported that yes. This information is a strong indication of real estate speculation. After consolidation the first residents sell their lots, or shacks or exchange for objects. This population, which in their speeches, they reported the need for housing or get rid of the rent, however in practice the real estate speculation, what the press calls "Invasion" industry is what speaks louder.

At the time of the invasion, a land was escalated by approximate value of R\$ 100.00 (one hundred reais). With the improvements made by the public administration, such as for example the introduction of bus lines, asphalt, electrical power, water, light, telephone, there was an overvaluation leading the property to a value of R\$ 5,000 (five thousand reais). It is a big investment, and even with increased profitability, because in less than seven years there has been a recovery of more than 5,000 percent per year.

On average, the market value of real estate speculation in the price of property is around R\$ 3,854.29 and the rent R\$ 120.17 (Table 3). It was found *in locus* that still exist the modality of cambio real estate, i.e. exchange of homes by another house, by land, by car, and by women. ⁶

| Class interval | Sum/Total | f(x) | Mean |
|----------------|-------------|------|--------------|
| Sale | U\$ 134,900 | 35 | U\$ 3,854.29 |
| Rentals | U\$ 3,485 | 29 | U\$ 120.17 |

TABLE 3 - Values (Dollar) real estate pointed by the residents of the Great Victory (2004)

When it examined the perception of local residents about the values of real estate in that location, there is a minimum selling price on the value of R\$ 250.00 (two hundred and fifty reais) type embryo (1 room), and the maximum price 5,000 (five thousand reais) for a home with: 1 bedroom, 1 living room, 1

⁶ In an interview, it was observed an atypical case, a house served as an exchange. AND the woman liked to be negotiated in exchange for a property.

kitchen and 1 bathroom. On average a property in Great Victory, can be achieved by R\$ 2,137.50 (two thousand, one hundred and thirty seven reais and fifty cents)⁷ considers a reasonable home for villa.

The motivation of the interviewees in reside in this neighborhood is the house itself 30% argue various reasons among them "escape rentals, tranquility, being close to nature" and 8% reported that guards the property for future use, thus ensuring the possession of the land. Other residents have told us that they were "invited" to live, with the purpose of consolidating the invasion.

When asked about the sale of real estate, 60% of respondents reported that they know real estate to be sold. Despite the motivation to live in Great Victory site, are willing to sell their homes.

The issue of housing in Manaus is being the flag of invasions of such a way that the motto of these movements is the need for housing. With the Great Victory was not different, today characteristically is framed in a way to transition from invasion to district

5. Final Considerations

According to the last census, published by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in 2000, there were 169.8 million Brazilians, with a slight predominance of women - 50.79 %, against 49,21% of men.

When analyzed the situation of domicile, these percentages change much, mainly in relation to men and women between field and town. While women predominate in cities (51.5 %), in the field the situation is reversed - they constitute only 47.6% of the rural population.

⁷ According to the residents and the period of application of questionnaires in 2004.

This fact is explained by migratory flows analyzed by technicians from the Institute of Applied Economic Research (Ipea) in a study published in 1999 on the rural exodus (migratory movement in which people leave the countryside toward the cities) presenting a set of estimates of balances and net rates of rural-urban migration by sex and five-year age groups for Brazil as a whole and the five regions for the decades of 50, 60, 70, 80 and the first five years of the 1990s. These estimates were used as a basis for that is parsed the role played by several Brazilian regions at each decade in desruralizacao of Brazilian population. The migratory movements respond by process of emptying of the rural population. A consequence of the phenomenon of migration differential by sex is a growing masculinization of rural Brazil.

Because women leave the field (inside)? It indicates three possible causes to explain the phenomenon: The first would be that young women are more easily employment in cities, both in companies such as in homes. The second question would be the fact that the field work requires more effort grunt, is usually heavy work, without showing any counterpart in terms of horizons. Leave the paternal residence is the shortest path to economic independence. The family itself stimulates this migration, once that are well reduced the chances of the girls could be established as farmers or spouses of farmers. The third and last explanation pointed by technicians from the IPEA is linked to educational and vocational training. Eclac Figures of 1996 show that among boys, 55% have less than four years of study while that among the girls this percentage drops to 42 %. This indicates that families in rural areas prefer investing in women's education, in the hope that they will find better jobs in cities when it comes time to migrate (IBGE, 2003).

When observed these factors of migration of women from their place of origin to the city of Manaus for example, we found that factors in the responses cited by residents, i.e. almost in its

entirety were looking for a better life, or a quality of life.

It is important to emphasize that this demand for quality of life will change the urban space that is already being transformed the whole time and all the time by urban dynamics itself, thus creating obstacles to the implementation of a sustainable city in Manaus.

Large part of the challenge of urban sustainability lies, on the ability to deal with the cities in its specificity and in all its complexity. With an approach that on account of its various dimensions and the 1952 for a development and that can allow the overcoming of imbalances resulting from these unequal trades, be they internal or external.

The land invasions in Manaus cause imbalance social and environmental and the Great Victory is an example of this, because the flag of the villa itself was erected and "justified" the felling of several hectares. Such behavior is of course the actuation of the "industry of invasion" that there is no a little interested in the population that really needs of housing, is evident because the majority of people sell their lots and depart for a forthcoming invasion.

In the city of Manaus, this presents in its urban space the specific situations that have marked its growth over the years. These were performed within a context where there was a lack of mechanisms for planning efficient and effective. As a result the impacts generated in the accelerated urbanization process, initiated in the golden period of rubber and culminating with the deployment of Free Zone, transformed considerably your environment.

Note the absence of effective instruments of urban and environmental management in Manaus. This reflects in the quality of life of the population. The vision is that the resident population in the periphery increasingly distancing itself from the minimum standards of quality of life achieved by other residents of neighborhoods more structured (sanitation, energy, education, health and transport).

The precariousness registered in outlying areas showed that the services of basic infrastructure are not sufficient to meet the demand population that if installed in the city. The aggravating factor of this situation are the problems of order verified environmental in lack of basic sanitation, accumulation of garbage mainly in wastelands and creeks (which some disappear due to exaggerated accumulation of pollution).

The Great Victory the power interruptions were already frequent rains, when they occur with strong winds are up to a week without this provision. The population of the Great Victory proved to be conscious taking correct attitudes to request the correct distribution of energy, due to the disorders of illegal use.

The security services, although an increase in the number of police stations and police in the city of Manaus, the exodus is also striking. Therefore influences the increase of violence. In the current system still does not meet the demand of the population of the Great Victory; many sites have only a single bus line, causing disturbances and long waiting on impairments. One of the solutions proposed by the prefecture was the implementation of the corridor of bus that makes the interconnection between terminals.

As regards the process of urbanization it is necessary to establish a planning based on social issues, educational and environmental. In the last two years the Director Plan of the city of Manaus was redesigned, it is expected that through this there will be a better monitoring in case of occupation. And that the elements are analyzed interdependently, and comprehensive in order to achieve the idealized and recommended Urban Sustainable Development (Kitamura1994; IBAM 2002).

With the aim of providing a sustainable development, public policies to be effective need the participation of the population, because to be a urban management really willing to promote quality of life, we should pay attention to the fact that

the community should interact in this complex challenge to maintain the balance of your environment, which does not occur in Manaus, because inefficiency of control of invasions and land and internal migration (Ultramari 2002, 74; Pereira 1969, 56-61).

Human societies have a key responsibility in the dynamics of environmental problems especially those that generate impacts directly on the quality of life.

In addition to the companies are responsible for a large part of environmental degradation, they share the major environmental problems and there is a common need to draw up a collective rules for use of the urban environment (Rolnik 1999). The cities, to raise the level of quality of life, need flee the rationality of the market, even if not explicitly, to move forward to rationality based on social productivity. In most of the large cities still prevails the logic of profit mercantile and real estate speculation governs the direction of cities, modifying any planning and good will of the administrators of urban centers. Nevertheless, in some cities have already realized that it is impossible to plan without a rigid control over the use of the urban soil, which constitutes one of the main causes of real estate speculation.

The first step is to make the population if educate, educating them if environmentally, of that there is no functioning independently and that nature is not a set of isolated events, even inside the characteristically urban ecosystem. There is a need to understand the relationship man-nature to appear sustainable forms of socializing (Rodrigues 1989, 33).

Should there be a need for greater involvement of the public authorities to implement measures that will benefit the whole population, and that the growth of the quality of life is carried out in an equitable manner.

In this sense it is highlighted the importance of the organization of local residents in the search for the right city in

its broadest sense. It is necessary to rediscover the true meaning of citizenship. Is Mister considers that attitudes beyond the problems that manifest themselves in the urban context, without a full and continuous actuation of the citizen, imply, in frames of socio-environmental degradation-cultural (Perobelli 2003, *in* www.anppas.org.br).

Therefore, it is incumbent upon a joint action between the public authorities and society as a whole on the circuit of impede the destruction of green areas in Manaus. The need for housing was presented in the case of the Great Victory, but the reality has shown that the acquisition of land, in their majority, not rose from real estate speculation. This is no different from other invasions in the city of Manaus (Moura 1993, 23).

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