

WHAT IS CLASS

classism
CLASS

+ SEGREGATION
class segregation

are groups of people with certain characteristics within a society

classism

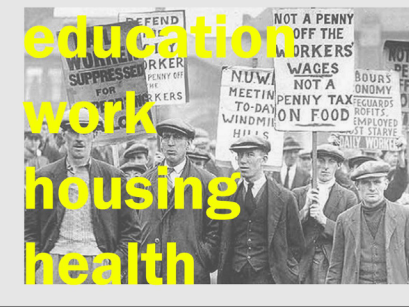
Social inequalities

social justice - inequality

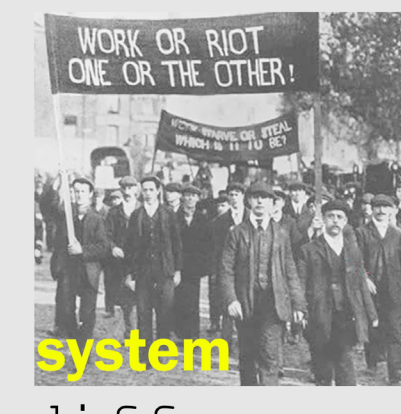
What are the reasons for class discrimination?

economic social cultural social class

education work housing health



The concepts of class and segregation are interlinked. Class is often both the product and the perpetrator of discriminatory practices. Class is defined by economic and social status. It often determines where people live, work and socialise.



system differences

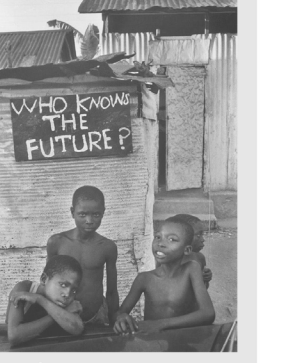
religion ethnicity gender race

Segregation does not operate in isolation. It intersects with various axes of identity, including race, gender, ethnicity and sexuality.

research questions

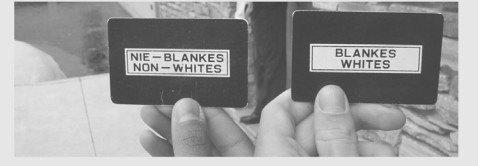


Which social structures and inequalities can class discrimination stem from?

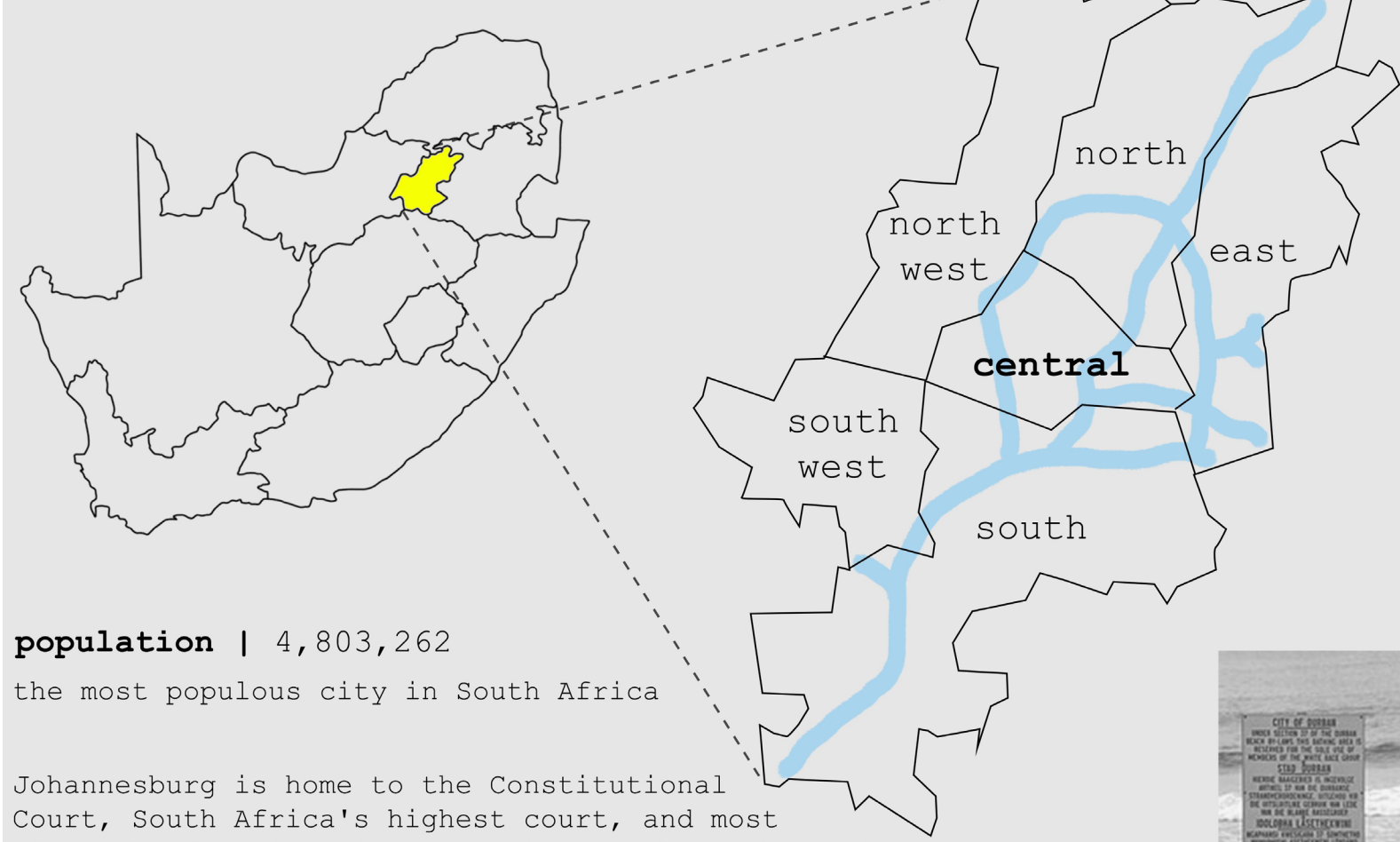


The relationship between class discrimination and social mobility?

What strategies can be developed to combat class discrimination?



Johannesburg
| South Africa



population | 4,803,262
the most populous city in South Africa

Johannesburg is home to the Constitutional Court, South Africa's highest court, and most of South Africa's major companies and banks have their headquarters in Johannesburg. The city is situated in the mineral-rich Witwatersrand Hills, the epicentre of the international trade in minerals, gold and diamonds.

What does "apartheid" mean?

is a system that advocates racial discrimination. *separateness the state of being apart*
racial discrimination
discrimination era

An authoritarian political culture based on "baasskap" that ensures that South Africa is politically, socially and economically dominated by the country's minority white population

Apartheid Era
1948-1994

1948
Segregation against blacks and other non-white ethnic groups was formalised after the 1948 general election.

official state policy

White citizens had the highest status, followed by Indians, then Coloureds and then Black Africans.

racist practices, such as the fact that those outside the white minority benefit less from citizenship services and social services such as health and education services provided by the state

1958

The apartheid system was also supported by legislation from 1958 onwards

1991

Apartheid legislation was repealed on 17 June 1991

change process

The process of change that started with the release of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, from prison in 1990 accelerated with his election as president in 1994.



"We could have saved more people, less bloodshed" Meyer |

1994 "dawn of democracy"

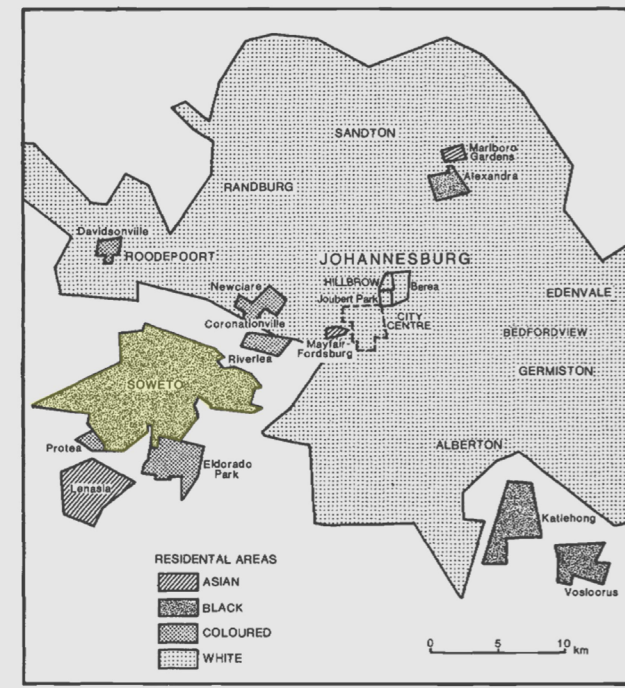
With the government of Nelson Mandela, racist discriminatory practices were ended and Apartheid rule came to an end.



urban policy

The other central plank of the apartheid government's urban policy was the **Group Areas Act of 1950**. This legislation determined urban land usage based on the four racial categories African, colored, Indian, and white. Within cities and towns, the government was determined to ensure that people lived in residential areas inhabited solely, if this was not possible, overwhelmingly, by a designated racial group and that a substantial buffer zone separated black townships from the nearest white neighborhoods. To enforce these goals, thousands of colored and Indian families were removed. By August 1984, some 83,691 colored families, 40,067 Indian families, and 2,418 white families had been forcibly moved in terms of the Group Areas Act. By the end of the 1980s, most of Johannesburg's inner-city neighborhoods, all de jure white group areas, had more black than white residents, and it was in the inner-city neighborhood of Hillbrow, the setting for the study that follows, that this phenomenon was probably most pronounced.

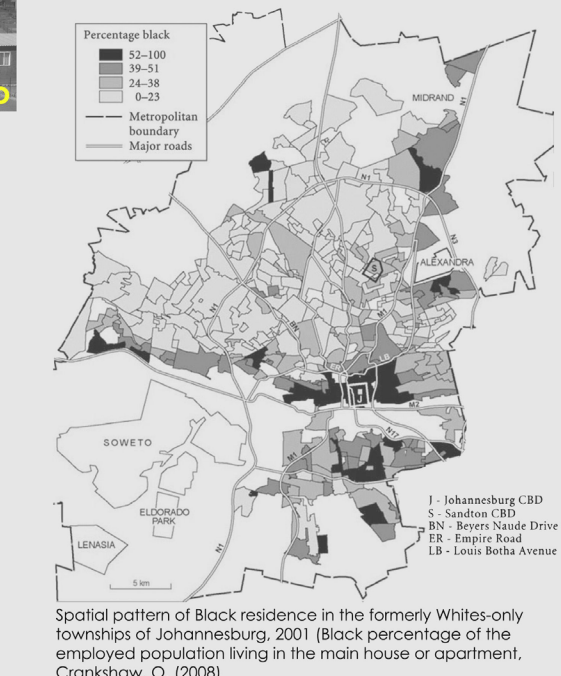
Indian, and white. Within cities and towns, the government was determined to ensure that people lived in residential areas inhabited solely, if this was not possible, overwhelmingly, by a designated racial group and that a substantial buffer zone separated black townships from the nearest white neighborhoods. To enforce these goals, thousands of colored and Indian families were removed. By August 1984, some 83,691 colored families, 40,067 Indian families, and 2,418 white families had been forcibly moved in terms of the Group Areas Act. By the end of the 1980s, most of Johannesburg's inner-city neighborhoods, all de jure white group areas, had more black than white residents, and it was in the inner-city neighborhood of Hillbrow, the setting for the study that follows, that this phenomenon was probably most pronounced.



Johannesburg neighbourhoods by group area

Johannesburg is roughly divided into northern suburbs, which are predominantly White and middle class, and southern suburbs, which are predominantly Black and working class. The middle-class northern suburbs, exemplified by Sandton, have all the characteristics of a "suburb", while the Black southern suburbs, exemplified by Soweto, are typical "excluded ghettos". In the south, the Black neighbourhoods were created from the 1950s onward as racially segregated areas by the apartheid government. However, the decline in manufacturing employment has transformed many of these Black neighbourhoods into "ghettos of exclusion" with extremely high unemployment levels.

In Johannesburg, during the apartheid era, black and colored communities were forcibly removed from their homes and given restricted access to areas reserved for whites. Traces of apartheid are still visible in the city. The most obvious example is the clear distinction between rich and poor areas. Slums and informal settlements are still prevalent in the city. At the same time, these areas generally lack basic infrastructure. In recent years, urban renewal and integration work has been carried out in the town to address social inequalities.



Spatial pattern of Black residence in the formerly Whites only townships of Johannesburg, 2001 (Black percentage of the employed population living in the main house or apartment. Cronkshaw, O. (2008))



African Coloured

Soweto was created in the 1930s when the white government began separating blacks from whites, creating black 'townships', which was separate city from the late 1970s until 1994 is now part of the Johannesburg metropolitan area.

black slum area

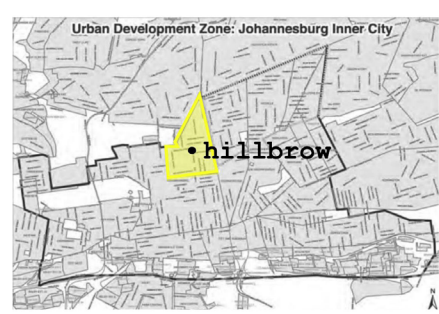
was originally a community of nondescript settlements on the outskirts of the city. It was inhabited mainly by African workers in the gold mining industry.

Although Soweto was incorporated into Johannesburg, it was set aside as a residential area for blacks who were not allowed to live in other 'white-designated' areas of Johannesburg.

1976 Soweto Uprising

protests organised by around 20,000 students against the apartheid regime's imposition of compulsory Afrikaans led to violent clashes. Afrikaans was recognised by many as the language of the oppressive system.

176 striking students were killed and more than 1,000 injured. Riots flared up again in 1985 and continued until the first non-racial elections were held in April 1994.



Hillbrow

is an inner city residential neighbourhood of Johannesburg

Since its conception, the neighbourhood, both physically and socially, has been in constant transformation and concurrent mythologisation (Winkler, 2006; Gewer, 2013).

The suburb is within the Johannesburg CBD Urban Development Zone and is bounded by a number of strategic roads that facilitate movement in and out of the City. To the north lies Louis Botha Avenue, to the east is Joe Slovo Drive, to the south is Smit and Saratoga Avenue and to the west is a combination of Rissik, Joubert and Clarendon Place (CoJ, 2010; see Figure 1).

1955-60

Historically, Hillbrow had had a large black population. Blacks lived in servant quarters located on the roofs of Johannesburg inner-city flats (Mather, 1987). However, by the mid 1960s the vast majority had been moved to single-sex hostels in terms of the **Native (Urban Areas) Amendment Act** of 1955, otherwise known as the 'sky location' Act (Mather, 1987).

1970

In the 1970s it was a 'whites only' area under the Apartheid Group Areas Act, but later became a 'grey area' where people of different ethnicities lived together. (In the four-year period between 1978-82, the racial composition of Hillbrow changed irrevocably.)

By the end of 1972, 1513 "white", 44 885 "coloured" and 27 694 Indian families had been relocated under the Group Areas Act, and 135 white, 27 448 "coloured" and 10 641 Indian families were still under threat of relocation (Davenport, 1989, p. 420).

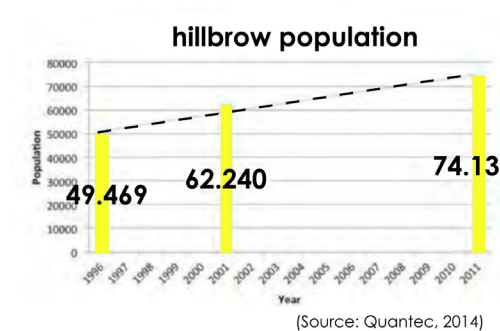


1970 Hillbrow map

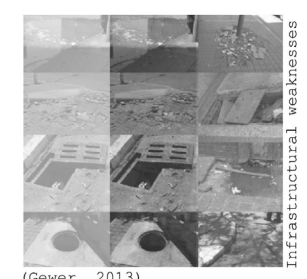
But with the migration of the poor and unemployed, the crime rate rose and the streets filled with rubbish.

1985

In 1985, only 10% of Hillbrow/Berea's residents were black Africans. Within ten years, black Africans constituted over 80% of the residents of the area (City of Johannesburg, 2006a).



In the mid-20th century it became one of South Africa's first gay and lesbian neighbourhoods.



(Gewer, 2013)

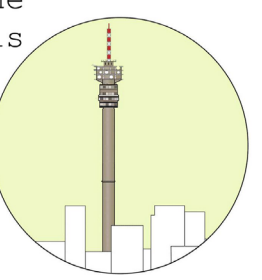
today problems

- High levels of unemployment and poverty, evidenced by homelessness, street children and prostitution
- High incidence of HIV/Aids
- An urban environment characterised by litter, pollution and lack of maintenance of public facilities such as street lights and toilets
- Many neglected buildings, high rentals, disputes between landlords/tenants and over crowding
- High crime rates that include police corruption, drug trading, violence and a general lack of safety
- High levels of child abuse and neglect.

(2000/2001 Participatory Planning Process report quoted in CoJ, 2006a: 5)

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, great emphasis was placed on participatory approaches and partnerships between the local community, the Municipality, civil society organisations and NGOs to find solutions to problems (Winkler, 2006).

Winkler notes that the priority issue in this regeneration process was unfortunately "economically driven and building oriented".



White area blanke gebied

successful community project | Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI)

SDI is a global network established in 1996 to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers. SDI encourages communities to self organise, pool resources and develop sustainable solutions in collaboration with local governments.

SDI's South African Branch

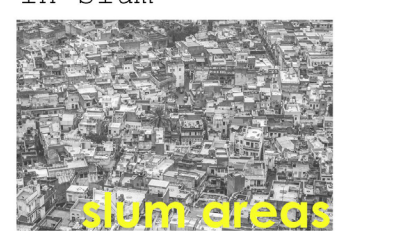
It operates through two main community organisations, the Federation of the Urban Poor (FEDUP) and the Informal Settlement Network (ISN).

(FEDUP): to improve the living conditions of low-income urban communities.

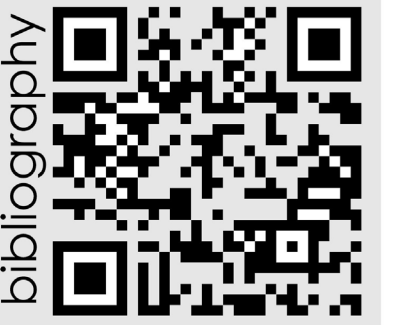
(ISN): To improve the living conditions of people living in informal settlements.

Through these organisations;

- Tens of thousands of low-income families have been provided with affordable housing.
- Increased access to basic services.
- Improved infrastructure in slum areas.
- The capacity of communities to solve their own problems has been strengthened.



slum areas



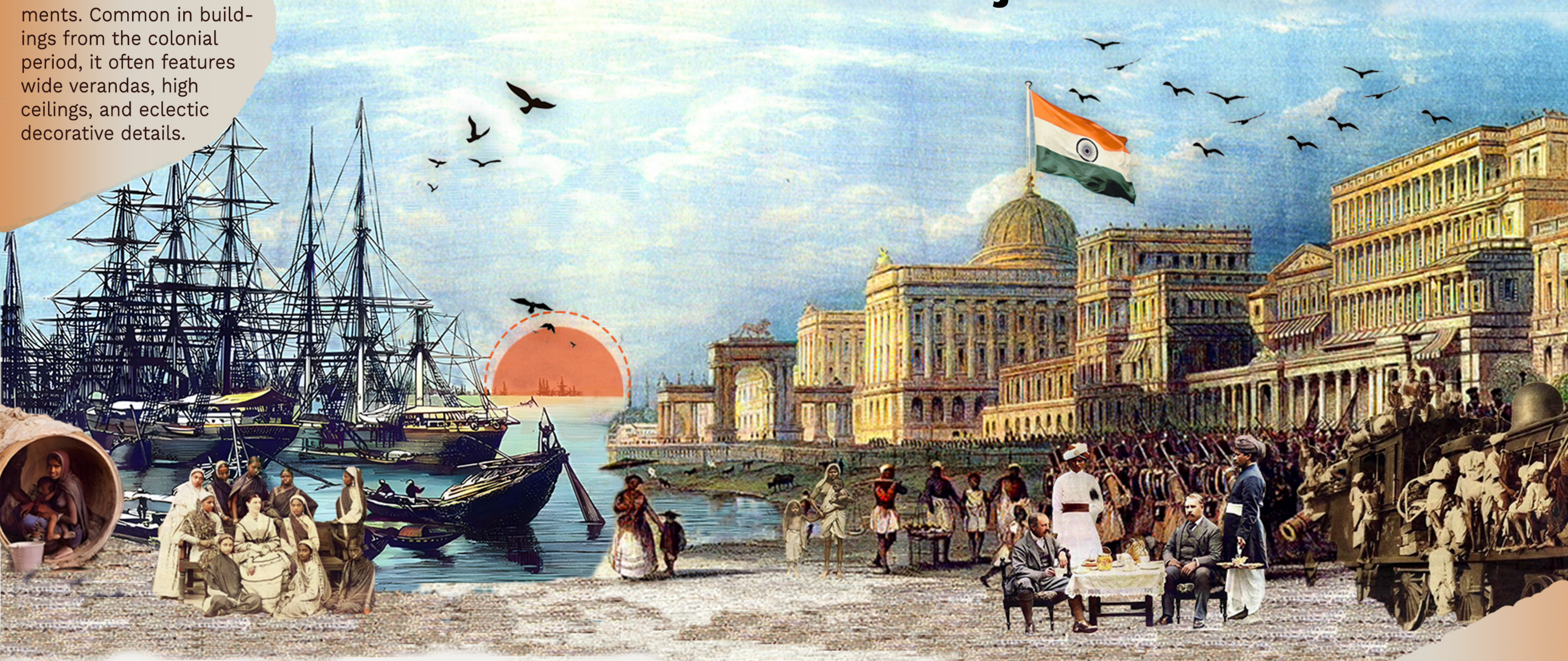
bibliography

Anglo-Indian style:

An architectural and decorative style combining British and Indian elements. Common in buildings from the colonial period, it often features wide verandas, high ceilings, and eclectic decorative details.

Colonial Experimentation in Urban Development: (Port) Cities of the British Raj

Cemre Onan & Tsz Chung (Matthew) So



How did colonizers shape the cityscape and leave visible impacts on the environment?

What was the relationship between the colonization of port cities during the British Raj and the hinterland ?

Town Planner and its Urban Space

“Town planner was the propagandist, the inspirational genius who would raise the consciousness of the whole community”, Patrick Geddes
Urban spaces are considered as western imposition and were to be arenas for colonial economic and political dominations, anti-colonial and nationalist organisation, or as ethnographic sites



Streetscape in the Port City under the colonization and the British Raj control
(Ai generated)

Inner City Cityscape of Port Cities in central location



A British Raj Port City in Mumbai or Bombay in 19th Century
(Ai generated)

Streetscape of City recorded in Post Card



British Raj port city supported by resources from the hinterland
(Ai generated)



Port Scenario in British Raj with Goods and Workers



Colonial Capitals and Policies

the capital works as structural presence of colonial powers to maintain militarisation and certain extent of British elitism and also as affectual act to transform mainly the colonised or nevertheless exploit the locals detrimentally, creating social class to differentiate people by races, societal status and power

Esplanade:

a long, open, level area separating the poor native area from a zone of concentrated wealthy colonialistic areas

Civil Towns

civil towns were set for separated administrative controls

Cantonments

places where Indian troops under European command were stationed – were also developed as safe enclaves

Civil lines

new urban spaces established for its senior civilian officers, mostly white people, for which formerly pasturelands and agricultural fields around the older towns were cleared

White Towns vs. Black Towns

‘White Towns’ are military areas combined with civil stations for European colonizing residences and institutions, and area apart from the fortress, where non-European and non-Christian, mainly Tamil population, is called ‘Black Towns’,
Hinterland

The inland regions connected to a port city, supporting its trade. These areas are vital for port cities, concentrating resources and commerce.

QR-Code for Literature

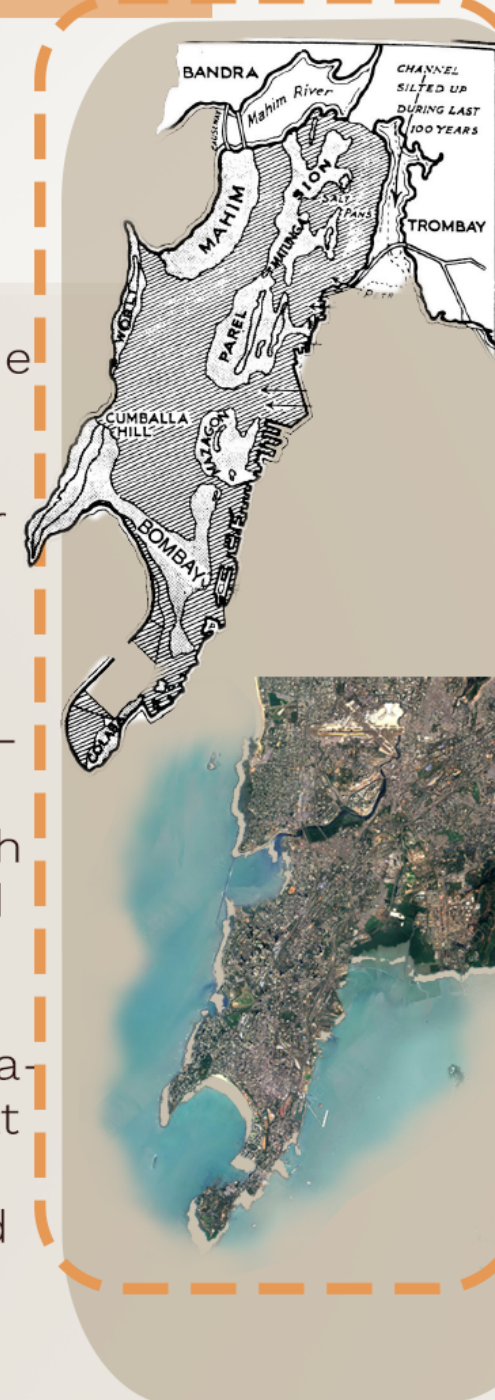
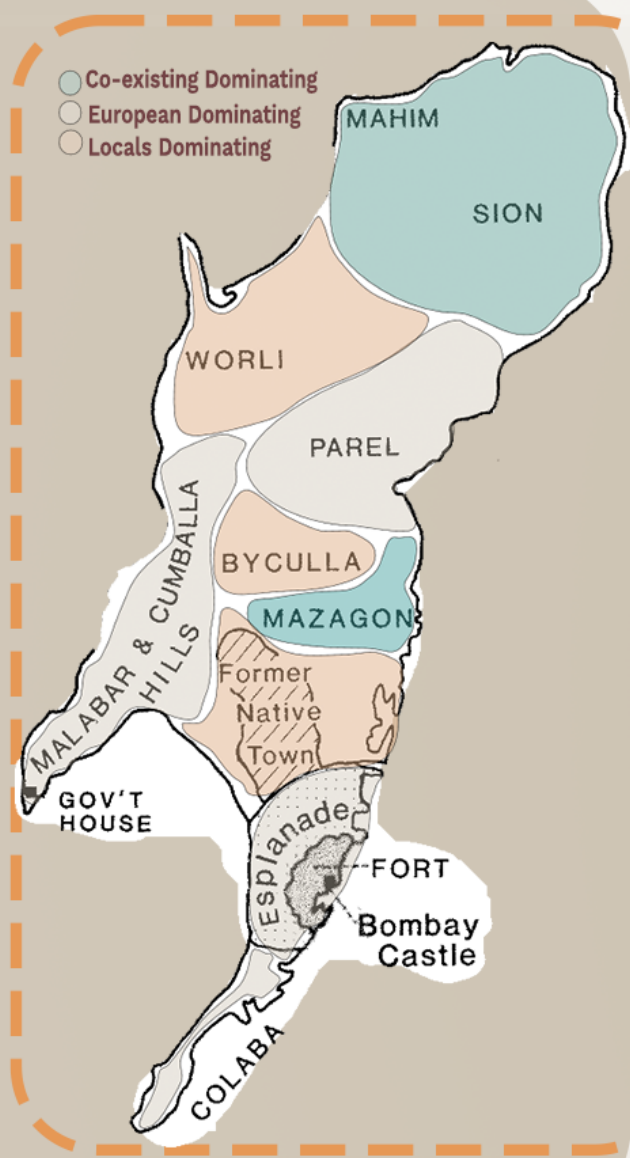


QR-Code for Further Readings



Capitalist Port City in British Raj: Bombay

Bombay, now Mumbai, is located on the west coast of southern India. In 1661, the Portuguese colonial powers ‘transferred’ the ‘Port and Island’ of Bombay to English King Charles II, and further it was handed over to the English East India Company by 1668. Bombay was seven dispersed islands on the west coast, after the arrival of British. The British Raj administered India through British India and princely states to allow ruling by locals who had subsidiary alliances and were under the suzerainty of the British Crown. The rulers collaborated with the British to maintain their powers and privileges. Furthermore, the British administrator reinforced Indian castes firstly through census to resemble the British social class system but impacted systematically millions of lives in India through the changes in social status and economic situation. Bombay was reclaimed and connected to the mainland of Maharashtra after the control of the British East India Company (EIC) from 1661. It was governed by the British Direct Rule from 1784 and administered as the Presidency of Bombay. Bombay’s geographical location and military importance in the region foster its development. With the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay port drove out cotton and cotton goods from the Deccan, its hinterland. It developed rapidly because of its geographical location and military importance in the region, supporting the global cotton trade with Great Indian Peninsula Railway, driving out cotton and cotton goods from the Deccan, the hinterland for Mumbai. It further developed as a critical port city for Maharashtra in British Raj.



Lasting traces of spatial segregation created during the British Raj, Anglo-Indian style architecture, railway and road networks, the economic hubs of Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, and the schools and universities established by the British are still visible in Indian cities today. These traces reflect the profound impact of the colonial era on cities. Additionally, the Anglo-Indian architectural style underwent significant adaptation during the British Raj, evolving by incorporating local architecture, adopting Western building techniques, and synthesizing British-Indian elements.