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Sociology of Dwelling. Book of Abstracts



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Book of Abstracts**



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Warsaw 2014

for Ewa Kaltenberg-Kwiatkowska

Review:
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ISBN 978-83-64003-30-1

Proofreading:
Halina Stykowska

Cover project:
Paweł Nurzyński

DTP:
PanDawer, www.pandawer.pl



Sub Lupa Academic Publishing
ul. Grzybowska 37a/7
00-855 Warszawa
www.sublupa.pl



Publikacja dofinansowana przez Instytut Stosowanych Nauk Społecznych UW, Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Warszawie oraz Polskie Towarzystwo Socjologiczne.

Publikacja ukazuje się w ramach Serii Wydawniczej Polskiego Towarzystwa Socjologicznego, Edycja IV – „Co po kryzysie?”.

Rada Wydawnicza Serii:
Krzysztof Podemski (przewodniczący), Krzysztof Konecki, Jarosław Kilias, Olga Nowaczyk

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SUMMARY

*Marcin Jewdokimow,
Magdalena Łukasiuk*

**Socjologia zamieszkiwania.
Zarys perspektywy**

**Sociology of Dwelling.
An Outline**

Abstract:

The article seeks to outline a theoretical approach that we entitle dwelling sociology. This approach is not equivalent to sociology of housing or housing studies. We try to catalogue vocabulary and depict specificity related to studies of dwelling in Poland before 1989 and after, with reference to foreign approaches, focusing on current Polish sociological dwelling studies. Basing on texts collected in this volume and general diagnosis of Polish and foreign studies of this area we introduce and outline theoretical framework – a dwelling sociology.

Grażyna Woroniecka

**„Ja” czy „my” w przestrzeni?
Doświadczenia i klasyfikacje
w sytuacjach współzamieszkiwania**

**‘I’ or ‘We’ in the Space?
Experience and Classifications
in Situations of Sharing Homes**

Abstract:

Daughters-in-law and mothers-in-law living together is not a frequent phenomenon in contemporary Poland, but still it happens that they live under the same roof, both in villages and in the urban environment. Basing on the conducted research (surveys and interviews with daughters-in-law and mothers-in-law) the article describes different cases of living together. The willingness of both women to live together was also analysed. Some women, in any case, wouldn't want to live with their daughters-in-law / mothers-in-law, others allow for the possibility in exceptional situations, and some are willing to live together.

Magdalena Stankowska

**Czy taki diabeł straszny?
O współzamieszkiwaniu synowych
i teściowych**

**Is Devil as Black as He is Painted?
About Daughters-in-law
and Mothers-in-law Living Together**

Abstract:

In the paper, I say that sociology of housing uses two paradigms simultaneously: the one of family and the one of individuals. My thesis states that people use individualistic frame to articulate their everyday experiences more frequently; I illustrate this with expressions of Internet users presented on blogs and websites. The individualistic frame covers physical space. Agents construe their definitions of home smoothly including and excluding other people and attributing culturally specified roles to them. Emotional relation with other persons seems to be the only legitimate reason to share living space with him/her. An agent feels discomfort when s/he needs to share a living space with other people without emotional ties. In their eyes, such a feeling legitimates micro-controlling practices and leads to escalation of conflict. Exclusive character of space location of 'I' has been shown in the context of historical changes in relations between public and private spheres. An attempt to extrapolation of future tendencies in shaping experience of dwelling was made here, as well.

Magdalena Żadkowska

**Kiedy para staje się parą?
O roli wspólnego zamieszkania
dla związku na podstawie badań
nad trójmiejskimi parami**

**When a Couple Becomes the Couple?
The Role of Living Together in Establishing
a Relationship. Results of a Qualitative
Research Conducted Among Couples Living
in Tricity (Gdańsk, Sopot, Gdynia)**

Abstract:

Living together shifts a status of a couple and informs others about the integration process (Kaufmann 1995) or the engagement in the relationship. This article analyses the role of the fact of living together for the couple's dynamics. Generally speaking, social and moral changes we witness today lead to vanishing of the taboo of sex-life before a marriage. It results in difficulties in distinguishing between being together and apart. Moreover, it is not clear how today couples mark the beginning of their relationship and how they count days, weeks and months of being together.

Joanna Bielecka-Prus

**Wycieczka po pokoju nastolatki:
praktyki prezentacji przestrzeni
prywatnej w wideoblogach**

**A Tour through a Teenager Room:
Presentation Practices of Private Space
in Video Blogs**

Abstract:

A child's room is space where different identity projects are being implemented. A research on ways in which a room is furnished may show which projects are important for a child. The article shows how teenage girls present their rooms in virtual social space (YouTube). It analyzes types of furnishings and equipment but also ways of presentations and viewers' comments on the rooms. Moreover, because these ways of on-line presentations are also strategies of self-presentation one may scrutinize a room as a dramaturgical stage where an individual creates and maintains her own image.

Marta Skowrońska

**Przyjmowanie gości w przestrzeni
domowej jako problem granicy
między publicznym a prywatnym**

**Receiving Guests: the Problem
of the Public/Private Boundary at Home**

Abstract:

The paper focuses on the custom of receiving guests at home, particularly on the relation between hospitality as a value that is deeply rooted in the Polish culture and as an important element of the Polish self-identity and the right to privacy as a relatively new concept. Differences between social milieus and age groups in their attitude to hospitality are also considered. The author analyses dominant discourses on hospitality and their changing character, particularly the problem of how values and opinions clash with deeply internalized patterns of behaviour.

Katarzyna Kajdanek

**Dom na suburbiach.
Ideał podmiejskiego zamieszkiwania
a strategię udomowienia**

**Suburban Home.
The Ideal of Suburban Living
and Strategies of Domestication**

Abstract:

The aim of the article is to discuss how the ideal of suburban living is constructed and put into every-day practice in selected suburban areas in Poland. Suburbanization in Poland, a relatively new phenomenon, is a result of the economic constraints and is driven by rejection of low-quality housing in cities rather than by any deeply rooted ideal of suburban living or social aspirations of upper-middle or upper classes.

Therefore the main research question is: since there is no well established Polish ideal of suburban living how do newcomers, who have been recently intensely flowing into the suburban zone, inhabit and domesticate their living space? The theoretical aim of the paper is to analyze the specificity of conditions shaping Polish suburbanization and uncover the meanings ascribed to (suburban) home. The empirical aim of the paper is to present the components of the ideal of living in a detached house (deprived of ideal of suburban living) reconstructed from informants' declarations on reasons to move home, the decision process on the move and expectations of it. Furthermore, the strategies of building the sense of belonging and strategies of domesticating the home have been reconstructed.

The paper is based on empirical material obtained from two research projects carried out in 2007–2008 and 2010–2011 in the area of Lower Silesia region. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect materials from informants purposely chosen based on the criterion of time of dwelling (not more than 5 years) in the suburban zones which noted the highest migration rate between 2005 and 2010.

Jacek Gądecki

**Przestrzeń zamieszkiwania
jako nośnik procesu gentryfikacji
na przykładzie Nowej Huty**

**Residential Space as a Carrier
of Marginal Gentrification Process.
The Nowa Huta Example**

Abstract:

The paper refers to the role of apartments in the process of marginal gentrification. As my research in old part of Nowa Huta district shows the process of marginal gentrification is related strongly to the symbolic and material transformations taking place in the private space. This space becomes – literally and figuratively – the starting point for the process of marginal gentrification of the neighbourhood. I analyse tangible changes in material structures and individual micropractices that illustrate process of colonization of space and creation of distinction by a group known as pioneers of gentrification.

Maciej Szwarc

**Osiedle *pilnie* strzeżone:
społeczno-przestrzenne studium
przypadku**

***Highly* Protected Gated Community:
a Socio-spatial Case Study**

Abstract:

Gated communities have been very popular places for living in Polish cities, especially in Warsaw. In this paper the author scrutinized a “highly protected” type of this residential space, gated and protected by a personnel equipped with technology. The article is based on author’s BA thesis and discusses the results of an analysis of inhabitants’ posts on selected web-sties, community statutes and autoethnographical experiences. The purpose of the analysis was to reconstruct an aesthetic universe of a selected community and to read architecture’s influence on inhabitants’ social behaviors. Applied methods allowed to conduct observations on inhabitants and non-inhabitants relations as well as widely described disintegrating impact that gated communities have on the cities’ social structures.

Anna Mindykowska

Wnętrze – dobre, czyli jakie?

What is a Good Interior?

Abstract:

The article is an analysis of a process and effects of interior design facilitated by experts, basing on posts from an online forum entitled Interiors. Forum brings together users interested in interior design of their apartments, exchanging comments on the photographs taken by themselves.

In the process of interior design participants negotiate a vision of their own interiors, either with other participants in the forum, acting as experts, or with their cohabitants, especially with a partner. The discussion between participants is referred to the concept of a reflexive project of identity. The discussion on interior design leads to the definition of a “good interior”, which was reconstructed by analyzing the content of photographs provided by participants. “Good interior” is an expression of an individual, a confirmation of his/her good taste and ability to apply conventions in interior design. Participants define a good interior using following words: “interesting”, “consistent”, “unusual”, “different”. Interiors “not-good” are being described as “catalogue-like”, which means correctness, mass-appeal, the lack of personal contribution to interior’s arrangement. Inability to create a distinctive interior, individualizing the owner, is also assessed negatively.

Marta Pietrusińska

Dom migracyjny czy niedom
– model zamieszkiwania uchodźców
z Kaukazu w Polsce

Migration Home or Non-Home
– a Model of Dwelling
of Caucasian Refugees in Poland

Abstract:

From the early 90's, external migration to Poland became increasingly widespread. Such migration generates a new model of residency – the migration home. Due to the lack of literature concerning the subject, this article's goal is to depict this new phenomenon and analyze the adaptive and integrative functions of migration home. The first part of the text provides a definition of a home and a typology of functions it provides. Following a short legal and sociological summary of an exile in Poland, the article describes residency models of refugees, particularly a non-home model. This article is based on exploratory research in which Warsaw-based Chechens respondents participated.

Paulina Bunio-Mroczek

**Mieszkania klientów pomocy społecznej
w świetle koncepcji domu i niedomu
(na przykładzie mieszkań nastoletnich
rodziców z łódzkich enklaw biedy)**

**Apartments of Social Welfare Clients
in the Light of Home and Non-home
Concepts (on the Example of Apartments
of Teenage Parents from Lodz Poverty
Enclaves)**

Abstract:

The aim of the article is to analyze houses and ways in which they are being managed by individuals and families who experience poverty, namely social welfare clients. The text attempts to answer to the following questions: what are the places where people who are not middle-class, low-educated, and in difficult financial and often personal situation live like? What are their relations with space they live in (their apartments, neighborhoods, surroundings, a city)? Because apartments of social welfare clients, and especially of inhabitants of the poorest city areas where poverty becomes chronic, transmitted between generations and related to multidimensional social exclusion, are very different to middle-class apartments, not only the idea of a 'home', but also the concept of 'non-home' has been applied. The main argument in the article is that apartments of social welfare clients are more a 'non-home' rather than a 'home'. An empirical basis of the text are qualitative interviews with teenage parents from Lodz poverty enclaves.

ISBN 978-83-64003-30-1



Uniwersytet
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