International Conference on Public Participation Durban, June 2019

	Author/s	Title	Abstract
1	Akbar, Khalida	Sharing Economies: The impact of online platforms in social exclusion and economic marginalisation in South Africa	Sharing Economy is a global topic (Parente, Geleilate, & Rong, 2018). Internationally majorly done on online platforms (Belk, 2014) it is said to be new, innovative (Gatautis, 2017), and contributing to more social welfare (Heinrichs & Grunenberg, 2012). Just recently often discussed regarding its contribution to sustainability (Frenken, 2017; Plewnia & Guenther, 2018; Wu & Zhi, 2016) it could appear as a solution to many problems around the world, such as social exclusion and economic marginalization. Neuwirth (2017) explains why Sharing Economy is nothing new in Africa and has been a part of (business) matters ever since but without technology and applications from Web 2.0, it has been seen as "just offline". However the questions is did the online Sharing Economy reach South Africa as well and similar to western countries? As it is said to create more equality in consumption and to minimize economic marginalization (Hamari, Sjöklint, & Ukkonen, 2016). The international method of implementation of Sharing Economy is based on online platforms and internet is prerequisite. In South Africa more than half of the inhabitants are connected to the internet. Youngsters, up to 24 years, are connected in about 75% (International Telecommunication Union, 2017). That makes South Africa together with e.g. Madagascar and Gabon to countries who's spread of internet is higher than in every other country in Africa (International Telecommunication Union, 2018). Thus, the assumption is that theoretically online Sharing Economy could have reached South Africa and there is a large part of inhabitants that are viewed as highly socially included. However external factors that affect this social exclusion in South Africa and individual's access to online platforms, such as the level of literacy and access to internet in arears that are less developed are highly prevalent, indicating that theoretical assumptions are in fact misleading and that socially exclusion is vastly evident . The lack of free and accessible internet as a cost factor to South African's in lower earning households will also be taken into consideration and made reference of. Its rapid rise has been driven primarily by factors such as economic recession, increased environmental awareness, internet technology advancement and widespread use of social media. (Yeh Lin, Hsiang Wang, & Jhen Wu, 2017). This study will lead to the understanding of need of the use of online platforms and assist South African in minimizing social exclusion and economic marginalisation.

| 2 | Atata/, Scholastica, Omobowale, Ayokunle | Marginalization, Biafra and the Nigerian Nationhood | Five decades after the Nigerian Civil war there continues to be a seeming expression of exclusion of the Igbo in socio-political and economic activities in Nigeria, thus depriving their chances in participating in decision making. As a result of this, contemporary Biafra resurgence basically projects the socio-economic and political marginalization of the Igbo people in Nigeria. Ethnic plurality and socio-political dissimilarity significantly express unequal distribution of resources and social reality of ethnic schism in contemporary Nigeria. Etched in the consciousness of various ethnic groups in contemporary societies in Nigeria are ethnic divisions, popular quest for public participation and multiplication of identities. In Nigeria, ethnic multiplicity cannot be divorced from strong ethnic consciousness and sense of marginalization. These undoubtedly show that the sense of being marginalized projects social factors that construct exclusion in public participation, especially in governance. Thus, as a result of seeming social-economic, political exclusion and ethnic division in the country, ethnic militias and social movements such as, Movement for the Actualization of Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) and Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) which has a link to memories of Nigerian Civil War have continued to seek for ethnic recognition or/and self-determination, propagating sense of marginalization and need for public participation for the interest of the Igbo group. The expression of group marginalization has resulted to pockets of violence in South-Eastern Nigeria. Pro-Biafra call for participation in governance and the marginalization campaigns against Nigeria are spearheaded by MASSOB and IPOB. These groups accuse Nigeria of marginalization and describe Nigeria as unfit for the Igbo. Secondary and interview data were collected. This study argues that public participation will bring about social change and reduce the assumptions of marginalization among the Biafran activists.
Key words: Biafra renaissance, Marginalization, Public participation, Igbo, Southeast Nigeria |
| 3 | Chetty, Dasarath | Public Participation as Social Inclusion | Despite severe constraints effective public participation may be seen as one element necessary to foster social inclusion. The World Bank defines social inclusion as the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society. It is argued that in South Africa, a history of economic marginalisation and social exclusion, resulting in the most unequal society in the world, may only be overcome by pro-poor policies, programmes and initiatives aimed specifically at social inclusion and social cohesion as part of a true nation building exercise that uses effective measures of social redress. The paper discusses the concepts of economic marginalisation and social exclusion and why despite challenges public participation can be used to advance the progressive goal of an inclusive society. |

4	Davis, Katrinell	Challenging Michigan's Drink First, Test Later Approach to Water System Maintenance: The Role of Collection Action in Achieving Corrective Justice in Flint	In an attempt to expand what we know about the instrumental components of collective efficacy, I document the efforts community groups made to address a recent water crisis in the City of Flint as well as how structural constraints and actions by local and state officials shaped their attempts to secure affordable and safe drinking water. In this article, I examine how misinformation and apathy affected City of Flint and Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) officials' capacity to regulate the public water system. Although many community groups made efforts to mobilize and hold public officials accountable for providing residents clean and affordable water, I demonstrate how the MDEQ's method of governance undermined efforts to address the environmental hazard that put thousands of Flint residents, young and old, at risk of consuming toxic drinking water. I conclude this paper by examining the consequences of the structural constraints and actions by regulatory officials, in particular how these factors shaped the community's response to this public health crisis. Furthermore, I address how the resilience of community action was preserved and supported in the face of structural and political hurdles, by academic research, interracial alliances, and persistent advocacy for safe and affordable water in Flint.	
5	Gandhi, Ela	Public participation –a Gandhian view.	When India became independent from British rule Mahatma Gandhi made many pronouncements on the role of Congress in Government. Among some of the key issues were three issues which are relevant to this topic. 1. How will the Congress leaders conduct themselves being in government office. The key issue being how close will they still be to the people. 2. How will the Congress maintain its contact with the people and 3. The people or community is not homogenous there are many interests, class, caste, religious groups, urban rural and landlord and tenants etc. How to navigate between the needs of each of these groups in order to ensure that no group is excluded and the interests of each are taken into account. In these three layers of democracy Gandhiji covers the entire aspect of not just public participation but also meaningful participation so that communities feel empowered and are in a position to influence decisions. Rick Turner in his participatory democracy makes similar points and in my paper I will look at both these ideas and try to look at how they can be applied to our circumstances at present.	

6	Hemson, Crispin	Not treating people like dirty clothing: Public participation as leadership	The concept of 'wicked problems' is explored by Grint as central to the distinction between management and leadership. Leaders, in the context of wicked problems, do not provide direction and solutions so much as to raise important questions. Taking this a stage further, the paper reports a case in which the author, asked to speak about peace at a township church service, instead invited people to ask questions that would not be answered, rather than to answer questions. This revealed to all present that within the congregation was a wide range of compelling concerns that demonstrated the extent of thinking about immediate social and economic issues. This connects with Freire's concept of problem-posing education, and could be extended to become a corrective to forms of public participation that lack depth and commitment.
7	Legris, Martine	The yellow vests' movement in France : economic marginalisation and social exclusion. How to facilitate dialogue with citizens?	The so called "yellow vests" movement is one of the most significant social mobilisations in french recent history, which laid bare the country's social ills, anti-elite sentiment, growing inequalities and thirst for social justice. After weeks of intense mobilization that took everything the short world, the mobilization of «yellow vests» seems approach a new stage, that of debate. The protests have come to symbolize a divide between France's governing elite in Paris, namely French President Emmanuel Macron, and the country's rural poor who are the hit hardest by increased prices as they rely heavily on cars to get around. To what extent the "grand national debate" initiated by the government or can alternative debates open up a real space for democratic dialogue? The culture of debate is not widespread in France, and we are probably witnessing a unique moment of democratic vitality. The outcome of this experimentation remains uncertain and many pitfalls weigh on its progress and encumbering its scope. It is therefore a question of questioning the alternatives possibilities to create a real debate to match the stakes of the crisis. The results of this unique moment of national debate will be studied. The materials used come from interviews run during the movement (from January until april 2019) and from the observation of hundreds of local debates by a team of researchers belonging to our observatory (see here http://www.participation-et-democratie.fr/fr/content/accueil).

| 8 | Masemola, Sibongile | Ward level public participation: triumphs and pitfalls (still to work on topic) | The obliteration of post-apartheid South Africa in 1994, inaugurated new efforts towards the participation and involvement of previously disadvantaged groups in government planning, policy-making, decision making and implementation processes. This accord with cardinal democratic tenets of public or citizen participation, local accountability, inclusion, equality, social justice and redress. The country is characterised by a hybrid of representative, participatory and deliberative forms of democracy.

Public participation as the means to materialise social justice gained prominence through development discourse and praxis preceding the dawn of a democratic dispensation in South Africa. A contested term, which has come under piercing scrutiny from development scholars, some of whom posit that public participation is a sham, marred by unequal power relations and reproducing them. These debates percolate through the nexus between variegated forms of governance and civic engagement and participation.

The paper situates itself in the local government space to interrogate the form and shape of ward level or community level public participation in South Africa, particularly the role of legislated or institutionalised local governance structures such as ward committees and others, and how socio-economic and spatial disparities besetting South Africa tend to reconfigure relations amongst actors.

The extent to which participatory structures constructed and established by government, interact and are shaped by community and citizen-led participatory spaces, is an area of focus, and will likely shed light on opportunities and modalities of collaboration, as well as associated complexities and contradictions.

It will throw into sharp relief concepts of social power and relations and the degree to which these permeate and alter participatory spaces. Insights will be drawn from the experience of the author in implementing a government-led citizen-based monitoring initiative as part of the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) processes in two municipalities (Gauteng and Northern Cape) , and juxtapose it with lessons harvested from her time as a community development practitioner in the civil society sector.

All of this will coalesce to address the main question relating to conceptual foundations and fallacies of public participation, and the extent to which these can either debilitate or cripple local inclusion and accountability.

Key words : *public participation, power, class, legitimacy of voice, institutionalised participation, community participatory spaces* |

| 9 | Molale, Tshepang | Public Participation and Participatory Communication: Meta-theoretical Reflections on Participatory Communication towards enhancing Municipal IDP Processes | Available literature on Public Participation often identifies a glaring communication gap between municipal authorities and citizens (cf. Leboea, 2003; Williams, 2006; Mayekiso, Tailor & Maphazi, 2014; Molale 2014). Issues such as public frustration and violent protests against municipalities in South Africa, point to misunderstandings between municipal authorities (whom the public often perceive to be dictatorial or authoritarian in their approach towards social change) and citizens (who perceive themselves as not championing at the forefront of municipal planning and budgetary processes). This is despite available pieces of legislation guiding how a municipality must ensure that the public plays an active role in municipal financial and Integrated Development Planning (IDP) processes (South Africa, 1996; 2000).
From a communication perspective, the traditions of communication theory such as the rhetorical tradition (i.e. persuasive communication) and cybernetics (i.e. sender-message-receiver model) can be associated with theoretical and real-world misconceptions surrounding the kind of communication that participation should espouse (c.f. Molale, 2014; Craig, 2007). In light of these reflections, this study wishes to recast Public Participation within the Participatory approach of Communication for Development and Social Change (CDSC). On a meta-theoretical level, the study draws a link between phenomenology (i.e. hermeneutics/language) and socio-culturalism (i.e. culture and intercultural communication) as well as participatory communication in an attempt to show what kind of communication should participation in municipal IDP processes entail (c.f. Molale, 2014). The study is adding to the scant body of knowledge in the field of communication for development and social change, which draws a link between participatory communication, public participation and local government (i.e. public administration). In doing so, the study aims to expose the potential of public participation as a vehicle for development and social change, through the aid of communication as a field. |
| 10 | Moran-Ellis, Jo | Public Participation as Imbrication – putting all parties in the picture | The key question of what is needed for Public Participation to achieve the potential it has as a vehicle for change requires careful attention. In particular, there is a danger that participation is left under-conceptualised with the result that it takes on the aura of a 'good thing' rather than a state of engagement that requires considerable effort and investment of time to produce the conditions under which it can be really realized. In this paper, I draw on a collaborative project with Professor Kay Tisdall in which we examined how the idea of 'competence' is mobilised in discussions about children's participation in contemporary childhood studies literature. Based on our analysis, I will argue that public participation must be understood as requiring both an ideological shift and an enhancement of participatory skills on the parts of *all* those who are part of the interaction. I argue that to be successful public participation needs to become a process of imbrication in which all parties are assembled in connection to each other to produce the participatory whole which is a mark of a democratic society. |

| 11 | Mshengu, Mpumelelo & Tshishonga, Ndwakhulu | Secure Student Livelihood through Student Entrepreneurship in Higher Education: Cases of student managed enterprises. | This paper interrogates the concept of student entrepreneurship as one of the pathways towards uprooting economic marginalization and social exclusion. Evidently, young people either as youth or students alike are confronted by triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Challenges faced by youth and students in particular are exacerbated by lack of labour required skills, lack of employment opportunities, lack of funding and lack of entrepreneurial skills and competencies. Youth unemployment among the young people is the highest in the country with 38.2% (Stats SA, 2018) and this is worsened by slow economic growth and lack of investment in youth programmes. The graduate unemployment rate of South Africa is estimated at 33.5% for the youth (15-24) and 10.2% for those aged 25-34 (Stats SA. 2018). In this regard, student entrepreneurship remains one of the strategies university based youth or students could use not only to gain business skills and experience, but also create formidable and sustainable enterprises. For example, in USA, student entrepreneurship has instrumental in building the culture of entrepreneurship and elevate it into one of the global economic hub (Hakobyan, 2016). Similarly, student's entrepreneurship in a developing country like South Africa could be helpful in closing the employment gaps crated by the prevalence of poverty, unemployment and income inequality. The finding from this paper is that with adequate support by universities' and other stakeholders, emerging students entrepreneurs could beat the scourge of poverty, hunger and unemployment experienced by student youth at universities and beyond. The enterprises established by students at higher education institutions such as DUT, MUT and UKZN have demonstrated the potential of not securing livelihood for student entrepreneurs, but also provided employment for other economically marginalized students. Since this paper is qualitative, case study method and interviews with key student entrepreneurs and officials from the student entrepreneurship support units were used to solicit relevant information. |

12	Ramsuraj, Trisha & Wallis, Malcolm	Social Exclusion and Economic Marginalisation: Two Case Studies	The paper will identify two categories of people who are socially excluded and economically marginalised in many countries:

The paper will identify two categories of people who are socially excluded and economically marginalised in many countries:

- Those running businesses in the **informal sectors of economies.** This term covers a multitude of products and services. The paper will highlight a few such.

- **Older people** who may be excluded both by reason of reaching a certain age and because of disabilities, such as dementia, to which older people are especially vulnerable.

While these two categories may seem sharply contrasting, the paper seeks to show that there are parallels between them whilst the contrast helps to show that there are diverse ways in which people are left out of the economic and social mainstreams of societies. It is therefore linked to current policy debates (Turok 2018).

The paper will argue that exclusion and marginalization are terms which are to be used with caution because in reality, and in both cases, the lenses through they need to be seen have to be nuanced to take into account the varying extent to which people are excluded or marginalised.

Having made these and similar points to set the scene, the paper goes on to consider the two cases separately, using recent research and other sources (for example, eThekwini Municipality 2015, Alzheimer's Disease International 2018 and Republic of South Africa 2006).

The following structure is proposed for the paper:

- A statement of the problem. This will include an historical account of how these issues have arisen and came to be of concern.

- The policy and legal framework: this will entail discussion of key legislation and constitutional imperatives, and integrated development plans.

- Arising from the above discussion, an attempt will be made to highlight the parts played by the main role players (spheres of government, communities, families and non- government organizations).

- The last part will spell out implications for policy makers, government officials, non-government organizations and academics.

| 13 | Rukema, Joseph & Tshishonga, Ndwakhulu | | While the role of universities is to transfer knowledge and prepare graduates for the labour market, the paper argues that this role should also be of shaping the labour market by entrenching new ideas and innovations. Central argument in this paper is that universities should play the role of creating jobs rather than just creating job seekers. This can be achieved by ensuring that graduates are equipped with necessary knowledge and skills beyond producing academic work. This approach will create an enabling environment for graduates to identify and close the gap between knowledge and socio-economic problems through active participation of students themselves. This implies that graduates should have first-hand experience in advancing and experimenting with new knowledge produced through research. For students to success in converting their theses into fordable community or commercial projects, they should be empowered through participatory action research methodologies not only to identify problems in their communities, but also to be able to come up with viable lasting solutions. The paper acknowledges that one of the most challenging steps in entrepreneurship is to generate innovative ideas and research based findings that could provide the basis for creativity and invention. Browsing Masters and PhD thesis in libraries from different disciplines, authors' impression was that most of these theses have the potential of being converted into community and commercial projects. In the midst of unemployed graduates, the authors are convinced that research findings from post-graduate theses and dissertations could be the basis in closing the gap between skills and unemployment among university graduates and solving problems in our communities. As part of advancing this vision, the authors intend to develop a model redefines the traditional role of the transmission of the theoretical and practical knowledge in the different fields of study. In this context, the emphasis is placed on the dimension of applicability and action, and the possibility of transferability to various situations and contexts. It also incorporates the skills, attitudes and other individuals' aptitudes that provide for competent professional practice derived from research and experimentation. |

14	Sahoo, Umesh		Unlike many of the modern nation states in the World, India has adopted the path of democratic decentralization under three tiers Panchayati Raj system of local governance i.e. District, Block and Village to realize the principles of equality, fraternity and prosperity. Especially, since 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 such process develops more people centric approach with inclusion of excluded marginalized women participation in development programs say water, sanitation, health, education, child development, environment, environment, etc. In this context, a study in Nanded district of backward Marathawada region, Maharashtra State, India reveals that women participate in any developmental activities as 'manipulative' rather than 'authentic' because of centralized bureaucratic system, influence of remote controlled political master and above all domination of patriarchal structure in socio- cultural system. Besides, woman in village struggle for survival absorbs much of their time and energy that minimizes their chance of participation. Of course, their active participation largely depends upon their belongingness of community, caste, educational attainment, income, employment opportunity, holding assets and position in local social structure which appears dismal. During Panchayat election they are mobilized in pretext of gender justice to come out to public life as matter of right. But no policy, so far, guarantee their minimum subsistence round the year. Unless and until women are independent of earning their livelihood and least or no dependant on their men folk, no policy of empowerment could ease the problems of their life. Hence, need for improvement of fabrics of human development system within which they live and survive, alertness of people in general and women in particular, political will of the State, equity in grass root governance, social justice and holistic approach could ease the problem of people life situation, otherwise, the empowerment system, objectivity of democratic decentralization and participation will be in dead lock.

15	Sandberg, Åke	The platform economy – a vehicle for marginalization or integration?	We see today, at least in 'developed' countries a growth of digital platforms as a means of linking demand and supply of labour. Digitalization is thus a precondition. The other key aspect is platforms as a part of and contributing to an ongoing globalization process.

We see today, at least in 'developed' countries a growth of digital platforms as a means of linking demand and supply of labour. Digitalization is thus a precondition. The other key aspect is platforms as a part of and contributing to an ongoing globalization process.

A background is the so called sharing economy with peer-to-peer cooperation sharing for example a room in an apartment for a guest, letting neighbours share your care for a ride etc. Some say that these 'digital commons' (E Ostrom) now tend to be kidnapped by private start-up firms. For instance Airbnb for renting out a room, and Uber taxis. When it comes to accommodation first came Couchsurfing with possibilities to stay in a room in someone's apartment, without cost, on a mutual basis. Then Airbnb made business out of this, and they grow exponentially using network economies and first-mover-advantage to grow faster than others and become close to a monopoly.

There are other platforms for example for linking customers to restaurants, and cyclists transporting the meals, all arranged via an app in their mobile phones. Uber Eats is an example of a company. The cycle couriers are not employed by Uber, they function as self-employed and they are paid via another company. Unions classify them as employed as they work regularly via Uber's app and Uber regulates all conditions. There is a struggle between such companies as Uber and the unions, and also states now try to find ways of regulating this new type of work relationship.

There are now many digital platforms linking workers to 'requesters' that may be individuals or companies. They often function over the whole spectrum of types of jobs and sectors of the economy. There are platforms of different types, some mostly very simple badly paid jobs, so called crowd-work (like Amazon mechanical Turk, AMT) and others for more qualified jobs, like Freelancer. Most of them work globally.

For some workers platforms may create new possibilities of finding work. They are perhaps handicapped or have small children with no child-care, thus perhaps socially excluded, and have to work with their home as a basis, and platform mediated work may give them such opportunities. Another aspect is that work can be request from one country, for example from Scandinavia, and carried out by someone in India or South Africa; this must be be computer/digitally based work, like programming a homepage. A programmer linked to a platform may often offer to do the job at a much lower cost than a programmer in Scandinavia, and thus new jobs may be created in the global south, and less in the north. Issues of international labour and union cooperation are obviously key here, as companies and platforms act on a global level.

There is an imbalance of power here. The platform companies (like Uber or AMT) are well organized and the set the rules. The workers are fragmented individuals. And the rules are generally defined so as to favour the platform company itself (a high commission on the transaction) and the requester/company; in AMT for example after work is done, it is up to the requester to decide if the work is good enough or if they prefer not to pay!

In general these platform arrangements challenge the states, as new forms of regulation must be arranged as to remuneration, working conditions, paying taxes etc., as these are not conventional

| 16 | Sengupta, Lopamudra | | The Transgender movement in India gained great momentum since the declaration of the historic NALSA Judgement by the Honourable Supreme Court in 2014. It raised the aspirations of the trans-gender community in India who for the first time came out of an age long taboo prevalent in the society and gained right over their body through self-identification of their own gender identity thereby enjoying relative autonomy over their bodies. Viewed in this perspective the present article explores the various changes that are now taking place among transgender women in urban Kolkata who refuse to be called as only *hijra*s, a community that has been negatively stereotyped as engaged in begging and prostitution over the last few years. This article through an analysis of case studies conducted in urban Kolkata explores the concepts of gender equality and empowerment through discussion of the various aspects like family relations, structural violence, education, empowerment, public health, sex reassignment surgery, that affects their daily lives and tries to find out how far they can live with dignity under present socio-economic and cultural changes.
Transgender women have emerged in this moment of intense social changes such as proliferation of NGOs, demand for sexual autonomy, rise of media, all connected together with rapid forces of economic liberalization. This paper addresses those challenges and tries to find out the ways by which the transwomen in Kolkata desire for upward class mobility through various respectable positions in offices, NGOS and other sectors. The paper explores different pathways including human development paradigm and public participation that can act as a forceful method of (re) locating themselves with the mainstream.
Key words: identity, recognition, hijras, liberalization, class, gender, mainstream |

| 17 | Slariya, Mohinder & Raj, Hans | Social Exclusion and Economic Marginalisation: A Case of Gujjar Tribe in Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, India | Abstract
Social exclusion is the process which systematically blocked or denied people to full access to various rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group. Marginalisation is a sort of powerlessness and exclusion experienced by a group, resulting from an inequality of control of resources and power structures within society and broadly refers to the set of processes through which some individuals and groups face systematic disadvantages while interacting with other dominant social, political and economic institutions and resulted into political under-representation, poor access to legal systems and a denial of public services.
Present paper is based on nomad Gujjars tribe in Saal valley in Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, India which is primarily a pastoral tribe even today and known as *Ban Gujjars* in Chamba. Gujjars are Scheduled Tribe and having all rights meant for other tribes but as compare to other tribes they are marginalized and socially excluded.
Exploratory and observation methods of research have been used to arrive at desired conclusions. Finding suggested that there is social exclusion of the Gujjar tribe they have been deprived off even basic amenities of life and compelled to lead a marginalised and deprived life. Inspite of the constitutional provisions and reservation they are still struggling to secure their basic needs. They are without education, they are without basic amenities of life, they don't have any political say in decision making, they have poor access to legal services and not considered even in local social hierarchy.
Key words: Social Exclusion; Marginalization; Ban Gujjars; Saal Valley; Deprivations. |

18	Starosta, Pawel	Civic Participation Across Europe. East-West Comparison	The objective of proposed paper is to make an attempt at answering three main problem questions: • What is the general level of civic participation of Europe's society in the end of the first and beginning of second decade of the 21st century and what is the scale of differentiation of the participation in different European countries? • 2/ What patterns of civic participation dominate in Europe's countries? and • 3/ Which of the below listed models explaining the differentiation of civic participation (Socio Economic Status Model; Social Capital Model or Attachment Model) is best fitted to explain the changeability of European population's participation? • Three hypotheses have been formulated respectively to the problem questions • H1/In the first hypothesis it has been assumed that the level of civic participation in Europe will be close to the median position on the designed scale. • It is expected that the highest levels of participation will be noted in the countries of the longest democratic traditions while the lowest levels will be noted in the countries of the shortest democratic tradition. • H2/ In accordance with the results from previous studies (Verba, Scholzman, Brady 1995; Pattie, Sayed, Whiteley 2003), we think that the dominating patterns of participation will be voting and campaign participation. • H3/ We think that from among the three models taken under consideration (the SES, SC and AT Models), the SES model is best fitted to explain the changeability of civic participation of the studied inhabitants of Europe from the statistical point of view. • Verification of hypotheses has been based on a database containing information from the European Social Survey conducted in European Countries in 2002, 2004,2006,2008,2010.2012,2014

19	Suenker, Heinz	For a Society of the Free and the Equal: Adorno's and Heydorn's Social and Educational Theory for Emancipatory Social Change	Adorno and Heydorn have each analytically demonstrated the connections between democratic education and the formation of a substantial democracy. They show the consequences of this for individuals and for society through deciphering the relationship between the constitution of a society and the educational system. In particular, they analyse and critique the use of the concept of education in economic and political concepts, and its position in hegemonic struggles. This foreshadowed the mechanisms by which education in contemporary times has become harnessed to agendas of marketization and commodification, as shown by Bourdieu and in Anglo-Saxon analyses of class strategies and the education markets (Ball, Whitty, Wexler).
			Against the background of a reconstruction of the essential leitmotifs and figures of argumentation of Adorno and Heydorn, this paper discusses their relevance for the present from the perspective of educational theory as social critique. The overall aim is to develop perspectives for an educational concept appropriate to present interests in emancipatory social change and establishing a democratic life which is underpinned by a core relationship between public participation and social change. Furthermore the paper shows that achieving this democratic life based on the education of all citizens across their lifetime and across the generations.

| 20 | Széll, György | Economic Marginalisation, Social Exclusion and Public Participation | The capitalist mode of production tends to sharpen economic marginalisation and social exclusion by creating the industrial reserve army. This process is going on from its very beginning in early modern times. With increasing globalization the whole world is integrated within this process. Economic marginalisation and social exclusion happens not only between nations, regions, and municipalities, but also within them as well. Class relationships are more important than ever, complemented sometimes by caste and ethnic divisions. Over the last 30 years the gap between rich and poor – measured by the Gini coefficient – has widened. Today 62 people own as much as half the world population, i.e. 3.7 billion people. Religious affiliations contribute to these phenomena as well. These differences are found first of all within the labour market and in regard to ownership of the means of production. Within the Third World the *informal sector* is including sometimes up to 90 % of the labour force. Besides a large part of the world's population lives still on subsistence.
The most widespread form of public participation (PP) is practiced since 150 years by trade unions (TU). The workers started to organize themselves to overcome economic marginalisation and social exclusion. In the long run they managed within the developed world to create the welfare state. They also invested into codetermination, co-management, and sometimes even into self-management. But TUs are all over the world in heavy waters nowadays. As an answer they launched with other organizations the *World Social Form* in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 2001, with a mitigated success so far. However, PP has also some other roots, e.g. within the processes of decolonization.
Really existing socialism – today alive still in China, North Korea, Cuba and some other parts of the world – was the biggest form of PP, however, unfortunately it was largely *fake* PP. This was one of the main reasons to end this experience in a number of countries.
At the *First International Conference on Public Participation* a lot of successful experiences on the local level were presented. As we can see in the book, which we published afterwards, these efforts are full of contradictions, and vested interests come – as always – into play. So it is a long way to go to realize full PP, as it is with all democratization processes. |

| 21 | Teotia, Manoj | Understanding Emerging Patterns of Economic, Social, Physical and Spatial Marginalization of the Urban Poor and Inequality in India | As in the Global South, Indian cities are also experiencing widespread economic inequality and marginalization and exclusion of the poor from employment, livelihood, housing, land, basic services etc. On the one hand there is less data available on various dimensions of marginality and inequality, on the other hand the literature is also inadequate to understand the emerging patterns of marginalisation and inequality in India in urban context. The expansion of capitalism in the post liberalization era is affecting millions of poor where the struggle of excluded communities from the livelihood, labour, land, housing and basic services is becoming common and widespread. This is the addition to the caste based social differentiation, inequality and exclusion people have been facing in the highly stratified Indian society. Inequality in human settlements seems to be growing as the nature of urban growth in the cities has been exclusionary, particularly for the poor comprising the homeless, slum dwellers and rehabilitated colony residents. In the present paper an effort was made to understand various dimensions of inequality and marginality in urban India in the four broad categories i.e., socio-cultural, economic, physical (housing and basic services) and spatial marginality based on secondary data available for selected indicators. The study shows that the urban poor are marginalized in systemic manner and their relative marginality seems to be either growing or continuing despite government interventions in the form central initiatives for housing and poverty alleviation etc. The efforts have been made to evolve the marginality index and present the data with the help of the maps to show the spatial dimensions of marginality and inequality. |

| 22 | Tshishonga, Ndwakhulu | South African Participatory Budgeting for Local Democratic Governance: Lessons from the Experience of Participatory Budgeting in Brazil | This paper interrogates the participatory budgeting model experimented in the city of Porto Alegre in order to draw lessons for South African municipalities. Participatory budgeting is understood as a process in which citizens through their civic associations volunteer to participate regularly in decision-making pertaining to pubic budget. In the case of Porto Alegre, democratic decentralisation gave rise to the participatory governance agenda with the devolution of power through organic and community-based structures grounded on regular elections, council hearings and participatory budgeting. This case demonstrated that through community deliberation and citizen input, people are able to influence decision-making of municipality governance and budgetary processes. Despite their low educational levels and being from the under-privileged neighbourhoods, people managed to mainstream their issues for consideration in the municipality council. Through participatory budgeting, ordinary people were able to put into practice direct democracy, whereby people's assemblies became the forum for citizens to discuss and vote for investment priorities for their respective zones. The chapter argues that participatory budgeting affords ordinary people with opportunity to activate and broaden their civic action and further demonstrate the importance of invited spaces more particularly in enabling community practices. The major lesson for South African municipalities to learn from the experimentation of participatory budgeting is institutionally based on active participation through regular meetings and deliberation of issues. For example, in the Brazilian city of Porto Alegre, an increase in popular participation and investment in sectors such as housing, education, sanitation and health was imperative. eThekwini Municipality and Pongola Local Municipality were used as case studies to gauge and draw lessons from the participatory budget model. Relevant case studies with limited interviews will be used as the research method instruments for this paper. |