



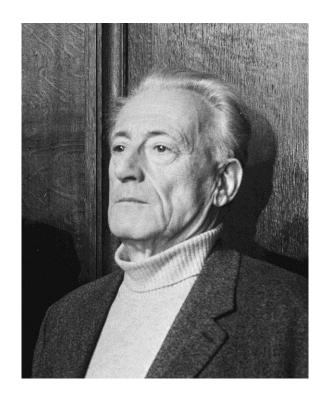
Post-socialist space and urban activism

Václav Orcígr

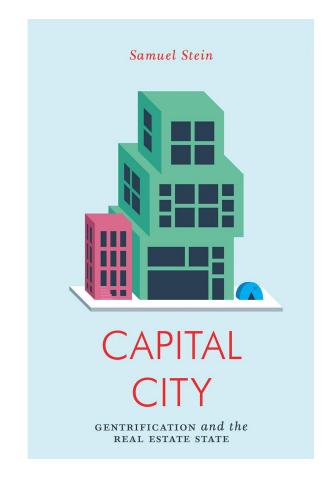
Arnika – Citizens' Support Center

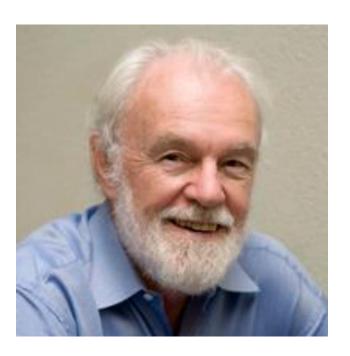
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DOMINANT IDEOLOGY



Henri Lefebvre





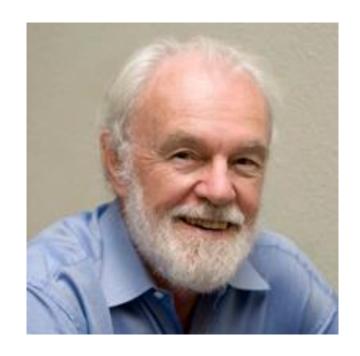
David Harvey





"All of us are neoliberals, whether we like it or not."

Harvey 2007: 6







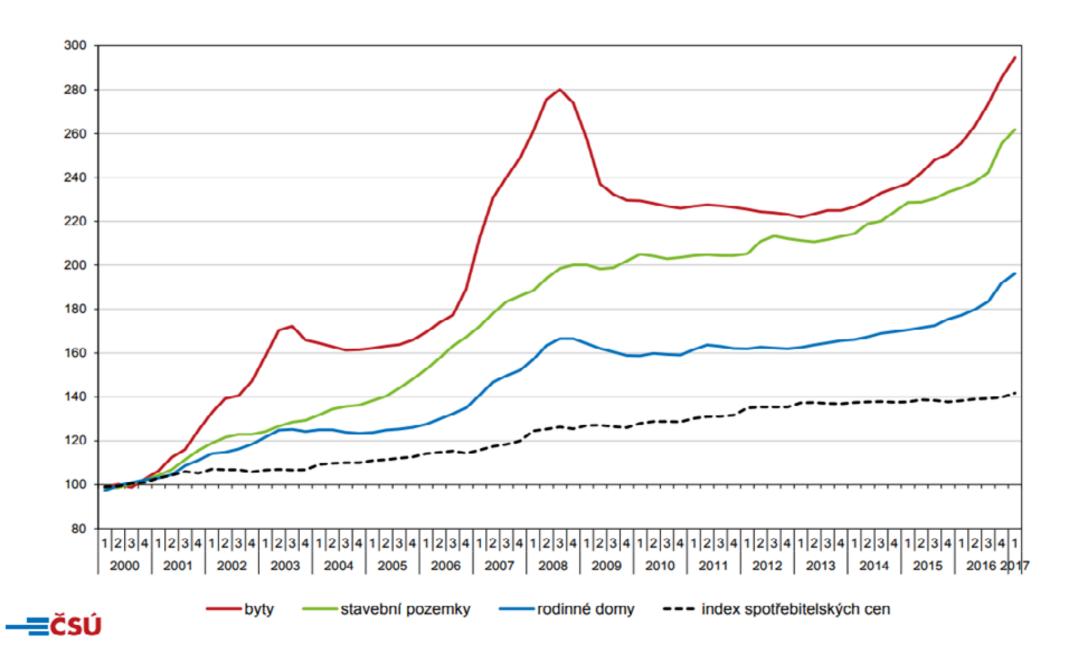
















Housing & development in CZ

- -> 2x bigger growth of housing costs than salaries growth
- -> 11 avg. yearly wages on housing purchase (2x more than D, AUT, NED)
- -> 26 % of household income on housing (5th in the EU)
- 21 % share of rental housing (more expensive comparing to homeownership)
- -> 2017 fastest growth of housing prices in the EU
- -> mortgages 47,5 % of household income







Conceptualizing "post-socialism"

- Tuvikene (2016: 512 513): prefix "-post" pre-determines the scope of reflection (departure from ideas of socialist state to capitalism only as a *historical condition*); lack of *future imagination* (what will be after post-socialism?)
- Fraser (1997): state of post-socialism = increasing inequality, marketization, and the lack of broader alternative discourses, which culminates in the division of policies of *redistribution* and *recognition*

Transformation

- Sýkora and Bouzarovski (2012): multiple transformations 1) institutional, 2) social, 3) urban
- Eyal, Szelényi, Townsley (1998): making capitalism without capitalists
- Path dependency
- Hirt (2012): *privatism*
- Chelcea and Druţă (2016): zombie socialism





Institutional framing, urban development, decision making (Prague)

- 1990s creation of municipal government (Horak, 2007); "learning by doing" (Lokšová and Galčanová-Batista, 2021: 1 – 2)
- CSOs since the beginning a significant impact; "politics of mutual delegitimation" (Horak, 2007: 122)
- Pixová (2020) state captured by the corporate sphere
- O'Dwyer (2021) post-communist populism transformational and democratizing potential, disappearing of neoliberal dogma, bigger inclusivity, less conservative, ideologically flexible





Post-socialist cities

- Specific urban structure, socialist influence
- Rapid changes in the 1990s -> transformation (transition), privatization, suburbanization, gentrification, financialization...





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"Right to the city more than just a personal freedom to access urban resources: it is the right to change ourselves by changing our city. It is a collective, rather than a personal right, since this change inevitably depends on the exercise of collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization." (David Harvey)

- a right to shape/co-create our cities and urban spaces as their inhabitants; dialogical perspective (cities shape people/people shape cities); collective right

Lefebvre 1996: 147 -> the need of urban life, independent creative power (coming from people, not capital accumulation)

"The freedom to make and remake ourselves and our cities is one of the most precious yet most neglected of our human rights." (Harvey 2008a: 23)

To enforce the right to the city means to create formative forces within the urbanization processes and the ways, through which are cities are created, in fundamental and radical way (Harvey 2008b: 2)

"The right to the city is not merely a right of access to what already exists, but a right to change it." (Harvey 2003: 939)





Right to the City

- Lefebvre (1968)
- Lefebvre: "The human being has the need to accumulate energies and to spend them, even waste them in play. (...) These anthropological needs are socially elaborated (realized). To these needs can be added specific needs which are not satisfied by those commercial and cultural infrastructures which are somewhat parsimoniously taken into account by planners." (Lefebvre 1996: 147) —> the need of urban life, independent creative power
- Lefebvre: dichotomy a) city created by the people a b) city created for the people
- a) way of space production directly supported and created by the inhabitants of the city without any mediation
- b) as a consequence of structural social inequalities the city is being produced through a set of rules created by actors with adequate power (typical for capitalist cities)





- inhabitants of the cities are bearers of social change (i. e. users of urban spaces); they decide about the shape and structure of the cities instead of the capital (which has through the neoliberalization of policies took over the domination in decision making about cities
- broad, fluid concept, inhabitants of the cities in the centre of attention
- active citizens, accent on social movements and change from below (horizontal change)
- some principles are present in current urban activism (different situation in post-socialist countries)

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- 1) grassroot movements and initiatives
- 2) civil society (CSOs)
- 3) proffesionalized organizations (NGOs)

Urban civic activism





1) Grassroot movements and initiatives

- -> Bydlet žít http://zadostupnebydleni.cz/
- -> Kolektiv 115 https://k115.org/
- -> Sdílené domy https://sdilenedomy.cz/
- -> Food not Bombs https://food-not-bombs.cz/
- -> Iniciativa nájemníku a nájemnic https://iniciativanajemniku.cz/

-> European Coalition Right to the City - https://housingnotprofit.org/

Hausprojects, tenants syndicates, squatts, occupy -> ecological movement, FFF, urban

mobility/cyclists movements

- political motivation, radical action
- overlaps with other groups



















Civil Society

- -> active citizens, neighborhood initiatives
- -> NIMBY "not in my backyard"
- -> place attachment (Altman, Low 1992)
- -> mechanisms of activation: new development, place and environment protection, neighborhood life, local political situation & management, heritage protection; tenants associations (Mietshäuser Syndikat)
- -> participation in permitting & administrative procedures, participation, meetings with authorities, public space & discussion...
- -> political participation (local councils, municipality), comments of strategic documents & key regulatives (Metropolitan plan, Strategical plan...), implementation
- -> use of dominant discourse, engaged public, taking part in expert discussion, bureaucracy, education & orientation in legal system
- -> various instruments & interests





















Proffessionalized organizations

- part/full time working agenda
- donations, grants
- media campaigns
- political lobbing
- working/expert groups
- watchdog
- research activities
- expert facilities, grassroot/CSOs support, networking
- Auto*Mat https://www.auto-mat.cz/
- Arnika https://arnika.org/
- Platforma pro soc. bydlení https://socialnibydleni.org/
- Bieno https://www.vnitrobloky.cz/
- Pražské matky





















Thank you for your attention!

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