Art and Cultural Policies for the Socially Marginalised

Keynote Speech October 6, 2015

Sándor Striker, PhD Associate Professor, ELTE **To the memory** of those, who volunteered and then died for the marginalised - on October 6, 1849



Idressing the goals and notions of the Culture Guides project participants

ere are two positive

specific differences

of mankind to other species:

culture and solidarity

this project builds upon these two

ulture and cultural/art policies

ocial marginalisation and social policies

re these two distinc fields?

they are inter-related

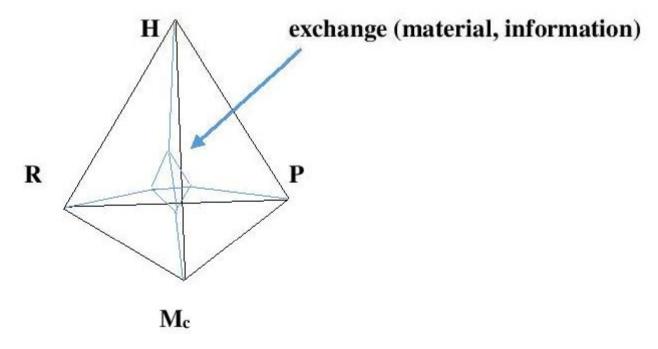
wo basic concepts of culture

The broad sense – the anthropological approach: ,a society'

The narrow sense – everyday/political usage: ,arts and cultural heritage'

he tetrahedron model of cultures

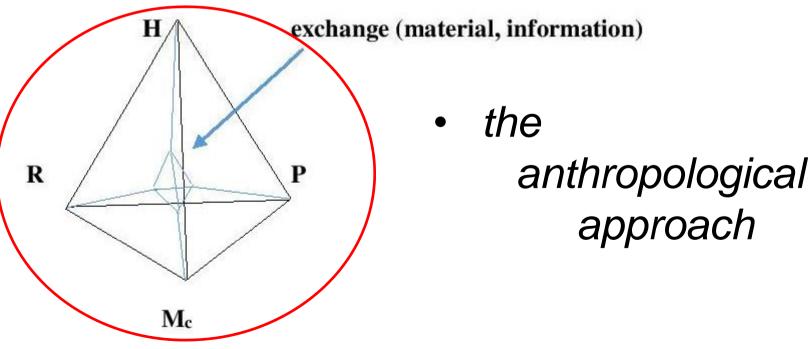
(Striker, 1989)



nierarchy R= resources P= products Mc= collective memory

he tetrahedron model of cultures

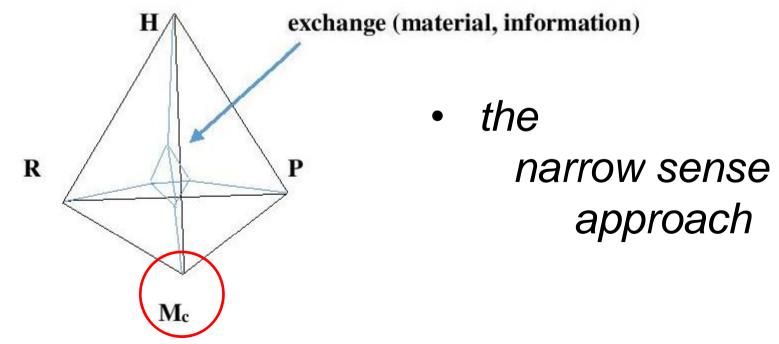
(Striker, 1989)



nierarchy R= resources P= products Mc= collective memory

he tetrahedron model of cultures

(Striker, 1989)



nierarchy R= resources P= products Mc= collective memory

he origins of the broad model of cultures

(Striker, 1989)

the functional anthropological chart of Bronislaw Malinowski:

> individual needs are to be met by social institutions

Needs idual)	Direct Responses (Organized, i.e., Collective)	Instrumental Needs	Responses to Instrumental Needs	Symbolic and Integrative Needs	Systems of Thought and Faith
rition polism)	Commissariat	Renewal of cultural apparatus	Economics	Transmission of experience by means of precise, consistent principles	Knowledge
duction	Marriage and family				
omforts	Domicile and dress	Characters of behavior and their sanctions	Social control		
fety	Protection and defense			Means of intellectual, emotional, and pragmatic control of destiny and chance	Magic Religion
cation	Systems of play and repose	Renewal of personnel	Education		
ement	Set activities and systems of communication				
with	Training and	Organization of force	Political organization	Communal rhythm of	Art Sports

ndividual needs are to be met by social institutions:

nis is why

rt/cultural policies and social policies are to meet

eeds lual)	Direct Responses (Organized, i.e., Collective)	Instrumental Needs	Responses to Instrumental Needs	Symbolic and Integrative Needs	Systems of Thought and Fa
on lism)	Commissariat	Reviewal of cultural apparatus	Economics	Transmission of experience by means of precise, consistent principles	Knowledge
ction	Marriage and family				
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ent	Set activities and systems of communication				
				Communal rhythm of	Art

cultural policies – for an overview, see the Compendium:

p://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/c ntries.php

an excellent insight by

quick facts:

how much?

cultural policy profiles:

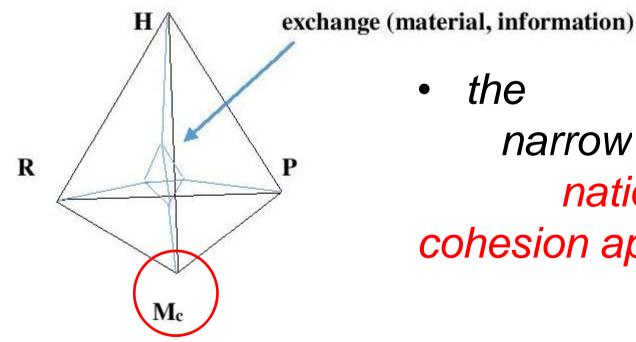
different

conceptualisations

of cultural policies

conceptualisations:

culture as national cohesion
national values
creative industries – U.K.
a part of the economy
socio-cultural approach
social cohesion -The Netherlands



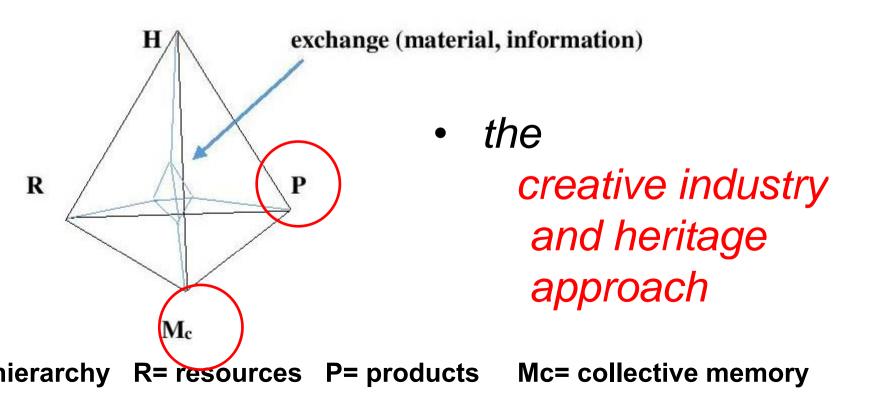
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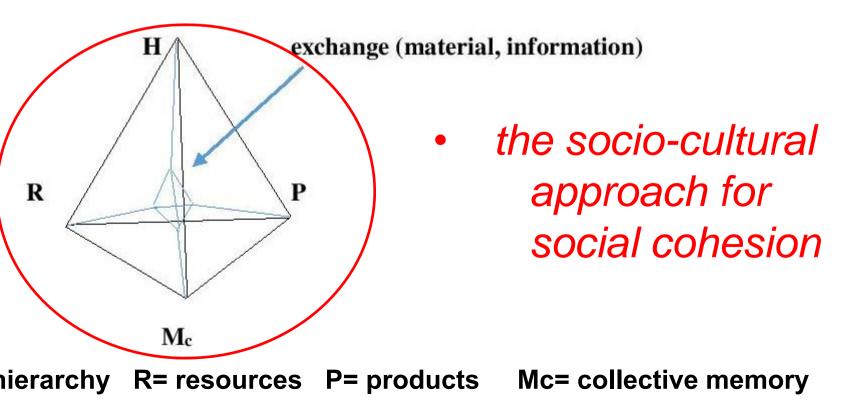
narrow sense

national

cohesion approach

nierarchy R= resources P= products Mc= collective memory





Iltural policy became an increasing part of government's welfare policy.

ne benefits and relevance of culture to ciety as a whole became a priority, notably in ms of cultural participation.

ne social role of culture was perceived both the level of social class and in the context of ographical spread."

The Socially Marginalised

The cultural need is the body of *conditions*, which must be fulfilled, if the community is to survive and its culture to continue."

"the poor are the poorest"

(Attila József, Hungarian poet)

(Bronislaw Malinowski, 1931)

How to solve the riddle?

ne Socially Marginalised

et's see the definition of the

Culture Guides project itself:

nd-users of the Culture Guides project:

"as non-users of the culture and arts

offerings in their local communities,

especially inactive senior citizens,

rulnerable families, immigrants, poor

and low-skilled in areas of economic

leprivation, and other disadvantaged

t and Cultural Policies for the cially Marginalised

exclusion vs. participation dependence vs. self sufficiency despair vs. hope humiliation vs. human dignity

an you separate the fields of cultural

and encial naticioe? le it all luvuru?

Art and Cultural Policies for the Socially Marginalised

Let's turn it the other way round:

culture in the **broad sense** is not expenditure, but **intangible capital**

tangible capital is the largest share total wealth.What does intangible capital easure in the wealth estimates? construction, it captures all those assets at are not accounted for elsewhere. ncludes **human capital**, the **skills** and ow-how embodied in the labor force. encompasses **social capital**, that is, e degree of trust among people in a society d their ability to work together common purposes.

wish you much success in your efforts to fulfill your goals.

Thank you for your attenton!

striker@striker.hu