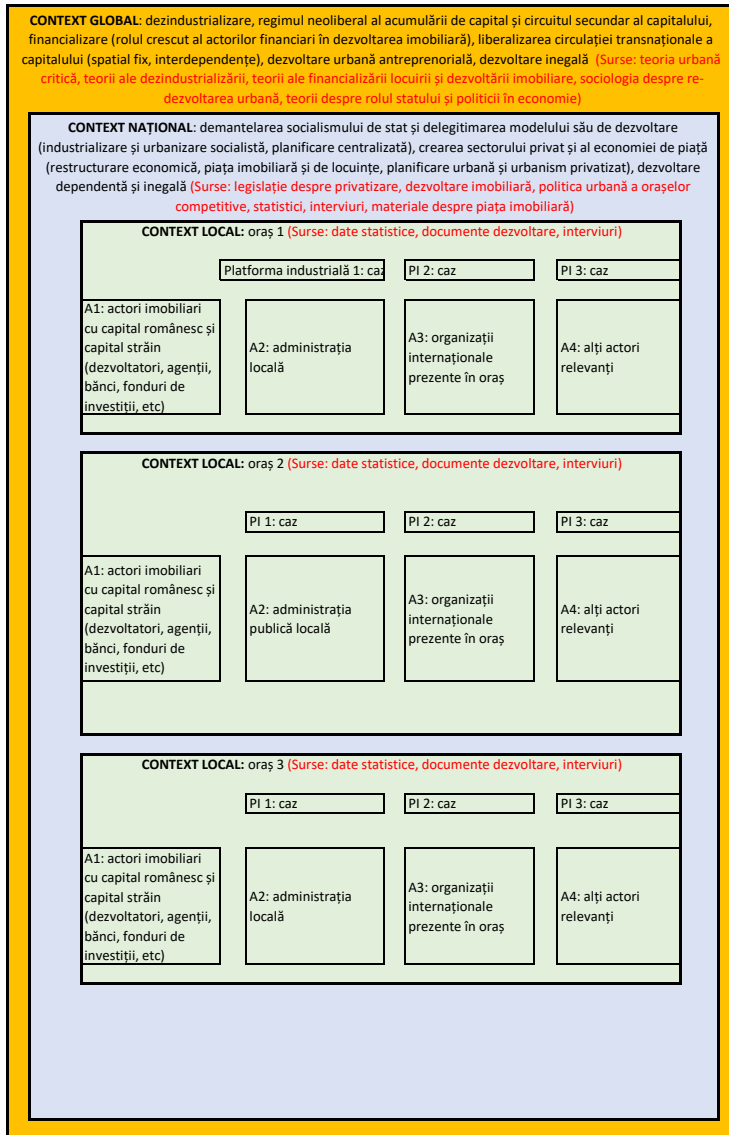


**REDURB (abordarea studiului de caz, fenomenul studiat, întrebările centrale și contribuție conceptuală) - material elaborat de Enikő Vincze, director proiect**



ILUSTRĂM →

(Burawoy) Microprocesses of great transformations: there are no microprocesses without macroforces, nor macroforces without microprocesses.  
Via the extended case study method we study the macrofoundations of microprocesses and the microfoundations of macroprocesses

**Extended case study method (Redurb way): extension in space (8 cities) within Romania relying on critical urban theories, and qualitative and quantitative data**

(B) The cases of the extended case study methodology are not natural empirical objects, but theoretically constructed objects. ...

The Redurb cases are addressed in different geographical sites (cities), however we do not call this a multisited research, but as multicase research that reveals how are macroprocesses unfolding in different cases or how are these cases the cases of the larger phenomena we study.

Fenomenul studiat: **transformarea platformelor industriale în dezvoltări imobiliare**, crearea condițiilor necesare pentru acumularea de capital prin investiții în mediul construit: actori, procese și rezultate - studiu prin cazuri (PI 1,2,3) descrise în contexte locale (Oraș 1,2,3)

→ DESCRIEM

(B) Objectivity is not measured by procedures that assure an accurate mapping of the world, but by the growth of knowledge, that is, the imaginative and parsimonious reconstruction of theory to accommodate anomalies

(B) Construct micro-macro relations through selected theories: theory makes it possible for us to extend from the micro to the macro, to identify the forces at work in confining and reproducing micro social processes.

(B) Reflexive science: centering several antinomies/contradictions that cannot be explained by older versions of our chosen theory, and not repressing them as positivist science does, but aiming to adapt the theory to the new realities

Fenomenul studiat prin următoarele întrebări: **care este rolul dezvoltării imobiliare în capitalismul evolut în semi-periferii** privind: • relația cu privatizarea industriilor, dar și cu referire la fond de locuințe; • acumularea de capital/ afacere și inclusiv manifestări ale financiarizării; • re-urbanizarea și suburbanizarea; • guvernanta antreprenorială și politica urbană • constituirea claselor sociale prin aceste procese

→ ÎNȚELEM

(Aalbers) There are different aims in comparative research: on the one hand, there are studies that want to understand a case better by comparing it to another case or other cases; on the other hand, there are studies that use two or more cases to understand a phenomenon better.

(A) Understanding a particular case: to see how specific local circumstances/ mechanisms produce specific local consequence/ effects. Understanding a particular phenomenon: to use the cases to say something about a specific phenomenon, often captured in a concept or a conceptual framework.

(A) Many concepts in social science describe, analyse and theorise a set of social practices and realities that generally cannot be measured in a straightforward way... This can make social science a frustrating endeavour, but it also implies many social scientists are open to seeing empirical realities as different expressions of a phenomenon.

(A) Comparative research, by studying different cases in-depth has the potential to contribute to larger debates and wider understanding of social and other phenomena beyond the cases in which they are empirically assessed. ... Comparative urban studies can and should aid our understanding of particular cities, of urbanisation processes and urban change more generally speaking, but also of societies more broadly defined. ... the field of urban studies should not be reduced to understanding urban things and processes, but should also be about how understanding the urban contributes to understanding societies, states, markets and so on. ... Our understanding of the world depends on concepts that aid a dialogue between places but also between schools of thought. There is no a priori reason to prioritise one concept over another, but a conceptual lens can help to study cities comparatively, thereby bringing to the fore how cases are both similar and different, but also how the comparative study of cities can help in understanding real-world phenomena, observed in different cities and countries.

(B) I propose an alternative model of science, a reflexive science, that takes context as a point of departure but not a point of conclusion.

(B) We begin with our favorite theory but seek not confirmations but refutations that inspire us to deepen that theory. Instead of discovering grounded theory, we reconstruct existing theory with our cases.

(B) The "case" is doubly constituted: realistically by the social forces, within which it is embedded and the social processes it expresses. And imaginatively by the position we hold in the field and the theoretical framework we bring to bear. ... The cases have to be rooted in their broader political and economic context of which they are a product ... this is how they are constituted as the cases of macroprocesses.

Conceptele : Dezvoltare subordonată și financiarizare subordonată, în conexiune cu alte concepte din teoria urbană critică, adaptate la fenomenul studiat în Ro, rezultă în această nouă conceptualizare și contribuție la teorie: **Dezvoltarea imobiliară subordonată ca produs al demantelării socialismului de stat și creării economiei de piață și factor constitutiv al capitalismului în condiții ale semi-periferității**

Redurb way of making the comparative study: connect multiple cases from different local contexts to say something about the studied phenomenon captured by concepts from critical urban theory. The local cases selected from the same country allow us to address the studied phenomenon by considering how uneven development and core-periphery relations are functioning in a country that is, at its turn, a semi-periphery of global capitalism.