



Ambulantes: la motilidad del comercio callejero en la Ciudad de México [

2019

text (article)

Analítica

Contemporary urban policies on mobility tend to focus on the physical displacement of people, goods or objects, ignoring the daily negotiations, both spatial-temporal and social, that the streets require for their vitality. Streets can also be thought of as spaces of production that combine the social functions of urban mobility with those of capital, what scholars of the "new mobilities paradigm" call motility. The objective of this article is to problematize the mobility policies of cities such as Mexico City, in which street trade is both a daily reality of its streets and a facilitator of urban, spatial and social mobility. Specifically, the article describes the link between mobility and work in the street through a literary review of the concept of motility, to then critique the public policies of the "new model of urban mobility" in Mexico City. This way, these recent public policies of Mexico City serve as a case study to propose a new approach to the analysis of daily urban mobility. One of the main conclusions is that the discursive change from 'transport' to 'mobility' continues to obviate the non-circulatory uses of the street, such as the everyday dynamics of street vending. This political and epistemological invisibilization curtails the potential for mobility (i.e. motility) of the most vulnerable populations of the city: street vendors and the citizens that rely on them

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