



LSE-PKU Summer School Beijing, China

LSE-PKU Summer School 2019

**LPS- GY201 | The Political Economy of Urbanisation in China and Asia:
Globalisation and Uneven Development**

Course Outline

INSTRUCTOR

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Professor Hyun Bang Shin is a specialist in urban Asia and teaches in the Department of Geography and Environment at the London School of Economics and Political Science. His research centres on the critical analysis of the political economic dynamics of speculative urbanisation, the politics of redevelopment and displacement, gentrification, housing, the right to the city, and mega-events as urban spectacles, with particular attention to Asian cities.

He has published an edited volume *Global Gentrifications: Uneven Development and Displacement* (Policy Press, 2015) and a monograph *Planetary Gentrification* (Polity Press, 2016), all part of collaboration with Loretta Lees (University of Leicester) and Ernesto López-Morales (University of Chile). The publication of these books emanated from a series of workshops *Towards an Emerging Geography of Gentrification in the*

Global South in 2012, funded by the Urban Studies Foundation. A new volume in Korean has been published in November 2017 entitled *안티 젠트리피케이션: 무엇을 할 것인가* Anti Gentrification: What is to be Done (Dongnyok, 2017), which brought together activists, artists, professionals and academics, who have been at the forefront of fighting gentrification in South Korea in recent years. Chapters visit key issues that are pertinent to the understanding of how gentrification unfolds in South Korea's uneven geography, and what measures can be envisaged to fight gentrification at both micro and macro scales.

For more information on his research and publications, see his personal web (<http://urbancommune.net>), his [department profile](#) or his entry on the [LSE Experts directory](#).

COURSE OVERVIEW

The course explores the contemporary dynamics of urbanisation in Asia, with special emphasis on cities in China and other East and Southeast Asian economies, which share the experiences of rapid urban development with strong state intervention in the context of condensed industrialisation. The course will benefit from the geographical advantage of taking place in Beijing and make use of a number of China case studies to examine the differences as well as similarities of urban development between Chinese and other Asian cities.

Applying interdisciplinary and comparative perspectives, the course encourages students to develop critical knowledge and comparative understanding of how urban space is transformed in different social, economic and political settings, and what socio-spatial implications are made in a differentiated way upon local populations.

Throughout the course, we ask whether the concepts and theories born out of the (post-)industrial Western urban experiences can be applicable to the understanding of urban Asia. We also ask what are the challenges that cities in East and Southeast Asia face, given its current development trajectory.

We do this by examining a set of carefully selected themes that address (a) the integration of Asian cities with the global economy, (2) the distinctive characteristics of Asia's urban development, (3) the place-specificities of state intervention in forming urban growth strategies, and (4) socio-political implications of urbanisation processes in the region.

Day 1: Introduction: Urbanisation and Asian Cities - A Comparative Perspective

Day 2: Urbanisation, Capitalism and the State

Day 3: Urbanisation, (Post-)Socialism and the State

Day 4: Financialisation and Indebted Citizens

Day 5: Field trip to central Beijing Day 6: The Politics of Land

Day 7: The Politics of Displacement

Day 8: Planetary Gentrification

Day 9: The Olympic Cities: Urban Spectacles and Mega-events Day

10: Contesting Cities

Recommended General Readings

o Campanella, T.J. (2008) *The Concrete Revolution: China's Urban Revolution and What it Means for the World*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press

o Friedmann, J. (2005) *China's Urban Transition*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press

o Gordon, M. (2011) *Ghetto at the Center of the World: Chungking Mansions, Hong Kong*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press

o Hsing, You-tien, (2010) *The Great Urban Transformation: Politics of Land and Property in China*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

o Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*, Cambridge: Polity Press

o Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (eds.) (2015) *Global Gentrifications: Uneven Development and Displacement*, London: Policy Press

o Loh, K.S. (2013) *Squatters into Citizens: The 1961 Bukit Ho Swee Fire and the Making of Modern Singapore*. Singapore: NIAS Press

o Merrifield, A. (2013) *The Politics of Encounter: Urban Theory and Protest under Planetary Urbanization*. Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press

o Park, B-G. et al. (2012) *Locating Neoliberalism in East Asia: Neoliberalizing Spaces in Developmental States*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell

o Shao, Q. (2013) *Shanghai Gone: Domicide and Defiance in a Chinese Megacity*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers

Prerequisites

None

Assessment

Essay: 50% (1,500 words) Final Exam: 50%

Students are required to produce a formative coursework (an essay plan) by Thursday, Week 2. There will also be a closed book final written examination with essay style questions.

Daily Session Themes and Readings

Note: * (asterisk) denotes key readings for each session. Readings for each daily session are listed in the alphabetical order of the first author. The course actively makes use of visual resources including documentary screening in some sessions.

Day 1. Introduction: Urbanisation and Asian Cities - A Comparative Perspective

The first session includes an overview of the course contents and the key perspectives that will be used throughout the course. The session is also to allow a space for participating students to get to know each other and with the instructor.

Key readings

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) Planetary Gentrification. Cambridge: Polity Press. [Read "New Urbanizations"]

Dunford, M. and Yeung, G. (2011) Towards global convergence: Emerging economies, the rise of China and western sunset? *European Urban and Regional Studies* 18(1): 22-46

Robinson, J. (2002) Global and world cities: a view from off the map. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 26(3): 531-554

Further readings

Datta, A (2015) New urban utopias of Postcolonial India: Entrepreneurial urbanization in Dholera smart city, Gujarat. *Dialogues in Human Geography* 5(1): 3-22

Olds, K. (2000) Globalization and the Development of Pacific Rim Mega-projects. Oxford: Oxford University Press [Read "Globalization and urban change: Capital, culture, and Pacific Rim mega-projects"]

Merrifield, A. (2013) The urban question under planetary urbanization. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 37(3): 909-922

Massey, D. (2007) *World City*. Cambridge: Polity Press

Matthews, G. (2011) *Ghetto at the Center of the World: Chungking Mansions, Hong Kong*. Chicago; London: The University of Chicago Press

Parnell, S. and Robinson, J. (2012) (Re)theorizing cities from the global South: Looking beyond neoliberalism. *Urban Geography* 33(4): 593-617

Roy, A. and Ong, A. (2011) *Worlding cities: Asian experiments and the art of being global*. Wiley-Blackwell. [Read Introduction]

Shatkin, G. (2007) Global cities of the South: Emerging perspectives on growth and inequality. *Cities* 24(1): 1-15

Shin, H.B. (2017) Geography: Rethinking the 'urban' and urbanization. In: Iossifova, D., Gasparatos, A. and Doll, C. (eds.) *Defining the Urban: Interdisciplinary and Professional Perspectives*. London: Routledge

Shin, H.B. (2011) Vertical accumulation and accelerated urbanism: the East Asian experience. In Gandy, M. (Ed) *Urban Constellations*. Berlin, Jovis Publishers, pp.48-53.

Day 2. Urbanisation, Capitalism and the State

In post-industrial cities of the West, property development has gained an increasing degree of significance in urban renewal. In East Asian cities where real estate investment has been one of the main drivers behind their rapid economic growth, urban renewal involving demolition and reconstruction of existing buildings has been at the centre of urban policy-making processes for many years. Underlying these processes is the government-developer nexus that brings together property-based interests that aim to maximise gains from property development. In particular, the issue of land ownership and property rights is critical to our understanding of the differences between cities in the global East/ South and those in other capitalist countries.

Key readings

Harvey, D. (1978) The urban process under capitalism: a framework for analysis. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 2(1-4): 101-131

Park, B-G. (1998) Where Do Tigers Sleep at Night? The State's Role in Housing Policy in South Korea and Singapore. *Economic Geography* 74(3): 272-288

Shin, H.B. and Kim, S-H. (2016) The developmental state, speculative urbanisation and the politics of displacement in gentrifying Seoul. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 540-559

Further readings

Chua, B.H. (2017) *Liberalism Disavowed: Communitarianism and State Capitalism in Singapore*. Ithaca; London: Cornell University Press [Read "Introduction", "Disrupting Private Property Rights: National Public Housing Program", "Disrupting Free Markets: State Capitalism and Social Disruption"]

Fainstein, S.S. (2001) *Property Development in New York and London, 1980-2000*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas [Read "Economic restructuring and redevelopment"]

Glassman, J. and Choi, Y-J. (2014) *The Chaebol and the US military - industrial complex: Cold War geopolitical economy and South Korean industrialization*. *Environment and Planning A* 46(5): 1160-1180

Lefebvre, L. (2003) *The Urban Revolution*. University of Minnesota Press

Leitner, H. (1990) *Cities in pursuit of economic growth: The local state as entrepreneur*. *Political Geography* 9(2): 146-170

Logan, J.R. and Molotch, H.L. (1987) *Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place*. Los Angeles; London: University of California Press [Chapter 3: The City as a Growth Machine]

Park, B-G., Hill, R.C. and Saito, A. (2012) *Locating Neoliberalism in East Asia: Neoliberalizing Spaces in Developmental States*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell [Read Conclusion]

Shatkin, G. (2014) *Reinterpreting the meaning of the 'Singapore Model': State capitalism and urban planning*. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(1): 116-137

Shin, H.B. (2017) *Envisioned by the state: Entrepreneurial urbanism and the making of Songdo City, South Korea*. In Datta, A. and Shaban, A. (Eds.) *Mega-urbanization in the Global South: Fast Cities and New Urban Utopias of the Postcolonial State*. Routledge, pp. 83-100

Weber, R. (2002) *Extracting value from the city: Neoliberalism and urban redevelopment*. *Antipode* 34(3): 519-540

Day 3. Urbanisation, (Post-)Socialism and the State

The session focuses on the role of the Chinese state in times of China's condensed urbanisation and economic transition during the period of China's integration with the global economy. The session examines the role of the Chinese central and local states, and examines the ways in which the Chinese state has intervened in the making of Chinese market economy.

Key readings

Shin, H. B. (2014) Contesting speculative urbanisation and strategising discontents. *City*, 18(4-5): 509–516

So, A.Y. (2007) Peasant conflict and the local predatory state in the Chinese countryside. *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 34(3-4): 560-581

Wu, F. (1997) Urban restructuring in China's emerging market economy: towards a framework for analysis. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 21(4): 640–663

Further readings

Arrighi, G. (2008) *Adam Smith in Beijing: Lineages of the Twenty-first Century*. London: Verso

Cartier, C. (2013) Uneven development and the time/space economy. In: Sun, W. and Guo, Y. (eds.) *Unequal China: The Political Economy and Cultural Politics of Inequality*. Oxon: Routledge. pp.77-90

Guthrie, D. (2000) Understanding China's transition to capitalism: The contributions of Victor Nee and Andrew Walder. 15(4): 727-749

Liew L., (2005) China's engagement with neo-liberalism: Path dependency, geography and party self-reinvention. *Journal of Development Studies* 41(2): 331– 352

Ong, A. (2004) *The Chinese Axis: Zoning Technologies and Variegated Sovereignty*. *Journal of East Asian Studies* 4: 69-96

Ong, L. (2012) *Between Developmental and Clientelist States: Local State-Business Relationships in China*. *Comparative Politics* 44(2): 191-209

Shin, H.B. (2014) *Urban Spatial Restructuring, Event-led Development and Scalar Politics*. *Urban Studies* 51(14): 2961-2978

Shin, H.B. and Zhao, Y. (2018) *Urbanism as a state project: Lessons from Beijing's green belts*. In: Jayne, M.(ed.) *Chinese Urbanism: New Critical Perspectives*. Abingdon: Routledge, pp.30-46

Tomba, L. (2014) *The Government Next Door: Neighborhood Politics in Urban China*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press

Wang, H. (2009) *The end of the revolution: China and the limits of modernity*. [English ed.]. London: Verso [Read 'The Year 1989 and the Historical Roots of Neoliberalism in China']

Xu, J. and Wang, J.J. (2012) Reassembling the state in urban China. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint* 53(1): 7-20

Zhang, J. and Peck, J. (2014) Variegated capitalism, Chinese style: Regional models, multi-scalar constructions. *Regional Studies* 50(1): 52-78

Day 4. Financialisation and Indebted Citizens

This session examines the prominence of financialisation and its impact on daily life, focusing on the ways in which contemporary urban accumulation hinges on creating indebted citizens. A particular attention is paid to the rise of asset-based welfarism, and its counterpart in East Asian productivist welfarism that places a heavy emphasis on the roles of families and individuals as well as on property investment and homeownership.

Key readings

Holliday, I. (2000) Productivist welfare capitalism: Social policy in East Asia. *Political Studies* 48: 706-723

Randy, M. (2002) *Financialization of Daily Life*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press [Read Chapter 1]

Doling, J. and Ronald, R. (2010) Home ownership and asset-based welfare. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* 25: 165-173

Further readings

Chu, C. (2010) People power as exception: Three controversies of privatisation in post-handover Hong Kong. *Urban Studies* 47(8): 1773-1792

Finlayson, A. (2009) Financialisation, financial literacy and asset-based welfare. *British Journal of Politics & International Relations* 11(3): 400-421

Forrest, R. and Hirayama, Y. (2009) The Uneven impact of neoliberalism on housing opportunities. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(4): 998-101

Forrest, R. and Leather, P. (1998) The ageing of the property owning democracy. *Ageing and Society* 18: 35-63

Forrest, R. et al (2000) Home-ownership in Japan's troubled economy. *Housing Finance* 60: 50-55

Fujita, K. (2000) Asian crisis, financial systems and urban development. *Urban Studies* 37(12): 2197-2216

Fung, K.K. and Forrest, R. (2011) Securitization, the global financial crisis and residential capitalisms in an East Asian context. *Housing Studies* 26(7-8): 1231- 1249

Lapavistas, C. (2009) Financialised capitalism: Crisis and financial expropriation. *Historical Materialism* 17(2): 114-148

Moreno, L. (2014) The urban process under financialised capitalism. *City* 18(3): 244-268

Song, J. (2009) *South Koreans in the Debt Crisis: The Creation of a Neoliberal Welfare Society*. Durham: Duke University Press

Day 5. Field trip to central Beijing

This session involves a field visit (a walking tour) to Beijing's inner city space, exploring the relationship between urbanisation, infrastructure, gentrification, heritage conservation and urban land. The day will start with an introduction to the theme and the site of visit, followed by field walk. We will stop for a brief while at each site for short discussions around key questions as follows:

(a) Can you find themes we've discussed so far reflected in the city's built form? (b) What traces of history remain visible in the present configuration of central

Beijing?

(c) What processes of urbanisation are evident in the physical spaces of the city?

Day 6. The Politics of Land

This session examines the practice of compulsory purchase (or eminent domain) to understand how the state plays an important role in contemporary cities, increasingly in support of enhancing private interests. Furthermore, this session considers the experience of China's urbanisation to discuss how the state posed as de facto landlord influences the way in which urbanisation is experienced.

This session includes the screening of a short film Moving House (20 minutes)

Key readings

Haila, A. (2016) *Urban land rent: Singapore as a property state*. Wiley-Blackwell [Read Chapter 4 "Land Reforms: Practical Solutions and Politics of Land"]

Hsing, Y-t. (2010) *The great urban transformation: politics of land and property in China*. Oxford University Press. [Chapter 2]

Gibson, T.A. (2010) Primitive Accumulation, Eminent Domain, and the Contradictions of Neo-liberalism. *Cultural Studies* 24(1): 133-160

Further readings

Buckley, M. and Hanieh, A. (2013) Diversification by urbanization: Tracing the property-finance nexus in Dubai and the Gulf. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(1): 155-175

Chen, J. (2008) China's ding zi hu, the United State's Kelo, and Singapore's en-bloc process: A new model for economic development eminent domain from a givings perspective. *Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law* 24(1): 107-158

Christophers, B. (2010) Geographical Knowledges and Neoliberal Tensions: Compulsory Land Purchase in the Context of Contemporary Urban Redevelopment. *Environment and Planning A* 42(4): 856-873

Cui, Z. (2011) Partial intimations of the coming whole: The Chongqing experiment in light of the theories of Henry George, James Meade, and Antonio Gramsci. *Modern China* 37(6): 646-660

Gunnoe, A. (2014) The political economy of institutional landownership: Neorentier society and the financialization of land. *Rural Sociology* 79(4): 478-504

Harvey, D. (2011) *The Enigma of Capital and the Crises of Capitalism*. London: Profile Books [Chapter 7: Creative Destruction on the Land]

Mukhija, V. (2005) Collective action and property rights: A planner's critical look at the dogma of private property. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 29(4): 972-983

Rithmire, M. (2013) Land politics and local state capacities: The political economy of urban change in China. *The China Quarterly* 216: 872-895

Shin, H.B. (2016) Economic transition and speculative urbanisation: Gentrification versus dispossession. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 471-489

Xu, J., Yeh, A. and Wu, F. (2009) Land commodification: New land development and politics in China since the late 1990s. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(4): 890-913

Day 7: The Politics of Displacement

This session examines the socio-spatial consequences of spatial restructuring propelled by various investments in the built environment (e.g. urban regeneration, infrastructure

development). What are the experiences of local residents who can be grouped in a number of ways based on their level of income, tenure or ownership of property rights? To what extent are the benefits of property (re)development disproportionately shared among local residents? One issue that may come to mind readily is the displacement of poor residents. What happens to the displaced? How do their experiences vary across countries?

Screening of Documentary: Meishi Street (on Beijing)

Key readings

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) Planetary Gentrification. Polity Press. [Read the chapter on “mega-gentrification and displacement”]

Marcuse, P. (1985) Gentrification, abandonment and displacement: Connections, causes and policy responses in New York City. *Journal of Urban and Contemporary Law* 28: 195-240

Porteous, J.D. and Smith, S.E. (2001) Domicide: the global destruction of home. McGill-Queen's University Press. [Read the chapter on “Introducing Domicide”]

Further readings

Atkinson, R. (2015) Losing One's Place: Narratives of Neighbourhood Change, Market Injustice and Symbolic Displacement. *Housing, Theory & Society* 32(4): 373-388

Celestina, M. (2016) ‘Displacement’ before displacement: Time, place and the case of Rural Urabá. *Journal of Latin American Studies* 48(2): 367-390

Christophers, B. (2010) Geographical knowledges and neoliberal tensions: Compulsory land purchase in the context of contemporary urban redevelopment. *Environment and Planning A* 42(4): 856-873

Davidson, M. and Lees, L. (2010) New-build gentrification: Its histories, trajectories, and critical geographies. *Population, Space and Place* 16: 395-411

Hern, M. (2016) *What a City is for: Remaking the Politics of Displacement*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.

Marcuse, P. (1985) Gentrification, abandonment and displacement: Connections, causes and policy responses in New York City. *Journal of Urban and Contemporary Law* 28: 195-240

Mobrand, E. (2008) Struggles over unlicensed housing in Seoul, 1960-80. *Urban Studies* 45(2): 367-389

Shao, Q. (2013) *Shanghai Gone: Domicide and Defiance in a Chinese Megacity*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield

Shin, H.B. (2009) Property-based redevelopment and gentrification: the case of Seoul, South Korea. *Geoforum* 40(5): 906-917

Day 8. Planetary Gentrification

Gentrification is first coined by Ruth Glass in the early 1960s, referring to the displacement of poor tenants in inner-city London. Born out of the experiences of post-industrial cities in the West, it is also a term that has been heavily contested over the years, its definition and applicability to various emerging urban phenomena challenged. This session aims to review key arguments in the gentrification literature, and explore the extent to which the concept can be applicable to urban processes in the global South and the global East.

Key readings

Lees, L., Slater, T. and Wyly, E. (2008) *Gentrification*. Routledge [Read the Chapter on Gentrification: Positive or Negative?]

Shin, H.B. (2018) Studying global gentrifications. In: Harrison, J. and Hoyler, M. (eds.) *Doing Global Urban Research*. London: SAGE, pp.138-152

Smith, N. (1979) Toward a theory of gentrification: A back to the city movement by capital, not people. *Journal of the American Planning Association* 45(4): 538- 548

Further readings

Clark, E. (2005) The order and simplicity of gentrification - A political challenge. In: Rowland, A. and Bridge, G. (eds.) *Gentrification in a Global Context: The New Urban Colonialism*. London; New York: Routledge

Lees, L. and Ferreri, M. (2016) Resisting gentrification on its final frontiers: Learning from the Heygate Estate in London (1974–2013). *Cities* 57: 14-24

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*. Cambridge: Polity Press. [Read “Introduction” and “Conclusion”]

Ley D. and Teo S.Y. (2014) Gentrification in Hong Kong? Epistemology vs. Ontology. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(4): 1286-1303

López-Morales, E. (2015) Gentrification in the global South. *City* 19(4): 564-573

Shin, H.B., Lees, L. and López-Morales (2016) Introduction: Locating gentrification in the global East. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 455-470

Shin, H.B. (2016) Economic transition and speculative urbanisation: Gentrification versus dispossession. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 471-489

Slater (2006) The Eviction of Critical Perspectives from Gentrification Research. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 30(4): 737-757

Smith, N. (1996) *The New Urban Frontier: Gentrification and the Revanchist City*. London; New York: Routledge

Zukin, S. (1989) *Loft Living: Culture and Capital in Urban Change*. Rutgers University Press

Day 9. Olympic Cities: Urban Spectacles and Mega-events

With the rise of local entrepreneurialism, cities have come to employ various strategies in order to compete for increasingly footloose capital and people, re-constructing their image to raise city profile and reputation. Event-led development as part of hosting sporting events such as the Olympic Games and FIFA World Cup is one of the various policy tools that have been increasingly adopted in this respect. This session examines the pros and cons of this strategy, and also explores its socio-spatial footprints.

Key readings

Andranovich, G.D., Burbank, M.J. and Heying, C.H. (2001) Olympic cities: Lessons learned from mega-event politics. *Journal of Urban Affairs* 23(2): 113-131

Eisinger, P. (2000) The politics of bread and circuses: Building the city for the visitor class. *Urban Affairs Review* 35(3): 316-333

Shin, H.B. (2012) Unequal cities of spectacle and mega-events in China. *City* 16(6): 728–744

Further readings

Black, D. (2007) The symbolic politics of sport mega-events: 2010 in comparative perspective. *Politikon* 34(3): 261-276

Bridges, B. (2011) The making of a modest mega-event: Hong Kong and the 2009 East Asian Games. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 28(16): 2384-2397

Cochrane, A. (1996) Manchester plays Games: Exploring the local politics of globalisation. *Urban Studies* 33(8): 1319-1336

Debord, G. (1967) *Society of spectacle* (Translated by Ken Knabb) (2009 edition). Eastbourne: Soul Bay Press

Eitzen, D.S. (1996) Classism in sport: The powerless bear the burden. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 20(1): 95-195

Gotham, K.F. (2011) Resisting urban spectacle: The 1984 Louisiana World Exposition and the contradictions of mega events. *Urban Studies* 48(1): 197-214

Jones, C. (2001) A level playing field? Sports stadium infrastructure and urban development in the United Kingdom. *Environment and Planning A* 33: 845-861

Raco, M. (2012). The privatisation of urban development and the London Olympics 2012. *City* 16(4): 452-460

Shin, H.B. (2014) Urban Spatial Restructuring, Event-led Development and Scalar Politics. *Urban Studies* 51(14): 2961-2978

Day 10. Contesting Cities

In previous sessions, we have focused on how market agents and governments with vested interests in real estate development come about to promote property-based, profit-led urban spatial changes. This process inevitably threatens (some of) those existing residents whose 'legitimate' rights to their housing and land are violated. While many people would agree on building 'cities for people, not for profit', how to realise this in different urban contexts is hard to be defined.

Key readings

Lundqvist, L.J. (1998) Property owning and democracy – Do the twain ever meet? *Housing Studies* 13(2): 217-231

Marcuse, P. (2009) From critical urban theory to the right to the city. *City* 13(2-3): 185-197

Shin, H.B. (2018) Urban movements and the genealogy of urban rights discourses: The case of urban Protesters against redevelopment and displacement in Seoul, South Korea. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 108(2): 356-369

Further readings

Brenner, N., Marcuse, P. and Mayer, M. (2009) Cities for people, not for profit. *City* 13(2-3): 176-184

Bunnell, T. and Nah, A. (2004) Counter-global cases for place: Contesting displacement in globalising Kuala Lumpur metropolitan area. *Urban Studies* 41(12): 2447-2467

Fawaz, M. (2009) Neoliberal urbanity and the right to the city: A view from Beirut's periphery. *Development and Change* 40(5): 827-852

Harvey, D. (2008) The right to the city. *New Left Review* 53: 23-40

Koo, H. (1991) Middle classes, democratization, and class formation: The case of South Korea. *Theory and Society* 20(4), 485–509

Lee, C.K. (2008) Rights activism in China. *Contexts* 7(3): 14-19

Newman, K. and Wyly, E. (2006) The right to stay put, revisited: Gentrification and resistance to displacement in New York City. *Urban Studies* 43(1): 23-57

Ng, M.K., Tang, W.S., Lee, J. and Leung, D. (2010) Spatial practice, conceived space and lived space: Hong Kong's 'Piers saga' through the Lefebvrian lens. *Planning Perspectives* 25(4): 411-431

O'Brien, K.J. and Li, L. (2006) *Rightful Resistance in Rural China*. New York: Cambridge University Press

Shin, H.B. (2013) The right to the city and critical reflections on China's property rights activism. *Antipode* 45(5): 1167-1189

Zhang, L. (2004) Forced from home: Property rights, civic activism, and the politics of relocation in China. *Urban Anthropology* 33(2-4): 247-281