Za čistší město: Problémové lokality a jejich obyvatelé z pohledu místní politiky a správy

**Towards a purer city:** Problem localities and Their Inhabitants from the Perspective of Local Authorities

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# Social exclusion in spatial context

- Concept of **social exclusion** is defined as <u>limiting access to</u> resources, opportunities and positions: spatial aspect forced, involuntary housing in disadvantaged environment
- □ **Relational approach** ⇒ social control and social integration
- □ Constructivist approach ⇒ SC as a process the system of mutual social positions is discursively constructed, produced and reproduced
- □ State level legal and economical framework, welfare system and employment policy neo-liberal housing policy ⇒ there is no legal definition of ,,social housing"

### Research questions

□ **Aim**: to understand the process through which are the broader politics of social inclusion transformed into political and administrative praxis on the local level

#### **□** Questions:

- How are the socially/spatially excluded ("problem") localities defined and understood by local politicians and administration? How do they define their strategies towards them and how do they legitimize these strategies?
- How the image of "socially excluded" people is constructed in narrative practices and interpretations of acts and interactions?

### Research method

- Qualitative semi-structured and open-ended formal and informal interviews
  - mayors, local politicians, officers, NGOs and private subjects (tenant owners) in 2009 in 12 cities
- □ State and/versus local level
  - politics and the administration
  - the public policy discourse ("what should be") and the discourse of practice ("what is, in the given condition, possible")
- □ Discursive practices are social practices they are embedded in social and material structures

### Theoretical background

- □ Concept of **purification** 
  - Social integrity via the elimination of difference
  - Richard Sennett
- □ Concept **disciplination** 
  - Disciplination of individual training and surveillance
  - Michel Foucault
- □ Categories of **purity** and **dirt** 
  - Stratification, symbolic and social boundaries
  - Mary Douglas, David Sibley, Michelle Lamont
- □ Urbanization process as a part of the project of modernity city as clean and safe space

### Socio-economic transformation

- The responsibility for housing policies was transferred to the level of municipalities
- Dislocation of socially excluded, mainly through local housing politics and municipal (urban) planning
- □ Nationalization ⇒ Privatization of housing stocks
  - to private home-owners, inhabitants
  - to private companies

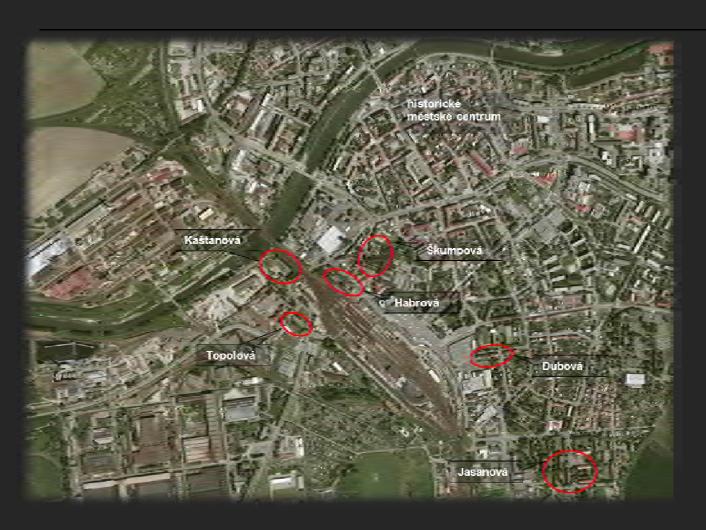
### Localities

- Diversity from those with only minimal investments (used as a ,,deterrent") or planned to be displaced to some under the renewal process and reconstruction
- □ Position within the urban system from centre to periphery
  - Visual aspect of spatial exclusion - localities in a central position are perceived as problematic mostly because of their visibility



Source: Topinka, Janoušková 2009

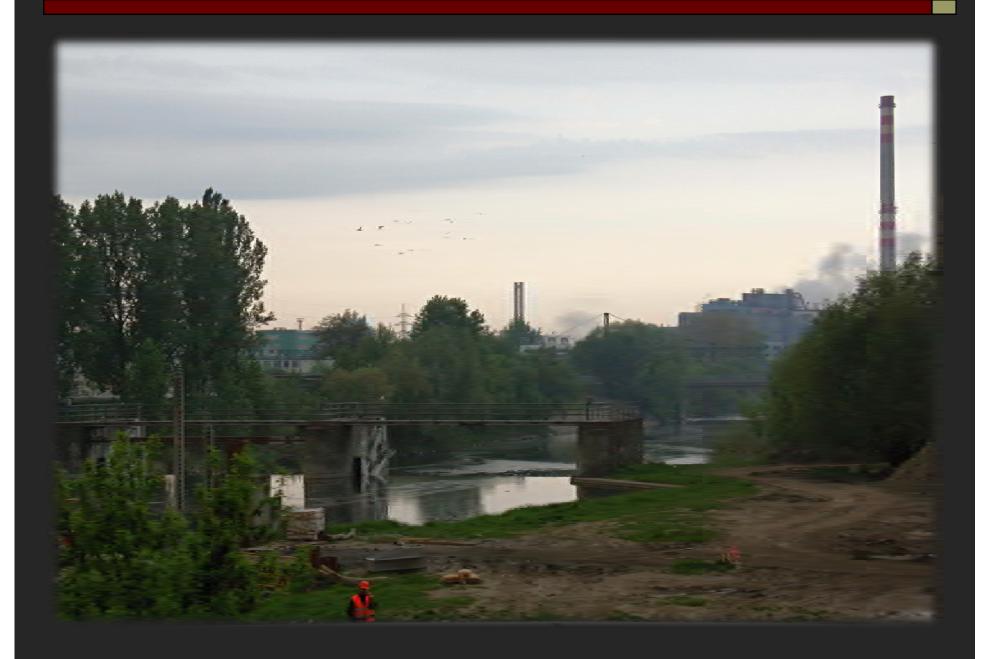
# Lunakov example



"How did you come to Lunakoy?

From the railway station? Then you could see it in your own eyes! Have you seen that horror?"







### Inhabitants as/and localities

- □ Places and inhabitants: dirty, noisy, obtrusive or dangerous
  - the concept of hygiene is discussed and moral criteria of purity are applied
- □ Example different ways of using of **public spaces** 
  - fear of **contamination** those who are ,,lolling and loitering inappropriately are in conflict with those passing through
- **□** Difference
  - We, those who are passing through
  - They, those who are staying
- □ **Purification** as the strategy to eliminate diversity

### Inhabitants as/and localities

- □ The inhabitants of these localities are not perceived (in common/local sense) as poor people the problem is not defined in terms of shortage of opportunities, but in terms of cultural and ethnic differences
- □ The perception of **undeserving poor** is also tightly connected with the visuality Goffmanesque interpretation of incompatible "facade" and "scene", **recognizability** 
  - ,,they do not look like poor people "X, you can tell if that the single mother [from majority] is a welfare recipient " ⇒ construction of the borders of entitlement

# Defining the problem

- Ethnization "common sense" perception of ethnic differences is overlapping the "ethnically neutral" concept of social exclusion/inclusion the problem is how to speak and not to speak about Roma at the same time
- □ "We are not allowed to count Roma people, but than they want us to give them their numbers!" the allocation of financial support from the state Inter-ministerial Commission for Roma (!) Community Affairs is based on the presence of problem Roma communities

### Conclusions

- Local actors have to deal with the situation, when the <u>de-</u> <u>ethnicized state social policy</u> which lacks the spatial aspect of social integration, <u>is realized through</u> the institutions and programs based on <u>the ethnicity</u> of their clients.
- On the municipal level, the **borders of responsibility** (ownership plays a crucial role) and **borders of entitlement** (the perception of those who are in need or precarious situation as un/deserving poor) are constructed within the legal, economical and welfare system.

### Thank you for your attention!

- Questions and comments:
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- □ Selected literature:
  - Douglas, Mary. 2002. *Purity and Danger*. London, New York: Routledge.
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  - Foucault, Michel. 2007. *Security, Territory, Population*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
  - Sennett, Richard. 1996. *The Uses of Disorder*. Personal Identity and City Life. London: Faber and Faber.
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