Integration and Globalization in context: a reading of Tefé in the Amazon

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SUMMARY

Analyze the territorial integration of the Middle Solimões region in the Amazon by means of the paper of the centrality of Tefé in the context of a globalisation context is the big goal of this article. First, it presents the history of centrality tefeense. Subsequently, the analysis of the features of Central tefeense under the context of an incomplete modernization in order to understand territorial range of Tefé. Finally, this reading of a territorial integration, i.e. integration relativized, is focused from the acting as agents of globalization in the region of Tefé integrating the current capitalist in this process.

Keywords: territorial Integration, globalization relativized, incomplete modernization, Amazon, Centralities.

INTRODUCTION

The theme of this research came from the desire to know and understand the socio-economic, political
and historical features performed by Tefé in the region of the Middle Solimões and Amazonas, training partner brazilian space, directed by capitalist relations in the contemporary world, globalization. The globalization of informational technique impacts with different intensities the places on the globe, subsidised by politics that reaffirms the places and adjusts the local productive adaptation concerns the new territorial settings imposed by hegemonic rationality from the actions of the agents of globalization. These agents bind vertical manner the points that have greater fitness networks that underpin the world economy. In advance of this resistance and this technique rationality which impose values, standards and orders in order to manage the operation of spaces of flows are the places of horizontal solidarity that tend to a disorganization bound by the political pressure and economic and social constraints of the agents of the uprights (SANTOS, 2011,[2000] p. 111).

Some places more absorbing the effects of this globalisation of rationality and technology from its normative and informational, territorial structure previously established. These factors delimit, on its density or rarefaction, the smaller or larger absorption capacity of these effects. However, nowhere is out of reach of the impacts driven by globalization.

Territorial integration takes place in order to admit the repercussions of the economic results of a subspace in relation to other disadvantaged by structural and technical contributions of globalization, modernity vectors that allow radiate intense economic and social influences of subspaces bright through the contributions represented by the actors and actions of contemporary capitalism.

However, front of selectivity imposed by external vectors of globalization, hosted by the technical normative capacity differently and informational, develops a selective modernization and incomplete, making on the process of establishment and performance of the instruments operationalizam scientific-technical-medium in distant territories of great informational economic centers. Milton Santos (2008[1987]) States that "each man's worth by where it is: its value as a producer, consumer, citizen depends on their location in the territory" (SANTOS, 2008,[1987] p. 107). Individuals with the same cultural background, sum of capital and physical ability have unequal opportunities effective depending on the position in space in which they are located. This thought gives rise to a reflection about the social and economic situation of citizens in the Amazon.

The Amazon that borders the Solimões River in the State of Amazonas is a region preserved and conserved in relation to States with higher anthropic activity and capitalist. The Amazon has 98% of its territory, and of these, 50.9%, occupied by units of conservation and preservation and indigenous lands by restricting the use of the territory for a variety of purposes such as the cultivation of agricultural products and livestock production (VERÍSSIMO et al., 2011). The Amazon most of Brazilians know is linked to deforestation, the grilagens of land, the Indians and the big jungle far that should be preserved. Many forget that within this "urbanised forest" are organized populations in traditional communities,
small towns, medium-sized and even national metropolises. Some at the border and others in exercising their territorial border economic and political roles for centuries.

This is the fraction that is peripheral territorial Tefé, this research study area, far from the decision-making centres of Amazonas State, the country and the world.

Map 1 – Tefé in Brazil and in the world

This study provides subsidies to understand that in the Middle Solimões region in the State of Amazonas, the municipality of Tefé is configured as the nodal operation flows established by the movement of goods, commodities and services in the transport and communication network in the Amazonian interior. This research assumes that the means of production more significant for the economy of Tefé relations and streams that comprise its centrality, sometimes made civil servants from the legacy of a fixed concentration of established institutions and infrastructure in the municipality by the appreciation of the strategic position of its territory in the Amazon. Therefore, the circulation is the variable that allows the yeast of life in Tefé. Add to that assumption the hypothesis about the influence of a "globalization
context”, typical of opaque, spaces that characterizes and identifies barriers to the territorial integration of Tefé and the region to all brazilian.

Still, it is possible to affirm that this study brings subsidies for the understanding that flows from this centrality tefeense integrate the cities in your area of influence. How does this integration in a subspace where these same streams are limited and, at the same time, fundamental to the economy of the municipality of Tefé and inserted into an incomplete modernization surrounding? In this way, it seeks to provide an understanding of the reasons why Tefé performs the control of space and the management of the territory in the Middle Solimões, which conditioned the functionality of a peripheral centrality, turns out to produce a restricted territorial integration in these times of globalization becomes relativized in several areas. That is, it leads to the assumption that the territorial position of Tefé in the Solimões River is its main economic resource, generating cash flows and limited circulation and consequent of selective globalization incipient developed opaque spaces, where a regionalised capitalism and/or adapted to the means of production available produce different rationales, horizontal lines and same uprights, wrapped in the same globalization process technique, information and standards.

HISTORICAL FORMATION OF CENTRALITY TEFEEENSE

The study of regions under the context of an incomplete modernization with unique cultural and physical complexity as the Middle Solimões Amazon amazonense becomes useful and basis for the understanding of poverty entrenched, stagnant economy and a society immersed in "globalitarismos" (SANTOS, 2[2000]011) Latin Americans sell negatively the Amazon region's true face, this one linked to the wealth of its biodiversity and the inherent cultural richness to the forest people. The low population density of the region hides a people almost forgotten, wrapped a porosity and flow transmutam to them territorial identity already weakened with many ineffective actions arising from public policies linked to socially relevant interests escamoteados the relationship of government-private initiative (IANNI, 1981) that produce the false hope of development in "eternal new frontier" (QUEIROZ, 2013).

Primarily, the greater level of acculturation of the indigenous people who inhabited the place of Ega in relation to other tribes allowed an improvement in the process of commercialization of drugs of the outback. The Portuguese appreciated that, because the Indians knew the finer points of access to the river Solimoes what facilitated the location of forest products, its recoil, the loading and transport of these products for Europeans. Later, the great expeditions that passed through the position of Tefé, mainly from Francisco Orellana and the scribe Carvajal in 1542; and the expedition of Pedro Teixeira and Cristóbal Acuña in 1639. The work of Father Samuel Fritz in the 17th century shaped the Foundation of the first villages in the Solimões, among them Santa Tereza de Tefé, which would be destroyed and rebuilt by Fr. André da Costa some later, the actual instructions 5 and 6 June 1755 founded the village of Ega. The genesis of the tefeense territory. The village is high the city on 15 June 1855. With the appreciation of the
strategic position in the Valley of the Amazon, at the mouth of the rio Solimões and Japurá, Tefé, several federal and State public institutions settled in Tefé conditioning to a city that radiates and attracts flows of people, ideas, goods and services in this Amazon region's subspace.

No function the structure loses its historicity (OLIVEIRA, 1982) which relates to the knowledge of the historic times to the dynamic recognition of all. Over the last four centuries, Tefé accumulated administrative responsibilities, and economic policies. However, material and structural conditions granted by the State were directed to form incipient to contemplate these responsibilities and duties. By the lack of techniques and a huge market, this provoked a restricted development, imposing the Tefé responsibilities that go beyond their ability to manage the territory and fully assume the objectives imposed by territorial and public policies for the development of this region.

Peripheral Centrality

Tefé is considered the largest urban center in the Amazon River upstream of Manaus (IBGE, 2013; Menezes, 2009). Its peripheral position, away from the economic and political center of the country, giving exercise a key role in the movement and in the production of the consumption in this Amazon region's subspace. The movement of goods, assets and capital inherent in the movement of the centrality and its streams produce a relative economic dynamism from the diversification of traditional features. Occurs in this way, the recovery of Tefé as a urban centre in the region of the Middle Solimões that is configured as the formal expression of the centralization process setting and resetting it through the concentration of equipment, activities, people, ideas and information (AJONAS, 2009).

This results in a better economic situation facing the consumer performance of surrounding cities, bringing economic and social performance of its population which is an attractive consumer market for firms and services within the State. The periphery is understood in this study as the territory that lies far from whence came the national political and social decisions and where economic power is concentrated, the periphery spatial partner.

The periphery is understood in this study as apart of the seats of the corporations and big business, as the place where there is a dilution of the scientific-technical-informational means; understood as the sector that borders the national territory, the edge, close to the border, before her, that by the distance provides the smallest presence and action of the State which turns out to be characterized by poverty, inequality, difference, and the abandonment.

Tefé represents a peripheral centrality when concentrates from the use taxes paid by local people and institutions established in their regional headquarters, collections are important for the maintenance of the streams that allow the movement of capital. The importance of knowledge of the values of these resources
arising from transfers of taxes is linked to the role that these State institutions funcionalizam from its services to regional population in Tefé. The influence of Tefé is conditioned to the infrastructure and institutional services that generate a greater appreciation to State municipal levies.

Therefore, institutions become relevant to the economy of the municipality, because its agrarian production is limited. The basis of the rural economy of Tefé is the traditional cassava meal, around 900 tons of this product are produced in the municipality of Tefé (BILLACRÊS and SCHWADE, 2009). In Tefé flour produced in the region is forwarded and packed to its main consumer market in Manaus in large scale. However, apart from this regional productive economy of cassava flour that's significant to the survival of producers in the region of Tefé, the production of other non-timber and lumber in the countryside could be improved to better meet the municipal economic potential in terms of added value and the accumulation of capital, which would thus constitute as a relevant economic instrument in Tefé.

Imports have not yet been replaced by local production, which become insufficient to feed the city autonomy. Almost everything is imported, much of the food production is from Manaus which provides the goodwill of inputs embedded in the transport and packaging of goods, making the purchase value and making them accessible to the poorest little.

As for livestock, the city has only cut depends on the purchase of cattle, buffaloes and goats in the State of Pará, especially of the lower Amazon cities like Alenquer, Óbidos and Oriximiná. Agriculture, livestock and forestry, are systemic promises of an economy limited by argissolos and plintossolos tefenses which have limited productivity. In addition to technology and scientific studies can contribute in different ways to address the needs of the population, minimizing and substituting imports and creating productive chains that enable the agricultural autonomy of Tefé and the cities of their influence.

The opaque space economy is characterized by a weakness in the level of trade, insofar as the introduction of modern elements in a "traditional" economy presents its effects and distortions. Tefé, a city that has a key role in the movement of such flows in the Middle Solimões is configured as a limited town and often precarious when providing its services in this polarized, a broadcast model of an incomplete modernization radiating partial development. In this sense, is a centrality which offers relationships with their limited and precarious region reciprocally, a centrality regionally.

The features of the centrality of Tefé

In cities with shortcomings and deficiencies in the maintenance of means of production, enabling the survival of their populations the elements that structure the space configure as a means of survival. In this way, it is essential to understand the relevant flows relations institutional activities, concerning the institutions and infrastructure of other agents, as well as trade relations and people are what provide the
survival of the city and the region. This makes it possible to understand its centrality and its inherent economic potential make up its subspace.

Institutions, companies, infrastructure and men produce in Tefé life that moves the space, inertia Dynamics (SANTOS 2008, p. 45) [2002] that promotes from fixed points (elements) and drive the streams that will configure the behavior and functions of these elements as a system alive; where the actions and reactions are parts of the whole and This totality, these parties to synchronize. The life that animates the space and the space that promotes life are products of the same strength, unique and crucial. The move raises the centrality from a Center; the flows are coming from. The reading of the means of production of Tefé is linked to the understanding of these institutional, commercial, human movements and the use of infrastructures for the movement of goods, capital, ideas and people.

**Institutional Centrality**

The discussion of centrality tefeense requires thinking about regional and national dimensions, so the relevance of the reading of this Brazilian subspace involved in distances and dimensions that it is flouting its real capacity to manage.

**Institutional Administrative Centrality**

According to Santos (2[1981]008, p. 74) the administrative functions include political function; public and private administration and the military function. Cities with leadership in the underdeveloped world present themselves as crowding institutions and public agencies administrative which attract other functions such as commercial, banking and service functions (table 1).

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<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Territorial Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Employees</th>
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