

Chapter 1 : The Urban Politico: Detroit Squatters Lose A Round

The Political Integration Of Urban Squatters - In this site is not the same as a answer manual you buy in a photo album hoard or download off the web. Our on top of 1, manuals and Ebooks is the defense why.

Thailand[edit] Though eviction has reduced their visibility or numbers in urban areas, many squatters still occupy land near railroad tracks, under overpasses, and waterways. Commercial squatting is common in Thailand, where businesses temporarily seize nearby public real estate such as sidewalks, roadsides, beaches, etc. Examples of the latter include an old leper hospital outside Barcelona called Can Masdeu and a former military barracks called Metelkova in Slovenia. Young people squat buildings to use as concert venues for alternative types of music such as punk and hardcore. The eviction of one such place, Ungdomshuset , in March received international news coverage. In France , there is Collectif la vieille Valette , a self-supporting squat village which has been active since Austria[edit] There was a big squatting movement in the newly formed state of Austria following the First World War. Famine was a significant problem for many people in Austria and the "Siedler" settler movement developed as these people tried to create shelter and a source of food for themselves. In Copenhagen , as in other European cities such as Berlin and Amsterdam, the squatter movement was large in the s. It was a social movement , providing housing and alternative culture. A flashpoint came in with the Battle of Ryesgade. Another flashpoint came in when Ungdomshuset was evicted. While not technically a squat until 14 December , it was a social centre used by squatters and people involved in alternative culture more generally. After a year of protests, the city council donated a new building. After the German reunification , many buildings were vacated due to the demise of former state-run enterprises and migration to the western parts of Germany , some of which were then occupied by squatters. In Berlin , the now-legalised squats are in desirable areas such as Mitte and Prenzlauer Berg. The squats were mainly for residential and social use. Squatting became known by the term instandbesetzen, from instandsetzen "renovating" and besetzen "occupying". The firm made crematoria for Nazi concentration camps. The squatters ran culture programs which drew attention to the history of the company. The occupation was known simply as Das Besetzte Haus the occupied house and was one of the most well known actions of left-radicals of that period in Germany. Squatting can also take place for campaigning purposes, such as the Anatopia project, which protested against a Mercedes-Benz test track. The Free nationalists movement Freie Nationale Strukturen was born from the "right-wing" squattings of the early s. Greek Authorities stated their intent to raid and evict all squats. An occupant is entitled to legal possession of the title provided they are in continuous and uninterrupted occupation of the property for 12 years. Squatting has no major tradition in Ireland , arguably in part due to the perceived strong position of the title holder. It has largely been confined to major cities but with the construction of Ghost estates across the country there has also been a rise in occupations of residential spaces in rural areas. Each had a militant campaign which participated in dozens or hundreds of actions and protests in demand of better housing conditions. They were violently evicted 24 hours later. In activists from Occupy Cork squatted a Nama Building in Cork city with the intention of using it as a community resource centre. It was vacated shortly after the occupation. Squatting has seen a recent surge in Dublin city with frequent occupations of spaces. Squatting also became popularised by the successful neighbourhood resistance to an attempted eviction of a large community used squatted space in Grangegorman in Dublin city in

Chapter 2 : Squatting - Wikipedia

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Unlike the traditionally used DCI method, the CBN method considers other basic needs along with food for measuring poverty. This estimation reveals the alarming situation of urban poverty in Bangladesh despite the overall improvement of the poverty situation at the national level. According to this method, from to the percentages of the urban population below both the upper poverty line and lower poverty line have increased by 7. Poverty is mainly concentrated in urban Dhaka due to the predominance of poor migrants in Dhaka City. Poverty and slums in Dhaka City The phenomenon of slums and squatters in Dhaka is as old as the city itself. But the city has experienced a prolific growth of slums and squatters since the independence of the country in Qadir, Slums and squatter settlements are not distributed uniformly throughout the Dhaka Metropolitan area but rather they are concentrated mostly on the fringes of the city. According to CUS among the slums and squatter settlements an overwhelming majority of these poor communities are located on land owned by private individuals clusters, or Only clusters BBS also showed that slum and squatter settlements did not develop in the central part of the city like Mothgijheel, Kotoali, Sutrapur or Lalbagh Thanas in the last decade. They mostly developed in the peripheral thanas of Mirpur and Mohammadpur. The slum population in Dhaka City faces extreme poverty due to its low level of earnings and the majority is living below the poverty line in terms of both calorie intake and cost of basic needs. What is more, the slum dwellers are mostly involved in low paid jobs in informal sectors of the urban economy. To be precise there is a predominance of day labouring and rickshaw pulling among this poor group of city dwellers Amin, ; CUS, ; BBS, ; Hossain, ; b. Moreover, there are occupational variations between males and females in slum and squatter settlements in Dhaka City. Among these there are eighty different types of occupations held by males in slum and squatter settlements. Females are found to belong only to occupations such as maidservants and housewives CUS, The urban poor involved in the formal urban sectors of the economy have better economic conditions than the poor in the informal sectors. According to Siddiqui et al. The formal sector poor receive various benefits, which means that they are better off compared with their informal sector counterparts. There is also a variation in poverty among the poor employed in informal occupations based on their level of skills. Skill differentials were found to be an important factor in determining differences within the informal manufacturing activities in Dhaka City Khundker et al. Slum dwellers have mostly settled temporarily on public or private land and they are often evicted from their settlements. In the overwhelming majority of house construction the roof is of tin and the wall beams are of bamboo. The average floor spaces of poor urban households are only sq. Very often slum and squatter settlements in these areas are prone to annual flooding, and they are environmentally unsuitable for housing as they are located in low-lying areas and along risky canals and railway tracts Islam, b; Hossain, a. Slum dwellers in the city are disadvantaged in terms of their access to urban services like safe water, electricity, gas supply, toilet facilities and garbage disposal. The quality of these services has been found to be poor and the supply remains highly irregular and inadequate Islam, ; CUS, ; BBS, ; Hossain, Most slum dwellers have access to safe water for drinking purpose only. And most use unsafe water for washing, bathing and other purposes. And a very small proportion Slum populations also have limited access to health and education. Though theoretically the urban poor have equal access to the public health facilities in the city, in reality very little are available to them Fariduddin and Khan, ; Arnold, They are the most deprived groups in the city as they have very limited access to the existing educational opportunities. This is true for both primary education and general and technical education for adults. It has been evident from official statistics that although enrolment in primary school in urban areas is higher than that for rural areas, the enrolment of the slum population is very low GOB, Poverty and the proliferation of slums in Dhaka City have been a major problem in recent decades. As urban poverty is an extension of rural poverty, it is essential to understand the process of rural poverty for explaining the contexts of slums and squatter settlements in Dhaka City. Siddiqui

argues that the process seems to be influenced by the existing superstructure which is dominated by the rural rich and which plays a strong role in maintaining and legitimizing poverty. Poverty is caused by the stagnation of productive forces and production over time and government policies and development measures which only help the rural rich to get richer and increase inequality. CUS, CUS has identified some specific causes of urban poverty and slums in Dhaka City. These include the socio-political and economic structure, that have developed in a long colonial and feudal history and exploitation and social injustice; oppression by the vested interest groups and ruling power elite; corruption of the ruling elite and the neo-rich, foreign aid and debt; natural hazards and consequent landlessness; lack of government assistance for the poor; and population explosion and lack of its control. Chapter summary Urban centers are defined on the basis of both political and functional criteria. Natural increases in population and net migration from rural areas together with reclassification of urban areas constitute the three basic components of urban growth. Dhaka City has experienced its highest rate of physical and population growth in recent decades. The percentage of the urban population living below the poverty line is comparatively higher in Dhaka City. This city has had a massive growth in slums and squatter settlements in recent decades. The slum population of the city faces extreme poverty as its level of income in the informal sectors of the urban economy is very low. And it is vulnerable in terms of its access to land, urban infrastructures and social services. To sum up, the socio-political and economic structures of the country are generally responsible for urban poverty and the emergence of slums in Dhaka City. This review primarily focuses on urban poverty literature based on a sociological perspective. It also covers literature related to economic, spatial and policy perspectives. The literature review covers the critical issues of urban poverty associated to the questions of present research on urban poverty in Dhaka City. This literature review explores current thinking on these issues of urban poverty. However, the literature review reveals that without analyzing the social, cultural and political dimensions of poverty, urban poverty research remains incomplete. Therefore, this research has focused on social, cultural and political features of urban poverty along with its economic issues. Urban poverty and urban adaptations: City life is characterized as a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals. Urban born children have limited opportunities for social mobility and they are unable to achieve their goals through socially approved means. And they often experience anomie and a career in crime appears as the only way out. Merton, According to Leeds and Leeds different categories of people may pursue distinct life-styles even within the same neighborhood. Migrants typically receive considerable assistance when they move, in adapting to the urban environment, in securing a foothold in the urban economy. Gore, Abu Lughod in her study of Cairo noted the formation of enclaves of ex-villagers sharing a common past in the village and a similar and often simultaneously history of adaptation to the city. Many households now including a male, at other points in time would have been or will be female-based. Eames and Goode, Female-based household units can result from many events; for example, women with offspring from transitory mating unions, or consensual or formal unions which have been dissolved voluntarily, through some enforced migration or from death. Thus mothers may be separated by agreement, abandonment, death or temporary male migration for economic reasons. Eames and Goode, By Inkles and Smith, their survey asked about such psychosomatic disorders as difficulty in sleeping, nervousness, headaches, or frightening dreams. More of these were reported among those with longer urban residence. When urban non-industrial workers were matched with cultivators on variables such as education and ethnic membership, the workers reported more psychosomatic symptoms of stress and the difference was statistically significant. Inkles and Smith, Neighbors in informal settlements will often install basic urban services through both cooperative and individual enterprise. Turner, Lipton claims that comparisons of urban and rural incomes are notoriously problematic. Rural-urban migration in the developing world can be fully understood only if the conditions of the masses are grasped. The trends in urban spatial organization are a necessary component of the changes in social organization in developing cities. Gilbert and Ward, The expansions of capitalist systems, however, under way for a half a millennium and accelerated by the Industrial Revolution, incorporated even more outlying regions into the emerging world economy. Wallerstein, The number of social relationships which an individual or family maintains with non-kin, both inside and outside their neighborhood of residence, depends on factors such as the level of

income of a family, the location of their neighborhood, age and the type of work of family members Smith, In part, on the community networks and commitments of informal sector workers whose business depends on their central location Eckstein, , was based, in part, on the community networks and commitments of informal sector workers whose business depends on their central location Eckstein, Electricity supersedes the kerosene lamp and the open fire Gugler, a. Some migrants eventually find subsidized housing. Although there is severe discrimination in terms of access to these urban amenities, and for some, housing and sanitary conditions are worse than where they come from; even so access of urban dwellers to modern amenities is higher Gugler, a. Increased loss and fragmentation of land among the poor and increased concentration of land among the rich, coupled with a high natural growth rate of population raise the number of landless and the hungry Gugler, a. Informal settlements are not always the refuges of the poorest or the most recent migrants. Consequently, low-income settlements are internally heterogeneous in terms of the occupations of residents, stages in their life cycles and length of residence in the city Gilbert, b. Life-styles vary to a considerable extent across the urban agglomeration, and most urbanites have a measure of choice where to locate; a considerable variety of life-styles is found within some neighborhoods; and urban dwellers, to the extent that they can take advantage of modern transport and communication, are not bounded by the neighborhood Gugler, c: In the absence of other sustenance opportunities in villages, many of the landless in rural Bangladesh are forced to migrate to cities to seek better opportunities Alamgir, The informal economy and family strategies are essentially territorial phenomena. Both classes of activities are embedded in localized sets of understandings, practices and relationships Roberts, The relative success of most migration is due in large to the fact that it is embedded in social relations Roberts, ; It is difficult to generalize without discriminating carefully between migrants of different socio- economic backgrounds and between different urban and rural contexts Roberts, Urban areas are the engines of economic growth as they are the locations for complex networks of activities essential to basic human functions of living and working Mattingly, It is these changes that lead to the family economy of the early industrial period being replaced by the family wage economy and finally, by the family consumer economy, altering the expectations attached to the different family roles Roberts, The move from one type of family economy to another entails a lessening in the collective coordination of family strategies. Households whose male heads have stable jobs could survive on a single income with the wife attending to domestic work and the children in school Roberts, According to Roberts under conditions of poverty and job instability, men may be unwilling to commit themselves to relatively permanent obligations; likewise, women may be unwilling to take on the liability of a permanent attachment when the man proves to be a drunkard, unable to earn a living or prone to violence. According to Roberts older people travel less frequently outside their neighborhood, rely on neighbors or are dependent on others visiting them; poverty inhibits external visits because of the expenses of travel and there is an increased reliance on neighbors. Males are more successful in the process of adaptation than females due to their greater participation in urban society. The urban poor are integrated into the capitalist economy in a multitude of ways, for example, through the types of goods that they purchase or through subcontracting work from large firms Roberts, Migrants from affluent regions enjoy better opportunities which help them in urban adjustment. And the young population is mostly successful in their adaptation process to the city of Dhaka Hussian, The overview affirms that low-income groups, even with agonizing limitations, can use their potential to make vital improvements to their own homes at no direct cost to government Tipple, The rural-urban connection, while it cannot guarantee the success of the rural-urban migrant, makes a successful outcome more likely and reduces the stress involved in the venture Gugler,

Chapter 3 : Marc Ross | Bryn Mawr College

The Political Integration of Urban Squatters (African urban studies) [Marc Howard Ross] on calendrierdelascience.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Study by political scientist of integration of urban squatters in Kenya.*

Detroit Squatters Lose A Round Because many of my older relatives, friends, and people I know in Detroit grew up in racially defined horrible poverty and segregation with plenty of bitter experiences with evictions and racist insults they tend to be, well shall we say, less than sympathetic to incidents where someone is ripping off a landlord. Because Detroit is relatively impoverished with spotty enforcement of criminal and civil codes around housing, health, and waste management many landlords in Detroit have indeed taken the opportunity to screw over tenants and the taxing authorities as often as they can and as hard as they can. If they are shut out of all opportunity they might not have much respect for your property. The answer is not to pick one side or another and blindly cheer them on but to create and follow law that is fair both in its execution and its definition. The landlord must be forced to maintain the property and submit to routine unbiased inspections to make sure the property is up to code. The tenant must pay their rent on time and in full. The tenant must have a financial incentive not to wreck or damage the property during the rental period. Pretty simple stuff right? The tenant and landlord have entered into a contract. The state needs to enforce that contract. Both sides should give each other incentives to treat each other well. What happens when people just move into an empty house? Many insurance companies will not insure an empty house or one which has no leased occupants. So if a landlord takes damage on a home without a legal tenant, the insurance company may decline to pay for the damage. Housing stock stays empty or falls into disrepair. There was another recent local example of a confrontation between a landlord and a squatter. I think people should remember, that no matter how much they may despise landlords, a squatter is a thief. Mark Fuga of Rondo Investment asked us to come with him to a house on Westphalia where two people had moved in. The confrontation began immediately between Fuga and a man and woman at the house. How is it on in there? He gave us pictures from another house; he said when the squatters were forced out they torched it. Here they had no lease to show police. They were told to get out. Their friends from down the street started moving their stuff out. The City of Detroit needs to crack down both on scofflaw slumlords and scummy squatters. However personal attacks, flaming, insults, and especially racial, gender or ethnic slurs directed at commenters or blog moderators are not welcome. The statements and views of The Urban Politico staff are our own and do not in any way reflect those of our respective employers. In addition, any legal statements or views expressed on this blog are intended as general information for blog discussion purposes only and do not constitute legal advice or a legal opinion. And to any of our employers who happen to be reading this, thanks for adding to our hit count. Have a nice day!

Chapter 4 : Migration, Squatting and Radical Autonomy: 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

(COMPARATIVE POLITICAL STUDIES 1 OCTODER the hiathare River valley is the home of some 10, urban squatters in The area, housing four squatter settlements or "villages" since the.

Urban squatting, rural squatting and the ecological-economic perspective Claudio Cattaneo In the light of the present energy, climate and economic crises, it is important to consider the relationship between the ideals of the autonomous squatting movement and the practical effects that its activity have in terms of reduced material and energy consumption and of economic performance. This article highlights the ecological economics of the squatting community. To a large extent independent from capitalism, wage labour and monetary circulation, it is based more on self-organization, mutual aid, recycling, use of renewable energies and renewable materials; as well, agro-ecological practices and permaculture principles are applied when possible. This system, partially independent from financial and man-made capital, is based on human and natural capital and it can work beyond capitalistic market arrangements: Going further with this intuition, this article also shows that squatting goes beyond urban movements. As a result of urban growth, an exodus that has left many rural tenures abandoned, combined with radical ideals, are the base of the neorural movement which, in many cases, takes the characteristics of rural squatting. This allows even better the development of a natural economy. The principles of squatting rely on political motivations Martinez-Lopez, , squatters are related to counter-culture and radical politics Prujit, and the phenomenon, largely present and sometimes even institutionalized within Western societies, forms part of autonomous and political social movements. The underlying hypothesis is that squatters, because of their radical political vision, want to get free from certain forms of capitalist control -for example from being employed on a routine base, or from paying a mortgage to a bank, but also by keeping some anonymity over the internet. By doing so, they learn how to satisfy their needs with a great degree of autonomy from the conventional patterns of paying for rent, of needing a paid job, of consuming and spending money. The thesis I defend is that while urban squatters are to a large extent autonomous from money, rural squatters, who satisfy most of their needs directly from the surrounding natural environment, also achieve higher degrees of autonomy from the system of man-made products. In this way both urban and rural squatters provide a micro model for local solutions to the ecological and economic crises such as making the best use of urban waste materials, skipping for food, developing ingenious DIY applications, promoting cooperation, sharing know-how, practising mutual aid, farming with organic agriculture, integrated ecosystem management, sharing of experiences in communal life and challenges in its organization. All these solutions can be considered social innovations: In synthesis my positive argument is that, stemming from the political, there are further levels of autonomy that squatters can achieve; my normative argument aims at the inclusion of these experiences within the spectrum of sustainable solutions both innovative, resilient and practical against the ecological and economic crises. Throughout this article I will make wide use of an little known expression: Polanyi also considered the distinction between the familiar embedded economy and the socially disembedded market economy. In the former, typical of pre-industrial non-capitalist societies, the economy must be considered in a substantive way, in the sense that it simply looks at how material needs are met in relation to the social and natural environment, and where the formal economic principles "such as utility maximisation or scarcity" cannot apply. Similarly, Weber considered that the self-interested acquisitive economy based on rational utility maximization was strongly influenced by the Calvinist religious belief oriented towards the duty of diligent application in labour and of self-restraint in consumption, with a result in unprecedented capitalist accumulation. On the other hand Oikonomics is only a means to an end, namely need-satisfaction for a good life; money can be useful, but the squatting example shows that is not fundamental for a good life. For instance, rather than selling most of their time on the labour market and rather than participating in the competitive capitalistic system, when possible squatters directly employ their time to satisfy their own needs; they do so by using and developing their own social and personal capacities as well as by making the best use of the materials supplied by their local environment, be it urban waste or renewable natural resources. From this oikonomic perspective it is important to acknowledge that the squatting

movement includes rural phenomenon. The study of rural squatting is now particularly interesting because, due to the growing energy and economic crisis, life in the cities "largely based on non-renewable resources like agro-industrial food production and long food miles" will become more difficult. It is likely that the right to the land and the issue of how to access it will gain increasing importance. As fossil fuels become extremely expensive, the present global territorial structure based on urban growth could radically change while living alternatives, based on renewable energies, re-localized economies and land exploitation for subsistence purposes will likely become more frequent. In case of an enduring economic crisis, access to both a roof and a land represents an opportunity which can allow for the satisfaction of basic needs with a higher degree of autonomy from the global economic system: For the future, it is likely that the urban movements will be joined by rural movements in their social and political struggles against the respective powerful elites, being bourgeois or aristocratic. The rest of the article develops as follows: Starting from the moral motivation towards not paying for rent, it explains how less money is employed for need satisfaction and why this behaviour is low-impact, therefore, ecological. Section 3 is a novel contribution from an Iberian case-study presenting how different rural squats and neorural communities are collectively managed and organized across two dimensions: In fact communal living can assume different characteristics so that different degrees of communitarianism and of autonomy "namely, from the money and from the system of man-made production" are exposed. The case shows that neorural ideals behind these real-life experiences tend towards the communitarian rural way of life and towards organic agriculture principles related to material autonomy. Section 4, finally, offers some insights over the steps that follow political autonomy and that differ between urban, rural and neorural squat communities. This work is the result of participant observation Cattaneo, and during nearly a decade, in which I have been participating as an academic observer, but primarily as a member of the Barcelona squatting community and of the Iberian neorural movement. A side effect of squatting: These links are extended to the outside social and ecological environment, be it the local neighbourhood, larger urban movements or the local territory in rural areas. However, their economy has a small environmental impact because they tend to shun the market and the material impacts associated to market production and distribution. They do not need to depend on banks, real estate business or a paid job; rather, they develop their personal capacities and promote cooperation within the squat and the local community. They make extensive use of natural oikonomic means more than monetary or financial ones. To the extent possible, they also grow their own food and collect rainwater. Theoretical legacies to autonomous life-styles. If the conventional economy is characterised by a production side and a consumption side "supply and demand" which are connected by external and often impersonal markets, in the squatting oikonomy these elements tend to melt into the same, into a micro embedded economy as Karl Polanyi named it. If market action is characterised by self-organisation, this primarily refers to human processes: The principles of self-organization however, do also apply to cooperative and social processes such as squatting or autonomous social movements, and where individual interest of the market agent is substituted by the communal interest of the collective. The squatting self-organized oikonomy is nothing more than a return to pre-capitalist origins, where market exchange is fairly limited and is often sought as barter, with face-to-face relationships and common trust dominating the transactions. Primarily, it is a return to household modes of production and -in the urban gardens and neo-rural cases- to communal land management. These are historical economic institutions which are independent from the market and from private or state property. The key to understanding these processes is to consider them as a self-organised bio-economy. This need is an indicator of insufficiency, as opposed to self-sufficiency, with respect to access to the skills and means that are required for subsistence production for a good life. Money, originally a concrete means to ease the exchange of goods and services, within the capitalistic economy and the dominance of the financial dimension becomes immaterial, more artificial and, therefore, impersonal. Its counterpart, a remunerated job, also does so when is related to alienating economic processes such as the industrial ones applied both in factories and in farming. The means employed in production and the working environment adapted to their optimal functioning are increasingly artificial. In *Tools for Conviviality* Ivan Illich highlighted the impossibility of certain complex technologies and of related production systems to be good for a convivial and well-lived life Illich,

Georgescu-Roegen, one of the fathers of Ecological- Economics, argued that more social inequalities among workers, and among citizens who can or cannot afford certain consumption patterns, are a consequence of the ecologically unsustainable industrial economic processes. He therefore added a political issue to the ecological one Georgescu-Roegen, As Marcuse already sought in his One Dimensional Man, self- determination of needs and their satisfaction is an act of freedom, which also seeks to improve autonomy against external control be this at the work place or in the determination of standardised living pat- terns. Moreover, this independence of thought reaches the extreme point where squatters “ if this is coherent with their ideals ” are ready to commit a crime. Direct action and civil disobedience can be traced back to David Thoreau The sufficient condition is to be collectively organised towards mutual political support and to be able to resist repression. By not paying rent and through collective organization, the doors to a radically different lifestyle are opened. The case against paying rent: While in industrial credit was 3. This means that lenders “ mainly banks ” virtu- ally own the majority of the value of all Spanish homes. This means that in one generation the price of a home equivalent to lifetime salary increased from 14 months to 14 years. In par- ticular, banks own million m2 in Spain. Facing this trend, many people would claim that leaving abandoned properties, although protected by the law, is an immoral act. However, squatters also have the capacity to do something against it, by free- ing spaces for the development of collective living and social projects which, in turn, allows them the possibility of free time away from the labour market. An opposite spiral is created towards the free collective development of personal capacities and of social capital. A non-consumerist life-style is likely to occur where not only homes and spaces for social centres are recycled, but also food, clothes and many other objects that can be somehow useful. An explanation of how squatting allows living with less money. The following explanation is an oikonomic analysis focusing on money only as a means and on need-satisfaction as the real goal. The hypoth- esis is that time availability and different ways to employ is the main means of production available to all. Time can be sold on the labour- market “ in exchange for money ” or can be employed directly for the satisfaction of needs. All humans have the same basic needs, Maslow and Max-Neef , and dealt with this argu- ment. Although what is defined as a basic need varies over time and space, what is required for survival are the physiological ones i. How do they get them from outside the market? What is their material nature? How do they employ their personal and collective working time? This deep economic issue, central to tackling the ecological crisis, will be presented here and, with respect to neorural communities, in the next section. With respect to conventional lifestyles, squatters adopt several time- viable non-money alternatives. The first and foremost is housing: The ecological economics of squatting can be said to be free from barriers to exit from the labour market. Individualism in society and nuclear families of, on average 2 or 3 members, make life more expensive because of the many overheads that cannot be shared. On the other hand, living in relatively large communities of around 10 people or more “ which is quite common in many urban and rural squats ” allow for economies of scale: Therefore, household economies of scale are guaranteed by the division of ac- tivities over a large number of community members to contribute to time-use efficiency in household tasks. One person is in charge of buy- ing food, one of keeping the accounts and paying the bills telephone, internet, vehicles insurance, magazine subscriptions, etc. No professional services are paid to set-up and maintain a housing project or a social centre. Moreover, the peculiar economies of scale enjoyed in a community allow the services provided by such infrastructure to be enjoyed by many: While mainstream culture is based on individualism, associated to the idea of indepen- dence, collective organization represents an enriching alternative from the personal point of view, with positive side benefits in terms of living with less money and, consequently, with a lower ecological impact. This means that rather than buying a product, this or parts of it can be self-produced. For in- stance bread is self-produced and only flour is bought. Home and social centre infrastructures are self-assembled and self-installed provided the technical know-how: It is at no cost: Rural squatting in the Iberian Peninsula: The ecological economic perspective of squatting is even more evi- dent in the rural context, whose presentation contributes to the con- figuration of autonomous life-styles. Rural squatting is present in Spain already since the Revolution, between and , with large-scale processes of land collectivization. The Spanish countryside is widely characterized by rural abandonment. Magazines such as Integral or AjoBlanco, which focussed on ecological and communal living and on the return to the country,

inspired these young generations in their moves. An extensive description of the ethics and realities of neorural squatters is given by Badal , while some ideological foundations of rural squatting can be found in Colectivo Malayerba. In this context, I highlight the value of oikonomic organization within rural squats because it represents an interesting case of material autonomy.

Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Squatters, Space, and Belonging in the Underdeveloped City

While the squatters 'had lost the initiative', urban political groups began to 'incorporate the squatter movement into their ideas and policies for housing' (Bodenschatz et al.,).

Introduction 1 Squatter housing in Turkey has been subject to one of the most impressive transformations in metropolitan settlements during the second half of the 20th century. In the past 50 years the gecekondu phenomenon has been effective on the urban quality of life. Labour market, in turn, is structured with reference to the economic model adopted. This is not to claim that the squatter housing problem is a sole derivative of the function and position of its inhabitants in the labour market although this may be the general impression because the problem is discussed from the point of view of relations with and in the labour market. Within the national scale, implementation of these models and structuration of their relevant labour markets have been further shaped by governmental policies, politics and public responses. In this study, the formation and transformation of squatter housing problem will be discussed within the context of this external framework. These studies also reflect the relevant framework of current scientific approaches. So discussion will be presented in three consecutive refractive periods: Refraction I 6 The new Republic had taken over from the Ottoman Empire a weak industrial sector, mostly concentrated on production of food. The incentives and support provided to the industrial sector in the economic congress of within the context of the central government model of the Republic, failed to stimulate the flourishing of industry. With the available limited sources, the new Republic could not provide the support necessary to initiate changes in the cultivation and ownership patterns to rural areas in the period. The Agricultural bank did provide credit to small farmers but required security in return, which small farmers did not have. The recommendation for the developing countries emphasized promotion of agriculture, small scale manufacturing and consumer goods manufacturing. Yet in this decade, the newly forming urban labour market was limited. Both for the rapid improvement of the urban industrial and service sectors and the orientation to export markets, there was need for trained and skilled workforce. This negative attitude was also shared by authorities. The only optimistic expectation was related to the supposedly temporary character of the phenomenon which therefore could be solved by the authorities. The concern was that the failure of authorities to cope with this problem was going to erode government power and prestige, increasing the confidence of incomers in their own power to challenge authority, leading them to react against urban culture and governments Johnson ; Fitzgibbon ; Gutkind 2. This negative attitude led to discussions and to the implementation of measures to stop and to redirect migration flows 3 It may be asserted that this negative attitude mainly originated from the quality of migrant labour, for which there was no demand and use in the labour market. Would the negative attitude towards migrants by especially the older urbanites prompted governments to take sterner measures? Within the context of the new economic model; credit and surplus value were invested in urban areas, the construction sector flourished, and rising of urban commercial markets resulted in need for cheap labour in view of mostly imported and therefore expensive inputs. Slowly the untrained and unskilled but cheap migrant labour started to ooze into this new but still narrow channel of the labour market. Since economic sectors, especially service sectors, were not completely organized then, this labour could move among the not yet tightly organized sections of these sectors, filling in vacancies cheaply, until their place was taken up by thorough reorganization. The migrant labor responded to their acceptance in the labour market, to services received and to achievement of legality in space, by political support of the authorities ; thus, the channel to political patronage was opened. Now that those who had arrived so far were to stay, if they could be moved to regular urban housing types and if further migration to the cities could be controlled, the problem would be solved. Governments issued series of laws to fulfill this aim 5. The first field studies centered on determination of identity. First of all, who were these migrants? The style of life they led in the city was another point to clarify. These valuable, mostly descriptive, early studies reflect in general a positive impression related to these migrant communities Sewell ; Yasa ; Hart ; Levine ; Kongar a, b. The shelters were in bad condition, but in them lived an industrious population who was ready to work in any employment opportunity, kept proper

family relations, was courageous, determinate, progressive and enterprising. The previous liberalization model had failed to achieve equal distribution of benefits of development and had resulted in serious unemployment problems due to slow industrialization. Therefore, most developing countries transformed their previously export oriented economies to import substitution models. In this model the emphasis was on the internal market protected by the government mainly through customs and in general only factors of production were to be imported. In this model, the squatter population took over vital functions in economic space and in turn obtained permanency both in economic and physical urban spaces. The three important components of this integration process involved a a well-paying, steady urban job, b a proper shelter and c the achievement of urban lifestyle, in other words, the adoption of the lifestyle of middle and high-middle income groups, with whom they were in closer contact mostly in economic but also, although in limited areas, in social space. Adoption of consumption trends of middle income groups was a strong indicative reference to their lifestyle. The prevalent consumption trends of higher income groups could be observed in retail markets, but were not affordable for migrant family income. Their contribution to maintenance and repair of imported capital goods also increased their importance in the labour market. The government finally recognized this permanency by issuing a comprehensive law in attempting to organize spatially the squatter housing phenomenon 6. The law implies that the phenomenon is perceived as a stock of homogeneous, unauthorized, and unwholesome housing. The solution offered categorized this stock spatially in a general attempt to authorize it, which then would be upgraded through services brought, and new additions to it would be closely controlled. In the meantime, negative attitude toward the squatter population continued yet in another space. The global petroleum crisis which led to the restructuring of production organization brought a new approach to the squatter housing problem in the world, through an interesting partnership of science and international funding. Criticisms had started against the import substitution model. Modernism and positivism had failed to eradicate the increasing poverty and inequality manifested especially in urban areas. The general assumption was that these urban problems were causes of underdevelopment, thus had to be solved with priority. In this period, squatter dwellers continued to support the internal market. Comparatively more studies were developed in this decade. Although identity problems were still being discussed, especially at the beginning of the decade, emphasis shifted to the subject of integration and to measures to be taken to achieve this integration. These studies were mostly based on analyses of single squatter neighborhoods but there were also others which included comparison of a number of neighborhoods. Structural approaches and interpretations appeared especially in the second half of the decade. These individual studies continued to reflect the positive energy of the inhabitants, the orderly social life in these settlements, mechanisms they had developed for successful adaptation to urban life, their economic contribution to cities, and how these positive aspects were being reflected in the improvement of physical environment as time spent in urban environment increased. Time spent in the city was considered as the most important criteria to measure change and transformation in the lives of the inhabitants. The beginnings of relational analysis method are also visible in academic studies of this decade. A specific music type born out of these settlements expressed the pain of disappointment and of pessimism in view of harsh and cruel aspects of urban life. The housing sector which so far had been termed as unproductive was now attributed the role of initiative of development. The private sector, after rapid profit, entered the field of housing construction, building large-scale, mostly luxurious housing complexes. Therefore, new policies and concepts like governance, participation, transparency and new institutions like the Mass Housing Directorate were adopted. The religious fundamentalist approaches America promoted after the Vietnam War to protect developing countries from communism, stimulated growth of religious patronage in Turkey, as political patronage channels had already been clogged. In the meantime, neo-Marxist approaches, which valued not objects and agents, but interrelations between them, and relational analysis methodology became popular in western academic circles. Structuralist writers like Harvey and Castells were underlining the fact that the source of urban problems should be searched in economic relations Harvey ; Castells Laws and are amnesty laws opening gecekondu areas a The squatter housing stock was commercialized through a set of amnesty laws 7. Failing to reproduce itself, this stock became an important source of rent and was opened to different models of transformation. The earlier, comparatively more frequent and widespread intra

and intersectoral labour mobility was now limited to the far narrower, less organized and less specialized sections of the sectors. Reduced mobility, increased family incomes through more family members entering the labour market and through benefits acquired by the family during the time spent in the city, now coupled with the post rent-acquisition opportunity provided to squatters through amnesty laws, resulted in the transformation of some of the squatter housing stock into low class apartment environments. This change of policy in addition to political unrest in the east and southeast of the country once again stimulated increase of migration to cities, including migration of ethnic groups. Forced migration due to security reasons caused increase of a new type of absolute poverty in cities. Some of these groups, who now had no support from the rural area and who have had no chance for making material and psychological preparations prior to migration, settled in abandoned buildings in or around commercial centers, creating transition areas in desolate condition, or entered peripheral, untransformed squatter housing areas, mostly as tenants. On the other hand, the squatter population also tended to underline its common characteristics in order to receive attention and support from the authorities as a whole. Yet in time, increasing populist approaches as a criteria in allocation of public resources and benefits, led the population to accentuate their demographic and socio-cultural differences. So the general two characteristics of post squatter housing studies include the setting up of comprehensive structural frameworks in which the problem is analyzed with relational methodology, on an internal differentiatonal basis. The top of the pyramid was occupied by union protected formal Fordist work, high level bureaucracy, and high level service work. The middle section was occupied by peripheral small-scale manufacturing, small-scale clerical and service work, and the bottom section was occupied by a large group of informal workers. There were different degrees of permeability among the sections of this pyramid. There was a certain degree of permeability between the top section and the peripheral section. There was some functional continuity in the top section as eg. There was almost no permeability between the informal section and the top section. Probably with the exception of few low skilled service workers, the top section was closed to the bottom one. Small-scale work could easily go out of market during fluctuations of the economic conjuncture, in which case the owner and his employees mostly passed to informal work, or informal workers could find work in small-scale workshops or businesses. The top of it, now occupied mostly by new rising high level, white-collar CBD administrators, managers, and professionals, seems to have been torn off the pyramid and occupies a separate, independent location in the labour market. The spatial correspondence of this position in urban space is probably reflected in the gated communities outside or at the peripheries of cities. The peripheral section of the pyramid is in turmoil and is shrinking, as small-scale businesses go out of the market along with narrowing down of government and of industrial sectors and with the increasing standardization demands of the European market. Although its present internal organization is not known, it may be asserted that at one end there is a small group who have succeeded to enrich their positions exploiting the rest of the labour market. The media reflects how extensively especially children and young generation, along those who have lost their jobs, or who are entering the labour market and those who are disappointed with employment conditions that are open to them, are being drawn into this sector. Small-scale businesses in almost daily struggle to stand firm on shaky economic ground are ready to collaborate. This absorption is not perfect as manifested through increasing poverty and inequality. One striking and conspicuous imprint in space has been the formation and evolution of squatter settlements in relation to the position of their inhabitants in labour market. It may even be asserted that in time they have established relational networks in this space independent from the labour market. The existence of opportunities for mobility was important for the system as it bred hope for the future. Squatters personally lived and saw examples in their close social and employment circles of how work conditions, occupational prestige and most important of all, income could be improved through mobility. The increasing industrialization and organization of economic sectors under planned development approach limited intra and intersectoral mobility and opportunities obtained through it. The old urban population was ready to collaborate with this cheap labour in their work places and welcomed their political support. In general, the media has been stressing the difference of life style and of culture. But urban land is limited, and in view of the restructuration of the labour market which has affected all income groups, land rent came to be coveted by all income groups. So this opportunity was threatened by competition

from politically and economically more powerful income groups. Rapid reduction of rent to be shared led to increasing social fragmentation based on religion, regionalism and ethnicity, opening the way to inner conflict and to increasing enmity with others. Increasing limitations in the labour market through complete exclusion of certain groups and holding of certain groups only intermittently, mostly through reorganization of the informal section, is leading to deep poverty in certain areas and to rising anger in the cities.

Chapter 6 : Poverty and Adaptation of the Slum-Dwellers to Urban Life - Assignment Point

Radical and autonomous urban movements like the European squatters' movement tend to resist integration into the institutions of the state, although particular legal and political conditions in.

Squatting And Urban Renewal: Andrej Holm and Armin Kuhn Squats have been a feature of the development of many cities in developed capitalist societies. Existing studies mostly concentrate on investigating the political and legal conditions for squats Bodenschatz et al. These approaches trace cycles of squatter movements back to changed legal conditions and social inequalities, especially in the housing provision, as well as to socio-political and subcultural turning points. They therefore reveal important factors that determine the development of squatter move- ments, but we believe that it was first and foremost the broader urban political context that determined if and how squatter movements arose. We take Berlin as an example to show that the dynamics of squatter movements are closely connected to changing strategies associated with urban renewal, and that in each case they emerge from the crisis of the previous urban-renewal regime. We focus on the influence of squats on urban restructuring policies. In ad- dition, we provide a typology of the urban-renewal regimes operating in Berlin in the penultimate section. Against this background, we argue in the concluding section that in each case the Berlin squatter move- ments developed at moments of transition between various models of urban renewal, and that they contributed in greatly varying degrees to these processes of transformation. Urban policy and the social movement context of the first Berlin squats The TUNIX Conference, organized in Berlin in , brought to an end a cycle of social movements in the Federal Republic that had begun with the student riots of It paved the way for sectarian experiments involving the setting up of new revolutionary parties and for the increasing radicalization that led up to the armed resistance of the Red Army Faction and the Movement 2 June. Berlin came to be the centre of this rapidly growing alternative movement. In the alternative scene that grew around pub collectives, bicycle workshops, district newspa- pers and printing houses reached an estimated membership of , people Scheer and Espert, The issue of suitable living space quickly became of central importance for these projects, and squats seemed to be a way of appropriating such space. In addition, squatting fitted the political approach of the alternative movement: It was more a case of the public programme of redevelopment favouring the speculative strategy of keeping apartments vacant. According to Senate statistics, 27, apartments were uninhabited in Bodenschatz et al. House owners and housing associations deliberately allowed houses to become derelict with the expectation that they would be able to demol- ish and re-build or fundamentally modernize them using government funding, and eventually charge correspondingly higher rents. Their influence was, however, extremely limited, and their participation in town-planning decisions was at best symbolic Laurisch, For the most part, resistance and squatting campaigns continued to pro- duce no results. The relative power vacuum that lasted right up to the victory of CDU Christian Democratic Union candidates in the elections of May paved the way for the explosive expansion of squatter movements in the months that followed. The housing wars to which this led can be divided into three phases: The public and political success of these first squats had further repercus- sions: On this date, an illegal eviction carried out by police in the Berlin district of Kreuzberg provoked a street riot that lasted until the morning of the following day. In the months that followed, new houses were occupied by squatters on an almost daily basis, peaking in the summer of at around houses Koopmans, The overwhelming majority of these apartment buildings were situated in the districts of Kreuzberg approx. The Zurich opera house riots were the prelude to a two-year phase of severe disputes surrounding an Autonomous Youth Centre owing to a shortage of spaces for alternative youth cultures. A widespread lack of perspective and conservative roll-back against the authoritarian break-up of con- stituted the foundation on which the revolt spread like wildfire, initially in the Federal Republic of Germany Freiburg im Breisgau, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen and Hannover , then on to Amsterdam and later to Britain Katsiaficas, The revolt enabled a new political generation to enter the stage, something which was not attributable to the alternative movement. These figures coincide with analyses that identified two large groups within the squatter movement from the outset AG Grauwascke, This heterogeneity in social structure is also reflected in

the diversity of political beliefs and squat-related goals. The movement developed within a few months and was arguably aware of its heterogeneity but never quite wanted to refer to itself in such terms. For a different view of the movement, it is helpful to consult the typology developed by Hans Pruijt, which categorized different types of squats according to their respective motives and goals. Pruijt differentiates between deprivation-based squatting, squatting as an alternative housing strategy, entrepreneurial, conservational and political squatting *ibid.*: At first, the diverse interests did not conflict with each other. Soon, however, the conflict between a political course of confrontation, on the one hand, and the strategic pursuit of alternative urban political goals on the other, came to the fore. Evictions would only be possible if specific criminal charges were made – trespassing alone was not enough – and if prerequisites for immediate renovation were in place *cf.* The wave of repression *cf.* This was the turning point that led into the third phase and to the downfall of the squatter movement. The urban policy initiative in the squatter environment felt that the work they had been doing over many years was now in jeopardy. In negotiations with the Kreuzberg district authority and the Senate they instigated a moratorium on evictions that lasted until Easter Bodenschatz et al. At the same time, squatters from across the spectrum of the alternative movement, in collaboration with urban political campaigners, began to establish supporter associations that would act as models for legalization beyond the scope of individual houses. Attempts to legalize houses more extensively were, however, repeatedly thwarted by the strategy of escalation pursued by the Minister for the Interior, who ordered evictions on the slightest pretext, often in the middle of negotiations *ibid.*: The legalizations were only a partial success: In spite of everything, spaces for collective and alternative lifestyles remained a marginal phenomenon. The legalization of houses ultimately signified the end of any political dimension to the squats beyond the scope of housing policy. The housing policy incentives that remained had a particular influence on the International Building Exhibition set up in , and undoubtedly constituted a success for the squatter movements. As a publicly financed and commercially organized institution in the s, the exhibition became a new centre of power for urban building Bernt, Although these principles were never laid down by law, they had a significant impact, even beyond Berlin *ibid.*: But not even these successes remained untarnished. One effect of decentralization and the expansion of opportunities to participate in local decision-making processes was that even the conflicts had to be dealt with locally. Even the survival of hard-won achievements in housing policy, rooted above all in the work of the International Building Exhibition, seemed to depend on the successful outcome of these attempts to find a compromise. As Karl Homuth Squats in East Berlin at the beginning of the s The squats in East Berlin at the beginning of the s can only be viewed within the context of the explosive social changes that took place during the turnaround *Wende* and reunification. The political power vacuum of the *Wende* period, and the massive loss of authority on the part of the police and municipality facilitated the large-scale occupation of vacant old buildings in the inner city. After years of reconstruction in Berlin, a city scarred by the destruction of war, the housing problem was to be solved by erecting industrially manufactured apartment buildings that were for the most part developed in large estates at the outer city limits in the form of new towns or districts. As a result of this one-sided orientation, the inner-city areas, consisting of old housing that had been ideologically devalued as the legacy of capitalist urban development, were neglected in town planning and were showing signs of structural decay Hoscislowski, ; Hannemann, A total of 25, old apartments were vacant, most of them in the inner-city districts *SenBauWohn*, In total, around houses were occupied by squatters in the inner-city districts of *Mitte*, *Prenzlauer Berg* and *Friedrichshain*, and sporadically around the district of *Lichtenberg*. These can be distinguished according to both the character of the squats and their main geographical focal points. The first phase of squats encompassed the period from December to April The majority of the 70 or so houses occupied by squatters during these months were in *Mitte* and *Prenzlauer Berg*. Houses were occupied openly and assertively. Banners, secured windows and barricade-like doorways soon made these houses sites for an anarchistic, libertarian experiment against everything that was petit-bourgeois, against Nazis who had already begun to organize themselves in very large numbers in the final years of the GDR and against every form of rule. The squatters during this first phase were mostly East German youth, who were largely already acquainted with one another from various subcultures and political scenes. Their function as a place of residence was merely

secondary see Galenza and Havemeister, In his typology of squats, Puijt identifies a heterogeneous mix of different strategies during this first phase of squatting at the beginning of the s. In addition to squats that focused on squatting as an alternative housing strategy, some squats quickly became established as centres for exhibitions and other events entrepreneurial squatting , while other squats had the goal of actively preventing existing demolition plans conservational squatting. A second phase of squats, lasting from May to July , centred geographically on the urban district of Friedrichshain. During this period the squats underwent a qualitative and quantitative expansion, growing by a further In addition to the mainly East German squatters, there were now squats that for the first time were being organized by West Germans or West Berliners. These squatters had been affected by the housing shortage in West Berlin and had partly been brought together through political protests. They were predominantly students who collectively moved into vacant houses in the East. The main focal points were still Prenzlauer Berg and Mitte. In Friedrichshain only a handful of houses were occupied by squatters at this time. In their announcement they said: At the beginning of May the 11 vacant houses in Mainzer Strasse were occupied by squatters. Those who lived in these houses on Mainzer Strasse were mainly West Berliners and members of the West German autonomous movement Benjamin, no date. Houses that were occupied by squatters were no longer considered mere free spaces for self-realization, but more markedly as sites of confrontation with the state authorities and as symbols of political self-positioning. A third phase of the East Berlin squatter movement began at the end of July In early November evictions of squatters from 2 houses in Prenzlauer Berg and Lichtenberg gave rise to violent conflict. After evictions on the morning of 12 November , around 50 squatters from the houses on Mainzer Strasse spontaneously demonstrated their solidarity with the evicted squatters. According to police reports, squatters reacted to the introduction of police reinforcements and the use of water cannons and armoured personnel carriers in Mainzer Strasse by bombarding the police with flares, throwing roof tiles, cobblestones, paving slabs, sacks of cement, slingshots and Molotov cocktails Arndt, During the night, a violent street riot ensued that lasted for hours. Attempts by around 1, police officers, all from the West, to force their way into the street were unsuccessful, despite the use of water cannons, armoured personnel carriers and stun grenades ibid.: In the early hours of 14 November, Mainzer Strasse was cleared by a total of 3, police officers from all over Germany, several helicopters and ten water cannons. With over arrests made and many casualties on both sides, this was the violent turning point in the East Berlin squatter movement. This realization prompted the majority of groups in squatted houses to come to the negotiating table. During district-specific negotiations, usage agreements on the majority of houses were drawn up with the respective housing associations. However, when East Berlin properties were being reassigned to their previous owners or their respective heirs, these contractual agreements were no longer considered reliable. In the case of a number of squatted houses, reassignment led to conflict with the private owners and to more evacuations well into the s. After the dramatic evictions of squatters from the houses in Mainzer Strasse in particular, only a few squatters refused to accept a negotiated solution. This change in attitude is evident from the ratio of around 30 evicted squats to 90 legalized ones during this time. After legalization, many former squatters began to make structural improvements and, following their own initial renovations and repair work, undertook more comprehensive restructuring, often in the context of public development programmes. In total, over 3, units were renewed in this way, many of them former squats Abgeordnetenhaus Berlin, On the basis of lease agreements that were concluded over many years and as a result of people having a substantial personal stake in the modernization of the buildings, modern housing conditions were created in the context of these programmes. In some districts, the renovation of former squats was the first clear sign of urban renewal in the making. The squatter movements of the s and s were similar not only in terms of their solidity; we can also identify numerous parallels between the processes involved. First, in each case a political power vacuum was the condition for the explosive proliferation of both movements:

Chapter 7 : [EN] Urban squatting, rural squatting and the ecological-economic perspective – SqEK

Squatters ruin a neighborhood because as they aren't paying any rent or risking any security deposit they have much

less incentive to keep up a home or apartment. Landlords obviously don't have any incentive to buy a home if they also have to worry about losing money trying to get rid of squatters.

Chapter 8 : Charting the "Voyage" of Squatter Housing in Urban Spatial "Quadruped"

Radical and autonomous urban movements like the European squatters' movement tend to resist integration into the institutions of the state, although particular legal and political conditions in each country or city may significantly alter this tendency.

Chapter 9 : Slums and squatters in South and Southeast Asia. | calendrierdelascience.com

squatters are made, but the two categories 'migrant' and 'squatter' are not synonymous. 3 Gradual improvement of the living standards of the urban population is a goal of most Latin American Governments, at least at.