



Representative of Civil / Individual Society

Introduction to Contribution

In Brazil in 2008, the "External Debt Payment"ⁱ was disclosed in several newspapers in the country. This moment announced the entry into a select group of international creditors. Curiously, during this period a seemingly socialist government failed to take measures to reduce the country's internal debt.

Recalling that the external debt is composed of financing and loans made by the government, state and private companies to third parties such as the FMI. Financial resources raised to be investments in the country. The big question: which investments? Moreover, why not take care of the country's internal debt extremely high. Currently, this debt composed of indebtedness in public expenditures on goods and services, debt interest expenses, exchange rate and monetary policy demands urgent reformsⁱⁱ.

While we are witnessing countries that are considered world powers to talk about nuclear weapons in this or that country. Thinking: how to fight terrorism or how to protect their borders and economic markets, social inequality and lack of sustainable development win ground in the globalized world. What rights did women achieve with openness in society and technological advancement?

1. Proposal of contribution

The choice to comply with external obligations and to cede credit to financial institutions with financial difficulties or to promote large companies in search of expansion and to contract pharaonic works projects was decisive. To maintain an exacerbated tax burden, to collaborate to increase public functionaries number without criteria, instead of betting on the control and oversight of the public accounts, in the tax reform and public policies focused on Education, Security, Health, Work and the Environment, that the prosperous nation project becomes an economic and social setback.

The woman in this Brazilian scenery as a member of the society continued on their double journey, the majority being head of the family, with lower wages than the male gender, and each day fighting against violence (moral, physical and sexual)ⁱⁱⁱ. Their participation in public policy depends on quotas that have been guaranteed by social mobilization.

The ONU with its power to foster social progress and better standards of living may articulate rules of participation in this select group, where nations promote the enjoyment of human rights as a female gender (heterosexual, homosexual and transsexual, etc.) by observing in some environments or fields of action-required assignments:

- **Policy** - establish participation, control and ensure in pre-established public funding equivalent to the percentage of the number of women in the population by federal law and supplemented by the electoral court as party rules.

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For example, in Brazil, Election Law No. 9,504 / 97 establishes at least 30% of the gender, a percentage below the female population representation. Also, in the Electoral Reform (Law No. 13.165)^{iv}, a percentage of 5% up to 15% of the total value received by the Party of the Party Fund was established to finance the creation and maintenance of programs aimed at the participation of women in politics. Percentage below the representative number in the population and that does not reflect the active and economic capacity of the female gender. In addition, the law does not establish mandatory Women's Secretariat or Women's Party Committee for promotion, control and oversight in each Political Party and Party Units.

- **Work** - In Brazil, the Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT), which is in 1943, does not adequately pronounce or distinguish domestic work among the other categories. The category of domestic work received a legal treatment to define the rights of workers, mostly women^v, a Constitutional Amendment of No. 66/2012. On the other hand, in the latest official information surveyed, women represent 46.1% of the total employed population^{vi}, representing 10.6 million people. Moreover, the woman is the majority of working age in the labor market. However, in another aspect this gender represents 14% of the employed population in domestic work, according to IPEA (Institute of Applied Economic Research)^{vii}.

In summary, observing the retrospective report between 2003 and 2014 of the IBGE's monthly employment survey shows that women work longer in the labor market, in low-skilled jobs that do not require technical study and are usually exercised in a situation precarious and until recently has no guaranteed rights. The guarantees of employment and income generation in labor laws have to be better definition as:

- ✓ Recognizing by law the double female journey (work at home and in the company);
- ✓ In the hypothesis of willingness to work in a place of low health during pregnancy, that the highest health agency establishes safety standards and well-being life to save the decision of this worker;
- ✓ To value, through incentives in the labor law, the hiring of women with a qualified study, taking into account flexibility in working hours and bonus, especially in the areas of technology, education and primary health activity.

Specific points to be establish in the labor law

A difficult question is how will the diagnosis of the practice of discrimination in the workplace with regard to gender, age or color and other issues of women's protection be analyze. The law should promote transparency in the form of personal management, diversity of workers, demonstrate wage bases, and encourage hiring of women over 40 and with children.

Another issue to think about: There are reports in case of violence the woman may have ensured by law, as an exception, comply with gravity and sequels (examples, pulmonary insufficiency, facial effusion, loss

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of movement and partial incapacity of mental abilities, etc.) the right to work 4 to 6 hours a day. Because even by the new law has companies that do not apply due to flexibility in working days. In this way, be recorded in the bulletins and procedural documents to be included as statistical data. The idea is to have maps by location and types of crime and / or violence against women.

- **Social Security** - In Brazil, the discussion of social security is based on the absence of resources to cover future expenses, that is, the so-called social security deficit^{viii}. In the opinion, the social organization Contas Abertas we must first observe the difference between Social Security and Social Foresight, both prescribed in legislation - articles 193 to 195 -, and realize that social security revenues are intended to finance not only welfare actions, but also other areas of social security such as health and social assistance^{ix}.

Our system Social Security is an important factor for fiscal adjustment. Theme is not the only that improves the public accounts of a country. However, it is a guarantee of income after the moment when the worker can no longer work or leave the occupied population. A system with a differentiated functioning mechanism as distinct schemes in which workers with a formal contract are guaranteed by working time, others by age with a minimum contribution limit, and also covers other sickness, maternity or death pension. It contemplates situations by categories such as public servants, military, rural, and urban workers (private sector).

In this context, "Women, who also receive lower average benefits - as a reflection of lower wages in the world of work - are the large beneficiaries, quantitatively, of Social Security resourcesx." However, the theme of "Social Security Reform" does not deal with the double working day of a woman - family manager and employee / employer. Does not address the issue of wage inequality between men and women, informal work, people with higher education and / or that reaches ages that suffer prejudices by the job market and that due to the social history cannot enroll in programs of assistance that use the "single register for social benefit."

Personal Testimony

I am from a family where the woman is the manager of the home. A semi-literate woman, who during the course of her life had almost no record of work, facing many difficulties like many in this country, of northeastern and poor origin, she managed to train his daughters. Black women who were born in a period of no access to a social assistance program such as "Bolsa Família" or "PROUNI", and access to technology, etc. A period of discrimination that did not facilitate hiring. Until today, even with training, the difficulty remains almost the same and the manager of this family has no expectation of retirement. Unfortunately, for lack of local alternative and own resources we work in informality as street vendors in a of coronelism city.

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Questions and solution

Is the labor market prepared for the aging population? Will the government ensure the hiring of the best age? What will the government do with the informality of work? The solution to the impasse of the social security issue can be solved by an official questionnaire from the government that seeks to know the doubts, complaints and georeferenced suggestions.

The reform has to be carried out progressively and assumed by all without exceptions. The minimum contribution period, and therefore the retirement age, must guarantee equal rights among categories of workers and create a fair and supportive mechanism for the informal worker. Equality of rights in term and value terms is complex because of the distinction between the private and public sectors, not counting the special cases but a ceiling for value and time must be established and accepted by all as an agreement.

- **Prison System** - Street Report: in 2017, in a street that cuts down Paulista Avenue, I met a girl who was with her son on her lap and begging for money. I stopped, I helped her with a simple contribution and wanted to know her story. This girl told me that she had committed the infraction of article 157. I did not know what it was, but I heard her having carried out an armed robbery. I felt powerless in the face of that reality. I had already attended a lecture on "Women in the Jail".

In Brazil, 726,712 people are imprisoned. Women represent approximately 7%, but since 2000, this number has been increasing in the prison system. Second, the website of the Brazilian justice system that has contributed to this increase of women in prison is the illegal drug trade^{xi}. The social profile of these women is that the majority are black women and half have completed elementary school. One of the big problems is that the prison has no infrastructure. Prison is not suitable for any living being, especially women. Here a good part of the prisons, in episodes already reported, mainly, in the north and northeast of the country are not segregated. This leads to violence against women, the lack of health care and the issue to decide about their gestation in confined environments on the issue of their body and children. Another thing, one observes is the abandonment that inmates suffer from their relatives - the number of queues and visits are well below those of men.

In relation to foreign prisoners, the situation is worse, considering habits and customs different from their origin; women are not contemplated by minimal local public policies. They carry out their sentences and are deported. It is necessary to strengthen foreign relations and international rights^{xii}. I believe that embassies and consulates can and should assist countries in the conduct of public policies and human rights in general, thereby introducing positive experiences of orientation and resocialization by governments and non-governmental organizations.

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- **Women's Immigration** - Reading and observing the daily life of women originally African and Venezuelan in the streets of São Paulo I see in common the craft of sewing^{xiii}. There are some programs of attention or reintegration to refugees, in these places are given language courses and other activities that allow the exchange of culture, exercise of citizenship and learning. On one occasion I participated in an integration promoted by a social organization and a school in the region of Butantã, however, I did not see foreign women as teachers.

The saddest thing I have heard from the stories of refugee men or immigrants in search of opportunities is that they have left behind women and children in their countries. What happens to these families? Many here redo their lives and few can afford to go and get their family back home. It is a fact that women and children are left homeless. Here are jobless or the vast majority from them are underemployed. In a situation of risk, at the international level, initially women's rights to immigrate with their husbands should be based on the incentive of men to leave their countries with their families. That in each country of entry there may be specific places to serve women in situations of socioeconomic vulnerability - shelters beyond the pastoral.

Summary

The woman in the position of head of the family, single mother, special needs, racial inequality, and abandonment in jail, forced immigration, victim of violence, among other aspects of discrimination and disrespect would have to have been enshrined in law simultaneously in the three governmental spheres (Union, State and Municipality). Explicitly confirm the right to easy access to education, health, housing, employment and transport through clear and gender-based public policies, which is deeply aware of the daily difficulties of a solid space in society.

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i <http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/fsp/dinheiro/fi1412200502.htm>

ii <http://www.bcb.gov.br/htms/infecon/seriehistDLSPBruta2008.asp>

iii Second, IBGE data between 2013 and 2015, home-based research and the mortality rate of women represent more than half of the Brazilian population. In addition, it has a higher average life than the male gender.

iv http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13165.htm

v <http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2016/03/trabalho-domestico-e-a-ocupacao-de-5-9-milhoes-de-brasileiras>

vi https://ww2.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/indicadores/trabalhoerendimento/pme_nova/retrospectiva2003_2014.pdf

vii <http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2016/03/trabalho-domestico-e-a-ocupacao-de-5-9-milhoes-de-brasileiras>

viii <http://www.previdencia.gov.br/2017/11/rgps-deficit-da-previdencia-social-chega-r-138-bilhoes-em-outubro>

ix <http://www.contasabertas.com.br/website/arquivos/13733>

x <https://mps.jusbrasil.com.br/noticias/932438/mulher-1-previdencia-e-majoritariamente-feminina>

xi <http://www.justica.gov.br/news/ha-726-712-pessoas-presas-no-brasil>

xii <http://www.reintegracaosocial.sp.gov.br/db/crsc-kyu/archives/6208c81fb200c6081c054df541387c7b.pdf>

xiii <http://museudaimigracao.org.br/conhecendo-o-acervo-vitrine-mulheres-imigrantes>