

Power & Cultural Space
Monday Feb 4



<https://www.sanctuarycaravan.org/>

Power is the ability to do something or act in a particular way, especially as a faculty or quality.
s.: ability, capacity, capability, potential, potentiality, faculty, property, competence...

- the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behavior of others or the course of events.
- to supply (a device) with mechanical or electrical energy.
- to move or travel with great speed or force.
- government, authority,....

Coercion is the practice of forcing another party to act in an involuntary manner by use of threats or force.

Soft Power is the ability to attract and co-opt, rather than coerce (hard power). Soft power is the

ability to shape the preferences of others through appeal and attraction.

- it is non-coercive

vehicles of soft power: culture, political values, and foreign policies

- changing and influencing social and public opinion through relatively less transparent

- lobbying through powerful political and non-political organizations.

Co-option (1) is the process of adding members to an elite group at the discretion of members of the body, usually to manage opposition and so maintain the stability of the group. Outsiders are 'co-opted' by being given a degree of power on the grounds of their elite status, specialist knowledge, or potential ability to threaten essential commitments or goals.

(2) the process by which a group *subsumes* or *acculturates* a smaller or weaker group with related interests

related: acculturation: assimilation to a different culture, typically the dominant one.

manipulation: to manage or influence skillfully, especially in an unfair manner

Social influence occurs when a person's emotions, opinions or behaviors are affected by others intentionally or unintentionally.

Processes of attitude change:

Compliance is the act of responding favorably to an explicit or implicit request offered by others. - people comply for an expected reward or punishment-aversion).

(obedience) change in attitude vs. change of behaviour??

Identification is the changing of attitudes or behaviors due to the influence of someone who is admired. (Advertisements, celebrity endorsements, marketing)

Internalization is the process of acceptance of a set of norms established by people or groups that are influential to the individual. The individual accepts the influence because the content of the influence accepted is intrinsically rewarding. It is congruent with the individual's value system.

Empowerment: an intentional, ongoing process centered in the local community, involving mutual respect, critical reflection, caring, and group participation.

- measures designed to increase the degree of **autonomy** and **self-determination** in people and in communities in order to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way, acting on their own authority
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encouraging, and developing the skills for, self-sufficiency, with a focus on eliminating the future need for charity or welfare in the individuals of the group.

It is the process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's rights.

It is the mechanism by which people, organizations, and communities gain mastery over their lives.

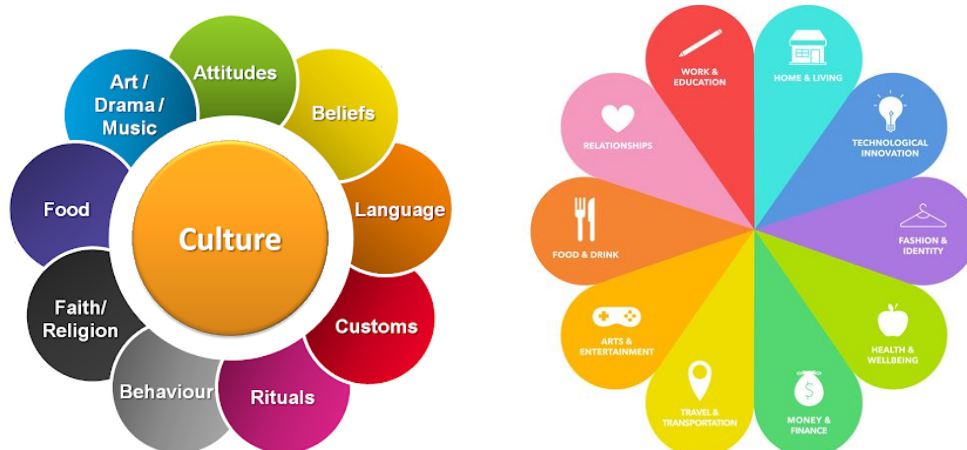
Marginalization or **social exclusion** is the process in which individuals or people are systematically blocked from (or denied full access to) various rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration and observance of human rights within that particular group (e.g., housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation, and due process).

CULTURE is the social behavior and norms found in human societies. Where/how social learning in human societies occurs and the products derived thereof.

- expressive forms like art, music, dance, ritual, religion, and technologies like tool usage, cooking, shelter, and clothing

Material culture covers the physical expressions of culture, such as technology, architecture and art, whereas the *immaterial* aspects of culture such as principles of social organization (including practices of political organization and social institutions), mythology, philosophy, literature (both written and oral), and science comprise the intangible cultural heritage of a society.

Knowledge: facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject; awareness or familiarity gained by experience of a fact or situation.



CULTURAL SPACE - a space or community that has its own culture.

It is the communicative practices that construct meanings in, through, and about particular places

Cultural space shapes verbal and nonverbal communicative practices.

Cultural spaces are constructed through the communicative practices developed and lived by people in particular places

Examples of communicative practices: languages, accent, slang, dress, artifacts, architectural design, the behaviors and patterns of interaction, stories, discourses and histories

Examples of cultural spaces: Classrooms, Dance Clubs, Library, Courtroom, Construction Site, Amusement Park, Home, Restaurant, Cinema, Baseball Game

How is the cultural space of your home, neighborhood, city, and state constructed through communicative practices?

Spaces can be internal or external, they can be of different size, focusing on local conditions or global phenomena. To focus on space means to identify a certain radius of observation.

When interacting with other people, we have different distances for different people. The distances normally ranges depending on how close you are to the individual you are interacting with.

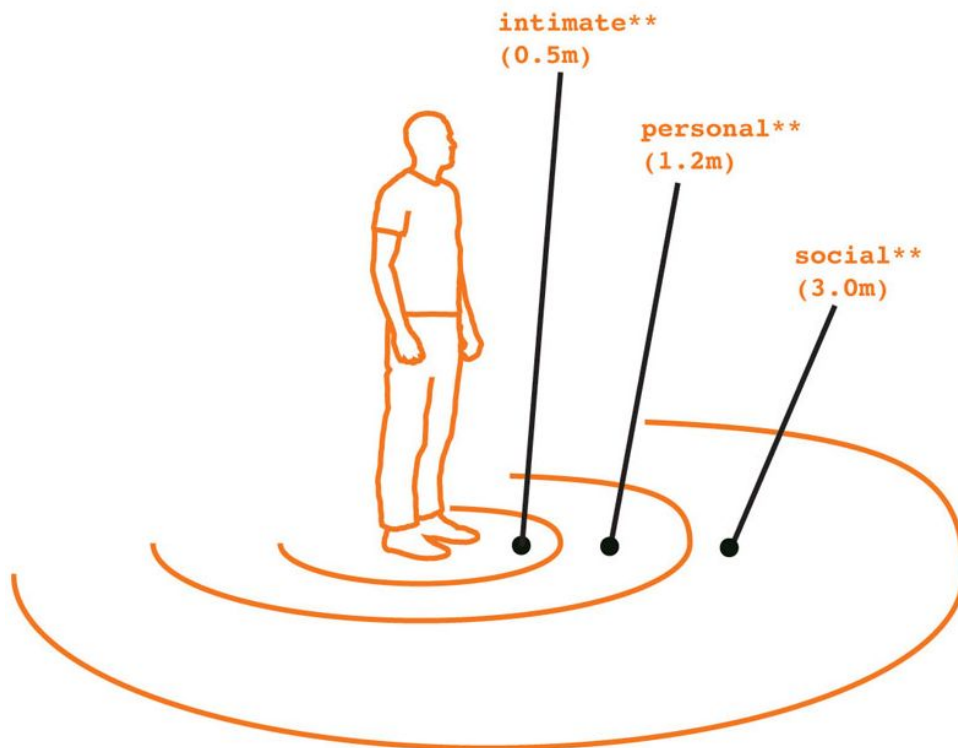
CHANGING CULTURAL SPACE through:

TRAVEL

MIGRATION

POWER

DIRECT ACTION - the use of strikes, demonstrations, or other public forms of protest rather than negotiation to achieve one's demands.



Intimate distance (less than 6 to 18 inches) – this one is the closest distance, so is only acceptable for your closest friends.

- Personal distance (1.5 to 4 feet) – used with good friends and/or family members, you can also see it as your comfort zone.
- Social distance (4 to 12 feet) for interacting with acquaintances.
- Public distance (12 to 25 feet) used for impersonal and relatively anonymous interactions.

Territoriality is a term associated with nonverbal communication that refers to how people use space to communicate ownership/occupancy of areas and possessions.

Home - the place where one lives permanently, especially as a member of a family or household

Neighborhood - the area surrounding a particular place, person, or object.

Region - an area or division, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.