

|   | Author/s   | Title  | Abstract   |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Akbar,<br>Khalida                                | Sharing Economies:<br>The impact of online<br>platforms in social<br>exclusion and<br>economic<br>marginalisation in<br>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/<br>Scholastica,<br>Omobowale,<br>Ayokunle | Marginalization,<br>Biafra and the<br>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   |

|   |                  |  |  |
|---|------------------|--|--|
|   |                  |  | <p>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.</p> <p>Key words: Biafra renaissance, Marginalization, Public participation, Igbo, Southeast Nigeria</p> |
| 3 | Bhoola, Sheetal  | Public participation and tourism marketing initiatives: An overview of KwaZulu-Natal Tourism and their Culinary Tourism marketing strategies since the year 2010 | <p>Community engagement and public participation have become central to the management of effective tourism marketing strategies in the global economy. Local communities through their involvement can play a significant role in influencing and establishing innovative local tourism initiatives which can promote the destination effectively. For years KwaZulu-Natal Tourism has been competing against the Western Cape for international tourists and in recent years been lagging behind with marketing current tourism trends such as culinary tourism initiatives in Durban. Comparatively Cape Town began marketing their culinary tourism initiatives well before KwaZulu-Natal Tourism embarked on the project. Public participation and community engagement can only assist and enhance tourism. Literature reveals that both communities and tourism agencies globally can benefit from the practice of multiple public participatory approaches because meaningful consultation with communities facilitates relevant and viable outcomes. This is a qualitative study which assesses the different levels of participation and the involvement of the community in promoting culinary tourism in KwaZulu-Natal over the last 9 years. In addition, the study focusses on benefits and challenges of public participatory approaches employed by KwaZulu-Natal Tourism. The results have practical implications for future marketing strategies for Durban as well as for community development.</p>  |
| 4 | Chetty, Dasarath | Public Participation as Social Inclusion   | <p>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</p>  |

|   |                  |   |  |
|---|------------------|---|--|
|   |                  |   | <p>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.</p>   |
| 5 | Chetty, Sonali   | Addressing social exclusion of children marginalised by institutionalisation through architectural design and public participation                          | <p>This paper focuses on the role architectural design plays as a powerful tool intertwined with the dialectic of inclusion and exclusion of children in contemporary societies. Further, it purports that successful, inclusive and sustainable cities are as a result of participatory governance. The apartheid social and spatial configuration has led to the disenfranchisement of children from underprivileged communities. It contributed to the extraneous placement of children in youth care facilities which are often geographically separated from the city. Hence due to this locational disposition, there is little to no integration between institutionalised children and children in the general population.</p> <p>Although child inclusive planning has gained momentum in recent years, the specificity of using architecture to tackle challenges of a marginalised group of institutionalised youth is under resourced. There is little to no infrastructure used to facilitate the social inclusion of institutionalised youth in South Africa.</p> <p>Lastly, an exclusionary character of contemporary urban and architectural discourses has the tendency to stunt public engagement. Cities can be solely constructed by urban planners, who pose top-down solutions, rejecting participation. Alternatively, cities can be constructed through lived experiences of residents which poses a bottom-up solution and embracing participation. This co-production of knowledge allows for a less exclusive approach to design. In turn, participation acts as a catalyst for the design and growth of city that is accepted by all and beneficial for childhood development.</p> |
| 6 | 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 | <p>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</p>   |

|   |                   |   |   |
|---|-------------------|---|---|
|   |                   |   | 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.  |
| 7 | Gandhi, Ela       | Public participation –a Gandhian view.  | <p>When India became independent from British rule, Mahatma Gandhi made many pronouncements on the role of Congress in Government.</p> <p>Among some of the key issues were three issues which are relevant to this topic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How will the Congress leaders conduct themselves being in government office. The key issue being how close they will still be to the people.</li> <li>2. How will the Congress maintain its contact with the people and</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>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.</p> <p>Rick Turner in his Eye of the Needle 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.</p> |
| 8 | Hemson, Crispin   | Not treating people like dirty clothing: Public participation as leadership                 | <p>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.</p>  |
| 9 | Kreissig, Volkmar | German and European traditions of public participation versus social and economic exclusion | <p>Germany has a long tradition of public participation. From the Middle Ages, with the start of mining, the workers unified in "Knappschaften" - miners cooperatives - for participating in profit, getting privileges and together minimizing job-risks. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the workers, employees and small scaled entrepreneurs unified also in cooperatives to reduce risks, bringing small capital together for financing new technologies by accumulating capital and by using the ideas of solidarity to make common profits.</p>   |

|    |                 |   |  |
|----|-----------------|---|--|
|    |                 |   | <p>After the first German unification in 1871 social security was legalised, and was guided by a system of cooperative assemblies. These assemblies were participatively controlled and guided by the employers, the state, the workers, their families and by public bodies. Also in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the cooperative movements in agriculture, banking and distribution and the consumer associations became enlarged, based on the ideas of Raiffeisen and Schultze-Delitzsch. Cooperatives are today a stable element of the German economy in the industrial, distribution, agricultural and banking sectors. After the First World War the new established works councils gained elements of co-determination in the fields of profit-sharing and governance of human resources in enterprises and the public services. The representatives of workers, employees and unions have a similarly large influence in the advisory boards of German share holder companies and limited companies. We can confirm that public participation is part of the German – and Austrian as well as Swiss – culture of production and services governance as well.</p> <p>There is a long term German and European experience in public participation and guidance in social affairs. This seems to be one the reasons for that German level of corruption is relatively low compared with other countries (place 8 in the world behind Denmark). The corruption level in Germany is much lower than that of the USA and productivity is higher as well. The level of economic exclusion is low as well as the social exclusion. Today, though there is increasing social exclusion, connected with the step-by-step destruction of systems tariffs and introduction of contract work and labour leasing, thus dissolving social coherence and “justice”. The dissolution of the Social Democratic Party as a mass party is one of the signs of the creeping process affecting the German social welfare system.</p> <p>In the future, we will need to study the influences of new forms of labour organisation on public participation opportunities and actors and legislation impact on decision making and protection against social and economic exclusion.</p> |
| 10 | Legris, Martine | The yellow vests’ movement in France : economic marginalisation and social exclusion. How to facilitate dialogue with citizens? | <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>  |

|    |                     |  |   |
|----|---------------------|--|---|
|    |                     |  | <p>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 <a href="http://www.participation-et-democratie.fr/fr/content/accueil">http://www.participation-et-democratie.fr/fr/content/accueil</a>).</p>   |
| 11 | Masemola, Sibongile | Ward level public participation: triumphs and pitfalls | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> |

|    |                  |   |  |
|----|------------------|---|--|
|    |                  |   | <p>juxtapose it with lessons harvested from her time as a community development practitioner in the civil society sector.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key words : <i>public participation, power, class, legitimacy of voice, institutionalised participation, community participatory spaces</i></p>  |
| 12 | Molale, Tshepang | Public Participation and Participatory Communication: Meta-theoretical Reflections on Participatory Communication towards enhancing Municipal IDP Processes | <p>Available literature on Public Participation often identifies a glaring communication gap between municipal authorities and citizens (cf. Leboea, 2003; Williams, 2006; Mayekiso, Tailor &amp; 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).</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 13 | Moran-Ellis, Jo  | Public Participation as Imbrication – putting   | 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  |

|    |                |  |   |
|----|----------------|--|---|
|    |                | all parties in the picture   | 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 <i>all</i> 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.   |
| 14 | Mpanza, Naledi | <p><i>“I see myself really as a public health activist”</i>: Youth participation in public policy making: A critical analysis of young people’s involvement in the National Health Insurance policy submissions using Societal Constitutionalism as a theoretical framework.</p> | <p>Youth engagement in public policy is a widely trumpeted notion supported by participatory democracy as espoused in various legislative and policy instrument; however, the interventions associated with this commitment do not easily produce the progress sought. This can be seen in the concerns that continue to be raised regarding youth participation in development. The National Health Insurance (NHI) policy in South Africa is one such development venture with a low youth presence which – although having implications on the social reality of the young people of today and into the future – appears to not include them as key stakeholders in the consultation process.</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to unpack the participation of young people in public policy making and strengthening in South Africa, with specific reference to the NHI commentary process.</p> <p>To achieve this goal the following key texts and informants were drawn upon: qualitative in-depth interviews with a majority of the 20 contributors to the Young People’s Recommendations (YPR) for NHI; and detailed, qualitative document reviews of the Dullah Omar Institute’s report titled ‘Decision Making on Health in South Africa – What Can We Learn from National Health Insurance (NHI); as well as the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation’s report titled ‘Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System’s Final Impact Assessment (Phase 2): White Paper on NHI’. Triangulating between these sources and other key texts and accounts, the study unveils important influences behind the quality and extent of youth participation in public policy.</p> <p>This paper- a product of my Master’s thesis- shows that the absence of young people in the conversation around NHI is not due to a lack of knowledgeable input and effort from young people, but rather a cocktail of influences that have to do with the blatant – but ill-acknowledged – politics within the health policy consultation process.</p> |



|    |  |   |  |
|----|--|---|--|
|    |  |   | <p>Feminist scholarship highlights the reality of a wider interrogation required of the marginalised-which in policy includes the youth especially and the theory of societal constitutionalism that the study employed assisted in uncovering the reality that young people are capable, knowledgeable, informed, concerned, and resilient citizens determined to act within the space of public health. This finding directly contradicts the perception that the youth are vulnerable people that can only be theorised “upon” and “about”, not “with”. The theme of memory became apparent in this study through the concerns of the young people regarding the institutional memory of the policy process. More specifically, the young people engaged emphasised how the lack of correspondence with young people in the NHI planning could lead to their lack of buy-in in the implementation stage of this critical policy.</p> <p>The conclusion of this paper shows that it is not a lack of policy that impedes youth participation in policy making and sustenance; it is the marginalising attitudes and ideologies which then influence how the youth are considered in the conversation. This observation highlights the disconnect between policy and practice which can be addressed through interrogating both policy and process, especially through critical engagement with the practised reality.</p>  |
| 15 | Mshengu, Mpumelelo & Tshishonga, Ndwakhulu | Secure Student Livelihood through Student Entrepreneurship in Higher Education: Cases of student managed enterprises. | <p>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</p> |

|    |                  |  |  |
|----|------------------|--|--|
|    |                  |  | 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.  |
| 16 | Nkomo, Dineo     | Sector parliaments: mapping a public participation mechanism of the Gauteng Legislature                        | The Gauteng Legislature as an Institution of Democracy, as stipulated in Section 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Ac 108 of 1996. It is mandated to oversight over the Gauteng Provincial Government, make laws for the Province and foster Cooperative Governance with other State institutions. Public participation is central to law making through public involvement and consultation. Scrutiny of service delivery is efficient when there is collaboration and empowering communities. There are several mechanisms used by the Legislature to drive the public participation mandate, including Public Education Workshops, “ <i>Bua Le Sechaba</i> ”, Sector Parliaments etcetera. Sector Parliaments are sector specific simulated parliaments that provide a platform for sectors such as Women, Youth, Children, Sex Workers, LGBTTIQ+ and other marginalised sectors in society to raise socio- economic matters. The platform is a legitimated process wherein each sector selects its own representatives (sector specific members of parliament), from each region of Gauteng to represent the Province. There are pre-workshops held to select sector representatives and hold commissions wherein topics are discussed, and speeches prepared for a Sitting that will be held to debate on these. The Sector Parliament Sitting is also a platform to adopt resolutions for submission to Provincial Government. This will lead to feedback sessions wherein responses are provided per sector. There are challenges experienced with sector parliaments including the robustness of feedback sessions and impact of this mechanism. However, sector parliaments remain integral to civic education, social inclusion and active citizenry. |
| 17 | Nomsenge, Sinazo | Unmasking the promise of participation; disarming the hallmark of non-governmental socio-economic intervention | Participation continues to be a central feature of non-governmental development work, both as an ideological framework and also as an operational principle of engagement between organisations and communities. As such, Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) have often been entrusted with facilitating participatory forms of socio-economic intervention largely in view of the widely circulated assurances of their relative proximity to communities. However, little doubt remains of the ways in which participation can fail to bring economic marginalisation to a logical end. This is partly in light of the manifold ways in which existing socio-political contexts disrupt the ideals set forth by participatory development efforts. This is often true for both state and non-state intervention and has necessarily become a central point of reflection in the age of persistently elusive socio-economic ends. From data collected with NGOs in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa, this paper discusses the ways in which participation becomes corrupted and stripped of its potential to deliver to marginalised communities the fullness of its promises. This to the extent   |

|    |                                    |   |  |
|----|------------------------------------|---|--|
|    |                                    |   | that existing hierarchies of material and non-material wealth can be built into and find expression in participatory interventions. For one, power disparities between organisations and communities and their often conflicting interests consistently undercut the pursuit of participatory development and with it sustainable socio-economic overhaul. As such, organisations, in view of funding uncertainties, contextual constraints and threats to their legitimacy and survival, recreate existing demarcations of opportunity, prospect and participation in poor communities. This paper concludes, therefore, that non-governmental intervention, at least in its dominant orientations towards participation and development collectively, can fail to offer a radical departure from the existing channels of opportunity and as such, functions as an alternative centre of power that continues to exclude and marginalise   |
| 18 | Ramsuraj, Trisha & Wallis, Malcolm | Social Exclusion and Economic Marginalisation: Two Case Studies | <p>The paper will identify two categories of people who are socially excluded and economically marginalised in many countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those running businesses in the <b>informal sectors of economies</b>. This term covers a multitude of products and services. The paper will highlight a few such.</li> <li>• <b>Older people</b> 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.</li> </ul> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, eThekweni Municipality 2015, Alzheimer's Disease International 2018 and Republic of South Africa 2006).</p> <p>The following structure is proposed for the paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A statement of the problem. This will include an historical account of how these issues have arisen and came to be of concern.</li> <li>• The policy and legal framework: this will entail discussion of key legislation and constitutional imperatives, and integrated development plans.</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul> |

|    |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|---|
|    |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The last part will spell out implications for policy makers, government officials, non-government organizations and academics.</li> </ul>  |
| 19 | Rukema, Joseph & Tshishonga, Ndwakhulu |  | <p>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.</p> |
| 20 | Sahoo, Umesh                           |  | <p>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 73<sup>rd</sup> 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'</p>  |

|    |                     |  |  |
|----|---------------------|--|--|
|    |                     |  | <p>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.</p>  |
| 21 | Sengupta, Lopamudra |  | <p>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 transgender 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 <i>hijras</i>, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key words: identity, recognition, hijras, liberalization, class, gender, mainstream</p> |

|    |                                     |   |  |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 22 | Slariya,<br>Mohinder &<br>Raj, Hans | Social Exclusion and<br>Economic<br>Marginalisation: A<br>Case of Gujjar Tribe<br>in Chamba District of<br>Himachal Pradesh,<br>India | <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 <i>Ban Gujjars</i> 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.</p> <p>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. In spite 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.</p> <p>Key words: Social Exclusion; Marginalization; Ban Gujjars; Saal Valley; Deprivations.</p> |
| 23 | Starosta,<br>Pawel                  | Civic Participation<br>Across Europe. East-<br>West Comparison  | <p>The objective of proposed paper is to make an attempt at answering three main problem questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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?</li> <li>• 2/ What patterns of civic participation dominate in Europe's countries? and</li> <li>• 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?</li> <li>• Three hypotheses have been formulated respectively to the problem questions</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>   |

|    |                |  |  |
|----|----------------|--|--|
|    |                |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>  |
| 24 | Suenker, Heinz | For a Society of the Free and the Equal: Adorno's and Heydorn's Social and Educational Theory for Emancipatory Social Change | <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 25 | Széll, György  | Economic Marginalisation, Social Exclusion and Public Participation  | <p>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</p>   |

|    |                       |   |  |
|----|-----------------------|---|--|
|    |                       |   | <p>the means of production. Within the Third World the <i>informal sector</i> 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 <i>World Social Form</i> 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.</p> <p>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 <i>fake</i> PP. This was one of the main reasons to end this experience in a number of countries.</p> <p>At the <i>First International Conference on Public Participation</i> 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.</p>  |
| 26 | Tshishonga, Ndwakhulu | South African Participatory Budgeting for Local Democratic Governance: Lessons from the Experience of Participatory Budgeting in Brazil | <p>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 public 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</p> |



|    |                     |  |  |
|----|---------------------|--|--|
|    |                     |  | health was imperative. eThekweni 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.  |
| 27 | Yerochewski, Carole | Exclusion as a social relationship of domination, a blind spot in participatory policies | <p>Our starting point for this paper is to consider that people identified as socially excluded, or economically marginalized, are people who have in common above all to have entered social assistance relationships, such as the category of "poor" described by Simmel (1998). As a result, they are stigmatized and "disidentified", that is, their diverse trajectories are made invisible because they are reduced to this assistance relationship.</p> <p>These persons are thus arbitrarily extracted from the social relations of production, as if they were likely to form a lumpenproletariat distinct from the relative overpopulation highlighted by Marx in his analysis of the process of capital accumulation. However, these people actually travel between different socio-economic realities. Unlike the classifications inherited from Marx, which are more moral than analytical (van der Linden, 2016), the boundaries are porous between classes of workers - represented, i. e. reduced (in the sense of Hall, 1986), to employees (preferably white) in industry - , relative overpopulation and lumpenproletariat (in which Marx places the assisted persons)</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to show, through examples from research carried out in Brazil or France in particular, that the borders are more or less porous between these different "situations", depending on the type of public policies that are implemented. Participatory policies that promote processes of <i>subjectivation</i> (Rancière, 2004; Gaiger, 2004) reveal that these people are especially terribly constrained, in the sense that they are more often racialized, informal and poor working women, immigrants with or without status, etc. The question then arises as to why such policies or participatory actions are not being disseminated, or must they be constantly "reinvented"?</p> |