

Annotated Bibliography on Social Exclusion, Adverse Incorporation and Chronic Poverty

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Abstract

The persistence of poverty is strongly connected to processes of adverse incorporation and social exclusion (AI-SE). Commissioned by CPRC, this annotated bibliography explores both the latest thinking on social exclusion within development studies and the more historical debates within the social sciences concerning the ways in which processes of 'adverse incorporation', 'closure' and 'marginalisation' work to impoverish regions, sectors and people.

The annotated bibliography focuses in particular on:

- AI-SE on-line resources
- Understanding AI-SE: definitions and concepts in relation to chronic poverty
- methods for defining, measuring and exploring AI-SE
- AI-SE and the State
- AI-SE, economic growth and markets
- AI-SE, community, civil society and citizenship
- AI-SE, kinship and family
- AI-SE and space: geographies of marginality
- Tackling AI-SE

This bibliography will provide the basis for a working paper of the same title and also for primary research to be carried out under the AI-SE theme.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The persistence of poverty – its production and reproduction over time – is strongly connected to processes of adverse incorporation and social exclusion (AI-SE). Evidence for this comes both from existing research (e.g. the adverse incorporation of chronically poor regions of Africa, or the multiple exclusions faced by scheduled tribes in India) and broader conclusions within poverty analysis. For some, the notion of chronic poverty offers a ‘methodological probe’ through which to explore the structural dimensions of poverty that AI-SE raise (Green and Hulme, 2005). Others suggest a closer relationship between chronic poverty and social exclusion, arguing that persistent poverty must have its roots in the long-term processes of economic, political and social change to which the notions of AI-SE draw our attention (Ruggeri-Laderchi *et al.*, 2003). While the first two phases of CPRC research started to identify the linkages between social exclusion and chronic poverty (e.g. Plagerson, 2005), these efforts not only left much to be explored but also raised critical questions concerning the application of this concept within contexts where chronic poverty seemed to be more closely shaped by processes of adverse incorporation than exclusion (du Toit, 2004).

The links between chronic poverty and AI-SE become particularly important in relation to three key sets of phenomena:

- 1) Firstly, they are crucial to the understanding of the dynamics that keep certain groups poor even in contexts characterised by economic growth and accumulation – dynamics that relate to *exploitation* and *marginalisation within labour and other markets*. These are dynamics that need to be understood particularly clearly in relation to policies aimed at ensuring pro-poor growth.
- 2) Secondly, they are central when exploring the factors that keep certain *regions* poor and marginalised – dynamics that relate to *remoteness, state formation and the creation of spatial poverty traps*. Moreover, there are places where the dynamic of exploitation and marginalisation interacts with the dynamic of spatial adverse incorporation, for example, the social articulation of spatial relationships that are involved in the creation of labour reserves and their historical aftermath.
- 3) Thirdly, they are central in coming to grips with the role played by *the lack of democratic voice, political marginalisation* and *citizenship*. These factors are crucial to the explorations for options for action in civil society.

Research on AI-SE in the 3rd phase of the CPRC (2005-2010) will focus directly on exploring the underlying causes of chronic poverty, thus offering the CPRC a means of driving poverty analysis beyond its current fixation with the correlates and characteristics of poverty. It will do this through re-engaging poverty research with longer and deeper traditions of social science research than development studies; through placing a premium on research that is both closely contextualised and comparative across countries and sectors in ways that allow for broader generalisations to be made; and through efforts to push the theoretical boundaries of contemporary poverty analysis.

This annotated bibliography will draw in both the latest thinking on social exclusion within development studies, and explore the more historical and often deeper debates within the social sciences concerning the ways in which processes of ‘adverse incorporation’, ‘closure’ and ‘marginalisation’ work to impoverish regions, sectors and people. ‘Exclusion’ and ‘adverse incorporation’ will be treated as multi-dimensional phenomena, involving social, political, cultural and economic dimensions. However, it will strongly reflect the particular focus outlined above on *politics* and the *political economy* of chronic poverty. Importantly, the

bibliography will include materials that explore the different methodologies that have been used to explore social exclusion, including those employed in industrialised countries.

This bibliography will also provide the basis for primary research to be carried out under the CPRC AI-SE theme.

1.2. Guide to contents and structure

AI-SE On-Line Resources

This section highlights some of the key websites and databases where relevant information can be accessed.

Understanding AI-SE: Definitions and Concepts in Relation to Chronic Poverty

This section includes key literature that attempts to explore different understandings of exclusion and incorporation. In particular, the question of the applicability of these concepts to the Developing World and the value they bring to understanding processes of poverty, marginalisation and disadvantage are of particular interest. Two common themes are evident: that social exclusion adds value by focusing on the underlying processes of disadvantage; and that understandings and applications of AI-SE are dependent on context.

Methods for Defining, Measuring and Exploring AI-SE

This section includes a selection of methods used to define, measure and explore AI-SE. Both quantitative and qualitative data is used, with a variety of models applied for analysis. In relation to the previous two sections, it is evident that the methods applied depend on what aspects of AI-SE are the focus, and thus what AI-SE is taken to mean.

AI-SE and the State

This section includes literature dealing with state-citizen interaction, policy frameworks (especially socially policy), migration, reform and processes of democratisation. Patronage, clientalism and adverse exclusion emerge strongly from this literature.

AI-SE, Economic Growth and Markets

This section deals primarily with the labour market and conditions of exclusion and incorporation in relation to employment opportunities. Race, gender and geographical location are seen as important, alongside more general concerns with economic growth and related inequalities.

AI-SE, Community, Civil Society and Citizenship

This section deals with AI-SE at the level of community and civil society, with a particular emphasis on processes of citizen participation and citizenship.

AI-SE, Kinship and Family

In this section, caste, kin groups and religion emerge as relevant identities shaping processes of AI-SE. This section demonstrates that such inter-communal relationships and

differentiation can condition access to resources such as employment, livelihoods, rights and political voice.

AI-SE and Space: Geographies of Marginality

This section explores space in terms of geographical location (e.g regions, countries and communities) un-specified location (e.g. migration) and how these create conditions of AI-SE. Here, where you live, work and function as an individual and/or community member can determine your ability to engage in the socio-cultural and politico-economic structures in which you are embedded.

Tackling AI-SE

Drawing on examples from across the world, this section highlights different strategies and interventions being used in tackling AI-SE. They include participatory projects, social policy, social protection and economic reform.

2. AI-SE Research Online

Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development

An international Africa-led alliance of groups and individuals which address rights and social justice that underlie the poverty of those living on the fringes of African societies.

<http://www.acord.org.uk>

Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (Economic and Social Research Council)

Studies, predominantly from the United Kingdom, which explore understandings and applications of the concept of social exclusion.

<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case>

ELDIS: the Gateway to Development Information

A development database (one of a family of knowledge services from the Institute of Development Studies) with a significant range of up-to-date and interesting resources on poverty processes, social exclusion and adverse incorporation.

<http://eldis.org>

Globalisation and Social Exclusion Unit, University of Liverpool

<http://www.gseu.org.uk>

Health Unlimited

Founded in 1984, Health Unlimited work with communities, service providers, policy makers and donors in difficult environments in Africa, Asia and Latin America to ensure access to effective primary health care for marginalised people affected by conflict, instability or discrimination

<http://www.healthunlimited.org>

ID21

A database provided by the Institute of Development Studies, with abstracts on the latest development research

<http://www.id21.org>

International Institute for Labour Studies

Alongside the United Nations Development Programme, the International Institute for Labour Studies has published key texts on poverty and social exclusion, in particular, regional bibliographies.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/>

Network on Inequality and Poverty, Latin America

The Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association was formed in 1992 to facilitate the exchange of ideas among economists and policy-makers. It sponsors the Network on Inequality and Poverty, a joint initiative which aims to advance the state of knowledge and expertise regarding the causes and consequences of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion, and the whole range of policies, institutions and social structures that influence their dynamics as well as the impact of public action.

<http://www.lacea.org>

New Policy Institute with Support from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

A United Kingdom site for statistics on poverty and social exclusion.

www.poverty.org.uk/intro/index.htm

Social Science Information Gateway

Has a section on poverty and social exclusion with a list of organisations.

<http://www.sosig.ac.uk/>

United Kingdom Government

This is the website of the Social Exclusion Unit, containing access to publications.

<http://www.socialexclusion.gov.uk>

3. Understanding AI-SE: Definitions and Concepts in Relation to Chronic Poverty

Altamirano, T., Copestake, J., Figueroa, A. and Wright, K. (2003). *Poverty Studies in Peru: Towards as more Inclusive study of Exclusion*. Economic and Social Research Council Research Group on Wellbeing in Developing Countries Working Paper 5. Available through ELDIS at <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC16001&resource=f1>

This paper presents an overview of published literature on poverty and related concepts in Peru. Its purpose is to contribute to a universal and interdisciplinary understanding of poverty, while at the same time giving due weight to discipline-specific and local understandings. Following an introduction exploring these issues, the next three sections review the differing understandings of poverty offered by economics, anthropology and sociology. The scope of empirical economic analysis has broadened in its analysis of the multiple dimensions of poverty, but remains weak in explaining reasons for the persistence of poverty. The anthropological perspective offers a rich account of local understandings of poverty and has an important role to play in strengthening the voice of poor people themselves in research and policy processes. Sociological perspectives have highlighted the tension between a deterministic explanation of the persistence of poverty and research into how poverty can be influenced by individual and collective action.

The last section proposes that these three perspectives can be incorporated into a single framework centred on the concepts of inclusion and exclusion. Peru is conceived of as a *sigma* society characterised by a profound initial inequality in social assets. The self-interested actions of the main domestic actors prevent significant reforms, and the capacity of external development agencies to break the impasse can be counterproductive due to the sensitivity of the cultural and political issues involved. In contrast to the 'tragic optimism' of Sender, this theory of social exclusion can be summed up as 'constructive pessimism' [Authors' own].

Further research is suggested on:

- a multidisciplinary empirical investigation of inclusion and exclusion processes, linked to specific policies and programmes and involving stakeholders
- open-ended longitudinal research of particular rural communities and urban neighbourhoods
- testing inclusion/exclusion theory against other literature
- micro-level activities and institutions of specific groups to explain variation in their success in mobilising public goods, both internally and from external agencies

Methods

Overview of published literature on poverty and related concepts in Peru.

Keywords

Exclusion
Inclusion
Inequality
Interdisciplinary
Peru
Poverty
Well-being

Anon (1994) Social exclusion: a concept for the world summit for social development. *International Labour Review* 133(5-6):701-707.
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester.

This brief article was written in preparation for the World Summit on Social Development (1995), and focuses on the contribution made by the International Institute for Labour Studies (ILLO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to using the concept of social exclusion to examine the struggle against poverty and for social integration. The advantages of the concept are cited as its implicit moral content, and its comprehensive theoretical framework for global policy development and evaluation. The article then goes on to ask whether the concept can be transposed into contexts of mass poverty and acute social inequalities, and whether any debate on its meaning and use would just get bogged down in different interpretations and semantics. This is done by reviewing the bibliographic studies undertaken by the ILO on Africa, South and South East Asia, the Arab world and Latin America. The key points made are:

- there are difficulties in the universal use of the concept of social exclusion
- there are some advantages to the concept in terms of action, e.g. facilitating multidisciplinary work, by describing a process rather than a state
- 'inclusion' and 'exclusion' are not mutually exclusive, and may even feed on one another
- particular patterns of development have exclusion built into them

In terms of policy, the author states that distinctions between permanent and temporary exclusion, and between the mechanisms and agents responsible, are essential to achieve a correct balance in the policies to be pursued. Specific policy issues and changes are identified for both national policies:

- control of market mechanisms
- development of coalitions between the various actors capable of promoting integration
- a balance between active (promotion of social cohesion and a fair distribution of the benefits of development) and passive (limiting harmful effects of economic development) policies
- identification of dualistic or unbalanced growth patterns
- design of new institutions for social policy when the old institutions collapse

and international and regional policies:

- migration
- capital mobility, which places pressure on social protection and tends to exclude rural populations
- international agreements and charters guaranteeing livelihood and basic rights through obligatory contributions and enforcement mechanisms

Underpinning these suggestions is the belief that the "analysis of social exclusion shows that while there is as yet no evidence of the social benefits expected to accrue automatically for the liberal model, there are mechanisms that exclude many groups from the market itself and from public goods and services. This observation suggests that the role of the State should be reconsidered. An alternative to disengagement and passive, compensatory policies would be to design proactive social policies based on an understanding of the mechanisms of exclusion" (p. 707).

Methods

Review of literature and key bibliographic studies.

Keywords

International Institute for Labour Studies
Growth
Labour
State
Social exclusion
Social policies
World Summit for Social Development

Beall, J. and Piron, L.H. (2005) *DFID Social Exclusion Review*.

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC18457&resource=f1>

This report reviews and synthesises experiences of working with social exclusion both within DFID and among other agencies. It examines how DFID staff members understand social exclusion and points to the risks, challenges and opportunities they associate with using the term social exclusion. It also reviews work that has been undertaken across DFID's regional programmes and at a policy level. A selective review of how social exclusion is used in other government and international development agencies is also provided.

The key findings and policy implications of using a Social Exclusion Framework emerging from this study are:

- a decision would need to be taken on using the term "social exclusion" or simply "exclusion". By adopting "exclusion", DFID would be using the term differently from other agencies. Hence, it would not preclude a specific focus on "social" exclusion more narrowly defined
- there was a concern about how social exclusion relates to other concepts used within DFID. For instance, there was limited clarity with regard to the relationship between social exclusion and a Rights Based Approach (RBA). It was suggested that the concepts are closely linked and a Social Exclusion Framework could be seen as complementing and enhancing a RBA
- regional programmes were at different stages in operationalising a Social Exclusion Framework (SEF). The Latin America and the Caribbean Division was considered to have made some headway, the Asia Division is leading on institutionalising a SEF in policy and programming and the Africa Division has been slower to engage with the SEF. Additionally, the concept of social exclusion is applied differently across the regions
- inserting a SEF into Poverty Reduction Strategy processes would be difficult, as noted by staff interviewed. The PRSPs have a momentum of their own, and governments can be resistant to a SEF. This would make social exclusion a difficult agenda in the context of Poverty Reduction Budgetary Support. Aid modalities were seen by the majority of staff interviewed as critical areas to be considered in operationalising a social exclusion perspective [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC18457&resource=f1>].

Methods

Review of DFID work on the concept "exclusion"

Keywords

Department for International Development (UK)
Exclusion
Operationalising
Review

**Byrne, D. (1999) *Social Exclusion*. Milton Keynes, UK: Open University Press
Available from the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (Blue 4: 339/B15)**

Keywords

Marginality
Social exclusion

Cautley, E., Slesinger, D.P., Rodgers, Jr., Harrel, R. and Gregory, W. (1989) Labour Force Participation and Poverty Status Among Rural and Urban Women who Head Families' pp. 41-66 in *Rural Poverty: Special Causes and Policy Reforms*. Westport: Greenwood Press

Keywords

Labour
Participation
Poverty
Rural
Urban
Women

**Estivill, J. (2003) *Concepts and Strategies for Combating Social Exclusion: An Overview*. International Labour Organisation
Available for purchase at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/publ/pindex.htm>
(ISBN 92-2-113652-3)**

This book aims to decipher the concept of social exclusion; the authors argue that social exclusion is becoming so globally pervasive that it is becoming one of the keys to understanding the economic and social situation of the world of today.

The authors examine social exclusion through a number of lenses, including:

- through means of identifying exclusion, making it more visible and breaking through its opacity
- by providing a detailed overview of the whole range of actors and their initiatives: international institutions and networks, governments and public administrations, workers' and employers' organisations, community initiatives, etc.
- by making a distinction between different strategies which are intended to combat social exclusion

The paper also outlines a number of guiding principles, and includes numerous examples and experiences, as well as a solid bibliography. It also serves as a reference framework for the Centre for Informatic Apprenticeship and Resources in Social Inclusion (CIARIS) for local projects combating social exclusion throughout the world [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC17268&resource=f1>].

Methods

Review of literature, studies and projects.

Keywords

Initiatives
Social exclusion
Strategies

Faria, V.E. (1994) *Social Exclusion in Latin America: an Annotated Bibliography*. International Institute for Labour Studies Discussion Paper. Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/papers/1994/dp70/index.htm>

This annotated bibliography is split into two chapters. Chapter one includes:

- the main dimensions organising the bibliography (social exclusion and poverty as concepts; social exclusion and poverty as lack of access; social exclusion, poverty and deprivation; the excluded groups; policies to deal with exclusion from provision of basic goods and services; social exclusion, poverty, vulnerability, methodology, measurement and basic data; and social exclusion in poverty and rural areas, the land and agrarian questions)
- the main areas of contribution of the Latin American literature
- a conclusion on how useful the notion of social exclusion is for the analysis of deprivation in Latin America

Chapter two contains the annotated bibliography and complete bibliography.

The key points made are:

- the notion of social exclusion seems to be rather context-specific
- in both politically and culturally homogenous contexts, the notion that poverty and deprivation are the result of a specific pattern of the integration into the social division of labour, as the Latin American literature has been stressing, seems more adequate

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Integration

Labour

Latin America

Social exclusion

Gaventa, J. (1998) *Poverty, participation and social exclusion in North and South' IDS Bulletin 29(1)*. Available in hard copy at the Institute for Development Policy and Management Library, University of Manchester

The rapid growth and acceptance of the concept of participation has been a key feature of international development in the 1990s. Policies to enhance and strengthen participation have long been used in the North as a strategy for addressing issues of poverty and social exclusion. This article reviews the experience of three such programmes in the United States over the last three decades. Then it identifies key lessons and themes from this history which may be relevant and instructive to the current debates on participation and development in the South [<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/bulletin/bull291abs.htm#poverty>].

Methods

Literature review and case study material.

Keywords

North

Participation

Poverty

Social exclusion

South

United States of America

Gore, C. (1994) *Social Exclusion and Africa South of the Sahara: a Review of the Literature*. International Institute for Labour Studies Discussion Paper.

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inst/papers/1994/dp62/index.htm>

The UNDP and ILS have recently initiated a project on “Patterns and causes of social exclusion and the design of policies to promote integration”. The project is intended “to lead to increased understanding of the factors causing individuals and groups to be excluded from the goods, services, rights, and activities which, in any given society, form the basis for citizenship”. As a first step, regional reviews of the literature on social exclusion are being conducted. The terms of reference establish a structure for these reviews in four areas as follows:

- Concepts of exclusion and how they have been applied;
- The extent and pattern of exclusion; the main dimensions, the groups concerned and the social and economic mechanisms at work;
- The interaction between dimensions of exclusion;
- Policies to combat exclusion; their effectiveness – including the roles of legislation, of social and economic interventions aimed at particular target groups, of aggregate economic policy.”

In line with the guidelines, the aim of these bibliographic reviews “will be not only to identify the issues raised in the literature, but also to highlight gaps and promising research avenues, and to evaluate the usefulness of the notion of exclusion for analysis and policy in differing social and economic contexts. Since the issue of exclusion has been addressed mainly in the European literature, the viability of the concept in low income contexts requires particular investigation”. Also, in limiting the subject, priority should be given to: “access to and exclusion from the labour market and employment, access to productive assets and systems of social insurance (formal and informal); provision of public goods (notably including education and health systems); systems of organization and representation”.

The paper is a review for sub-Saharan Africa. The review examines the English-language literature and focuses on four important dimensions of exclusion:

- exclusion from agricultural land;
- exclusion from agricultural livelihood;
- exclusion from formal and informal employment;
- exclusion from organisation and representation.

Material on apartheid South Africa has not been tackled, though the difference between the structure of exclusion there and in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa is addressed in section 1. The review includes material on both Anglophone and Francophone Africa, but is biased towards the former. Patterns and processes of exclusion from education and health services, and from social security, needs to be integrated into the account in order to provide a synthesis of the overall structure of exclusion, and its trajectory. This was not done owing to lack of time, though some findings on these aspects of exclusion are integrated into the account, where they impinge on the selected dimensions.

The paper is organised in six sections. The first section discusses concepts of exclusion. The main body of the review examines the four dimensions of exclusion listed above. In each of the sections, material is selected to *exemplify* different analytical positions, and the review is not intended to be exhaustive. In each section, attention is paid to processes of exclusion, and to ethnicity and gender as social identities which form the basis for exclusionary practices. The final section considers the trajectory of exclusion in terms of changing interrelationships between the dimensions.

The discussions on the four dimensions of exclusion include some comments on policies to combat social exclusion, but no attempt is made to provide an overview of policies. There are important, relevant and complex debates proceeding in relation to a number of key policy issues, including land reform (through the introduction of individual titles to land); democracy; gender; and dismantling apartheid [Author's Own].

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Citizenship

Concepts

Exclusion

Policies

Sub-Saharan Africa

de Haan, A. (1999) *Social exclusion: towards a holistic understanding of deprivation*. DFID Dissemination Note 2

Available as an institutional publication in the Institute for Development Policy and Management Library, University of Manchester

This paper was prepared for the World Development Report 2001 forum on 'Inclusion, Justice and Poverty Reduction' and examines the usefulness of the Social Exclusion Framework for understanding deprivation. It is divided into seven main sections which include: defining what is meant by social exclusion; comparing social exclusion with poverty; discussing whether social exclusion can be measured; and drawing out the implications for social integration policies and the way forward.

The author reviews significant literature and studies on this topic and makes two key statements:

- that the value of the concept lies in focusing attention on two central elements of deprivation: multidimensionality and the processes and social relations that underlie it
- and that social exclusion is primarily a framework for analysis and not a new term for specific marginalised groups.

Exploring these core ideas, the author also discusses the genealogy of social exclusion, the importance of focusing on social relations rather than bounded groups, and the role of agency in terms of choosing exclusion in the context of rights and entitlements. Furthermore, overlaps between social exclusion and definitions of poverty (in particular the capabilities approach of Sen) are identified with implications for moving beyond mapping and monitoring deprivations, towards identifying the processes that lead to and cause deprivations.

The implications for policy as outlined by the author are:

- a need for the integration of sectoral approaches (acknowledging the multidimensionality of deprivation)
- a need to address the social processes and institutions that underlie deprivation (acknowledging its relational character)

In terms of future research, the author concludes that a social exclusion and integration framework needs to be informed by a notion of rights, as "social integration needs to refer to individuals' and groups' right to be integrated, to a society's products and values, leaving open possibility for contesting definitions and practices of integration" (p. 16)

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Deprivation
Disciplinary traditions
Multidimensionality
Social exclusion

de Haan, A. (1998) Social exclusion: an alternative concept for the study of deprivation' *IDS Bulletin* 29(1)

Available in hard copy at the Institute for Development Policy and Management Library, University of Manchester

Arjan de Haan's article introduces the concept of social exclusion and compares it with notions of deprivation that are more common in development studies. He argues that although there is substantial overlap between the different concepts and theories, a focus on social exclusion has distinct advantages: it makes the multiple and cumulative aspects of deprivation central to the analysis; and it focuses on institutions and actors. Theories of social exclusion are developed within richer countries - particularly France - but this does not pose a fundamental problem for the application of the theory to other countries, providing that the context-dependant definitions and meanings of social exclusion and integration are taken into account [<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/bulletin/bull291abs.htm#poverty>].

Methods

Literature review.

Keywords

Concepts
Deprivation
Social exclusion
Theories

Huisman, H. (2005) Contextualising chronic exclusion: female-headed households in semi-arid Zimbabwe' *Tijdschrift-voor-economische-en-sociale-geografie* 96(3): 253-263

A wealth of primary data allows for a presentation and analysis of the characteristics of the persistent economic and social exclusion process as experienced by a group of households which occupies a particularly difficult position in many studies on Third World poverty: female-headed households in rural Sub-Saharan Africa. After an introduction, in which attention is drawn to the highly politicised nature of the present-day debate on poverty, the role of gender relations in deprivation analyses is briefly reviewed. Next, following the presentation of relevant contextual data, the focus shifts to characteristics of marginalisation as experienced in resource-poor and drought-prone parts of Zimbabwe. The assessment concentrates on their access to resources, services, income and asset base. It sets out to discuss these aspects from a comparative perspective, i.e. it attempts to compare and contrast the key characteristics of their position with those of female-managed and male-headed units. A discussion on the crucial role of social networks for survival of these female-headed units and their prospects against the background of the deepening political and economic crises forms the conclusion of the paper [Reprinted by permission of Blackwell Publishers. IBSS].

Keywords

Economic exclusion
Female-headed households

Social exclusion
Sub-Saharan Africa
Zimbabwe

Kabeer, N. (2000) Social exclusion, poverty and discrimination: towards an analytical framework *IDS Bulletin* 31(4): 83-97.

Available in hard copy at the Institute for Development Policy and Management library, University of Manchester

This article examines the concept of social exclusion, and its transferability to developing country contexts. It asks what added value the concept brings, and how it can be understood in relation to mass poverty, justice and 'good' versus 'bad' exclusion. Overall, the author is in favour of retaining the concept for social policy analysis, and uses this article to develop a framework within which this can be done.

The article is structured into seven sections: introduction; categories of disadvantage which underpin patterns of inclusion and exclusion in different contexts; asymmetries of access embedded in institutional rules and norms; dynamics of behaviour in different institutional contexts; examples of the social practices of exclusion; and a conclusion which deals with how a social exclusion perspective might enrich social policy analysis.

The key points made are:

- the intersecting nature of different forms of exclusion and inclusion leads to clusters of advantage and disadvantage which can be seen in terms of privileged inclusion, secondary inclusion, adverse incorporation or problematic inclusion, self-exclusion, and hard-core exclusion
- it is the social actors who make up institutions, the collectives they form, and the interactions between them, which provide agency behind particular patterns of inclusion and exclusion

In terms of policy the author states that:

- neither individual need nor the collective good can be left to private initiative, but require purposive public action
- social policy must encompass the causes and consequences of social exclusion in the past, present and future
- there is a need for improved governance at the meso-level
- and that a radical social policy has the potential for transcending the long-established, artificial, distinction between the economic and social aspects of our lives, by turning itself into a new way of thinking about how economies are managed, in whose interests and by whom

Methods

Review of literature and key concepts in order to develop a framework and key matrixes.

Keywords

Analytical framework
Discrimination
Poverty
Social exclusion
Social policy

**Le Grand, J. (2003). *Individual Choice and Social Exclusion*. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion Paper 75.
Available at <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/publications/papers.asp>**

Why is social exclusion a problem? What about 'voluntary' social exclusion – when an individual chooses to exclude him or herself from the wider society?

Brian Barry has addressed these questions in a recent CASE book, arguing that social exclusion, voluntary or involuntary, offends against social justice and social solidarity. This paper contends that Barry's arguments are weak for voluntary social exclusion and argues that, perhaps surprisingly, a better case can be made for treating voluntary social exclusion as a problem on welfarist grounds [Authors' Own].

This paper is split into four sections: introduction; exclusion, democracy and justice; choice and welfare; and conclusion. The author concludes that in order to find alternatives within social policy, empirical research is needed in this area.

Methods

Literature review in response to Brian Barry.

Keywords

Individual choice
Social exclusion
Welfare

Marx, K. (1967) *Capital: a Critique of Political Economy*. New York: International Publishers

In the volumes of *Capital* Marx explains and develops his theory of exploitation based on the interaction of wage labour, surplus and profit in a capitalist economy.

Keywords

Capital
Exploitation
Labour

Murphy, R. (1988) *Social Closure: the Theory of Monopolization and Exclusion*. Oxford: Clarendon Press

Available at the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (Blue 4 323.41/M2)

Social closure attempts to synthesise from the writings of Max Weber and recent works by Frank Parkin and Randall Collins – and to a lesser extent by Pierre Bourdieu – elements for a unified theory of social closure. Social closure refers to the "monopolization of opportunities" or the "process of subordination whereby one group monopolizes advantages by closing off opportunities to another group of outsiders beneath it which it defines as inferior and ineligible" (p. 8). Weber related the idea of closure to both status groups and classes in his argument that there can be monopolisation of both property advantages and forms of prestige. Raymond Murphy develops this theme by mapping Marxist theories of social class and exploitation onto "a general model for the analysis of all forms of domination" (p. 48).

Compared with Marxism, closure theory involves a "double generalization". First, the *object* of closure includes control not only over the means of production but also over the means of knowledge and violence. Second, closure theory considers private property as a principal but not exclusive *rule* of exclusion. Furthermore, Murphy argues that a closure perspective of

exploitation is more inclusive than is Marxism because the former includes not only the appropriation of surplus value from productive labour but also exclusion from productive labour (notable the case of chronically unemployed, people from the Third World, and those who do housework).

One key contribution is Murphy's attempt to rank conceptually the different rules of closure. He distinguishes among principle, derivative and contingent forms of exclusion.

[Taken from a review by Swartz, D. *American Journal of Sociology* 96(2): 480]

Keywords

Concepts
Exclusion
Marx
Monopolisation
Social closure
Weber

Piachaud, D. (2002) *Capital and the Determinants of Poverty and Social Exclusion*. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion Paper 60

Available at <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/publications/papers.asp>

The purpose of this paper is to put forward a conceptual framework, which seeks to illuminate the determinants of poverty and social exclusion and to clarify the causes of the dynamics of poverty. It analyses the nature of capital and its importance for poverty at individual, community and national levels. It discusses the relationship of different types of capital and considers implications for policy [Author's Own].

The paper is split into seven sections: introduction; economic growth; social capital; forms of capital; capital – complementarity, substitutability, and inter-relationships; boosting positive social capital; and conclusions – tackling poverty at individual, community and national levels. The emphasis is on the importance of different forms of capital, and on broadening what is meant by capital itself in order to understand better what is meant by poverty and social exclusion.

In terms of policy, the key point made is that all forms of capital matter, and complementary policies should be put in place.

Methods

Literature review.

Keywords

Economic growth
Poverty
Social capital
Social exclusion

Richardson, L. and Le Grand, J. (2002) *Outsider and Insider Expertise: the Response of Residents of Deprived Neighbourhoods to an Academic Definition of Social Exclusion*. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion Paper 57.

Available at <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/publications/papers.asp>

The aim of this paper is to compare academic interpretations of the term social exclusion with the understanding of people with direct experience of the phenomenon. A pre-selected group of residents of deprived neighbourhoods were asked about various aspects of the

concept and their responses compared with the definitions of social exclusion used by Burchardt, Le Grand and Piachaud in their 1999 article in the journal *Social Policy and Administration*. In general, the residents' understanding of the term corresponded well with the more academic definitions; however, in one or two key areas there were significant differences, for example, the importance of neighbourhood and 'service poverty', and the need for action against aspects of social exclusion on the grounds of social justice. This confirms that it might be useful for more academic concepts to be tested against the views of those with experience of the phenomenon which the concept is trying to capture [Authors' Own].

Methods

A seminar was held by Trafford Hall (a community support organisation) of representatives of community groups who then formed the Tenant Development Group. It was this group which was approached to discuss social exclusion. Two discussions were held, three years apart, and which were conducted with a facilitator from CASE. Written responses were collected and used to prompt wider group discussions.

Keywords

Community involvement
Definitions of social exclusion
Neighbourhood renewal
Social justice

Ruggeri Laderchi, C., Saith, R. and Stewart, F. (2003). *Everyone agrees we need Poverty Reduction, but not what this means: does this matter?* Paper for WIDER conference on Inequality, Poverty and Human Well-being, Helsinki, May 2003.

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC13150&resource=f1>

While there is worldwide agreement on poverty reduction as an overriding goal, there is little agreement on the definition of poverty. The paper reviews four approaches to the definition and measurement of poverty: the monetary, capability, social exclusion and participatory approaches. It points out the theoretical underpinnings of the various measures, and problems of operationalising them. It argues that each is a construction of reality, involving numerous judgements, which are often not transparent. The different methods have different implications for policy, and also, to the extent that they point to different people as being poor, for targeting. Empirical work in Peru and India shows that there is significant lack of overlap between the methods with nearly half the population identified as in poverty according to monetary poverty not in capability poverty, and conversely. This confirms similar findings elsewhere. Hence, the definition of poverty does matter [Authors' Own].

The key points made about social exclusion are:

- the term was developed in industrialised countries to describe the processes of marginalisation and deprivation which can arise even within rich countries with comprehensive welfare provision, but has been gradually extended to developing countries
- this approach is distinguished by an emphasis on the processes which engender deprivation
- a social perspective is central – it is socially defined
- multidimensionality is an intrinsic feature
- it necessarily involves a relative approach to poverty as the precise characteristics of social exclusion tend to be society-specific
- the application of the concept to developing countries raises issues, but it can be highly relevant

- empirical studies of social exclusion in developing countries have taken different approaches

Methods

Literature and empirical study review of four key approaches to the definition and measurement of poverty.

Keywords

Capability approach
 Definitions
 Measurements
 Monetary approach
 Participatory approach
 Poverty
 Social exclusion approach

Saith, R. (2001). Social Exclusion: the Concept and Application to Developing Countries *Queen Elizabeth House Working Paper 72*

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC2454&resource=f1>

The feasibility of operationalisation of the 'social exclusion' concept in developing countries is investigated in this paper. The origins of the approach in relation to the welfare state and unemployment status and its spread in Western Europe and developing countries are discussed briefly. Some studies operationalising the concept in Western Europe and developing countries are presented. The differences in the social security arrangements between industrialised and developing countries that require the concept to be altered to allow implementation in local contexts are discussed. Such attempts, however, appear to largely result in a repetition of research that has already been conducted within frameworks that have developed in developing countries (basic needs, capabilities, sustainable livelihoods, risk and vulnerability, participatory approaches) in parallel to the 'social exclusion' concept in industrialised countries. While most features of the 'social exclusion' concept (attention to multiple dimensions, social relationships, assessing the poverty of individuals relative to others in society and concern with dynamics of poverty) are shared by concepts implemented in developing countries, these frameworks, could benefit by taking from social exclusion its emphasis on investigating the processes that lead to poverty. It would however be sufficient to incorporate an emphasis on looking at processes within pre-existing frameworks in developing countries, rather than re-doing poverty analyses under the rubric of 'social exclusion' [Author's own].

Methods

Review of literature and studies in developing countries.

Keywords

Concepts
 Developing Countries
 Industrialised Countries
 Poverty analysis
 Social exclusion

Silver, H. (1994) Social exclusion and social solidarity: three paradigms *International Labour Review* 133(5-6):531-578.

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester.

This paper traces the evolution of the term 'exclusion' over time, highlighting changing definitions and connotations. The discussion also includes an examination of 'insertion' and 'integration' as responses to exclusion. It is primarily concerned with France and the French discourse on exclusion, and identifies three paradigms within which social exclusion is embedded:

- solidarity (from French Republican thought)
- specialisation (based in Anglo-American liberalism)
- monopoly (influential among the European Left)

After first introducing the discourse of exclusion, the author goes on to discuss definitions of exclusion (highlighting its polysemic nature), and then to narrow the focus to three paradigms in which exclusion is embedded. These paradigms are discussed in terms of exclusion, integration, citizenship, economic exclusion and social policy. The key points made are:

- in the solidarity paradigm, exclusion is the breakdown of a social bond between the individual and society which is moral and cultural. National solidarity is tied to political rights and duties, so the State is obliged to aid in the inclusion of the excluded
- in the specialisation paradigm, exclusion is the result of discrimination. The emphasis is on contractual exchange between individual rights and obligations and the tensions between the sphere of civil society based on liberty and a public sphere based on equality and democracy
- in the monopoly paradigm, exclusion is a consequence of the formation of group monopolies and can be mitigated by social democratic citizenship (full participation in the community)

The conclusion highlights the inadequacy of existing welfare arrangements and calls for a rethinking of the notions of citizenship and solidarity. To this extent, exclusion is seen as useful for reformers, but the author warns "just as the idea of exclusion has many meanings, it can also serve a variety of political purposes" (p. 572). The implication for policy is that if exclusion means different things to different people, so too does fighting it (p. 544).

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Exclusion

France

Monopoly

Paradigms

Politics

Social policy

Solidarity

Specialisation

Stichweh, R. (2002) Strangers, inclusion and identities *Soziale-systeme* 8(1): 101-109

The paper examines from a historical and theoretical point of view the interrelation between the sociological theory of inclusion and exclusion and the classical sociology of the stranger. Inclusion/exclusion is a new theoretical perspective which mirrors the increasing prominence of communication in modern social systems and the pluralization of reference systems in which any psychic system in modern society is involved. Sociological theorizing on inclusion/exclusion thinks about how social systems include persons via addresses and the formation of expectations or exclude them by not creating addresses and expectations referring to them. In contradistinction to this general analytics of inclusion/exclusion, the

sociology of the stranger theorizes a special case. It belongs to those corpora of sociological theorizing closely coupled with a historical semantics which we find in nearly every society we know anything about. There are at least three important social structural premises of the sociology of the stranger: participation in social systems is thought as membership; social systems are characterized by social closure; and, finally, persons as members are compact social objects, unifying diverse participations from a core identity attributed to persons. As all these three characteristics are no longer valid in modern society, the paper postulates that the sociology of the stranger and the analytics of inclusion/exclusion are successive historical models for the participation of psychic systems in society. From this results the concluding discussion of structural changes in concepts of identity. Identities in modern society are characterized by atomization; they are decoupled from authenticity; they are multiple identities, all of which imply part-time engagements. The network metaphor is interpreted as an apt description of these transformations. All these changes in identity concepts are related to a societal structure in which the participation of persons is particularized by multiple inclusions [IBSS Database - Reprinted by permission of Lucius and Lucius Verlagsgesellschaft]

Methods

Review of literature and theory.

Keywords

Social closure
Exclusion
Identities
Inclusion
Membership
Participation
Sociological theory
Strangers

Tilly, C. (1998) *Durable Inequality*. Berkley: University of California Press.

Tilly's aim is to argue against the idea that inequality can be understood gradationally, for instance as economists frequently see it in terms of income curves in which no abrupt social differences can be discerned. He emphasises instead the categorical nature of social inequality. People draw boundaries between themselves and 'others', and so form 'categorical pairs'. The institutionalisation and sedimentation of these paired categories for Tilly generates 'durable inequality'. Most of Tilly's book shows how these durable inequalities can be seen as arising from four processes. The first of these, exploitation, linked to the extraction of a surplus, is borrowed almost directly from Marx. The second, 'opportunity hoarding', where insiders seek to preserve their advantages for their own use, can also be seen as drawing on Weber's notion of social closure. It is perhaps the last two processes, emulation and adaptation, which are more original and arresting. Tilly's claim is that the diffusion and institutionalisation of social inequality takes place as modes of exploitation and opportunity hoarding are extended, copied, and adapted. By drawing attention to these processes he emphasises that durable inequality is not to be seen as a macro-structural phenomenon, but rather as one located in smaller scale institutional forms which are then extended into other settings. This allows Tilly to present an account more sensitive to the interplay between micro and macro contexts, and to the fluidity of historical process [Mike Savage [<http://www.socresonline.org.uk/3/2/savage.html>]].

Keywords

Institutionalisation
Marx
Social inequality

Weber

Weber, M. (1978) *Economy and Society: an Outline of Interpretive Sociology*. Edited by Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich. Berkley: University of California

In this volume, Weber uses the term 'closure' to refer to the process of subordination whereby one group monopolises advantages by closing off opportunities to another group of outsiders beneath it which it defines as inferior and ineligible [Murphy 1988 p. 8]

Keywords

Social closure

Wood, G. (2000). *Concepts and Themes: Landscaping Social Development*. SD Scope Paper 9. University of Bath.

This paper takes the main social development activities of the Social Development Department, Department for International Development, and arranges them in a logical landscape for social development. The argument here claims that the central strategic objective of social development is the enabling of primary stakeholders through four strategic activities:

- creation of more secure and functional social relationships to enable the poor to manipulate/manage state, market, household and community
- protection and strengthening of social capital to the benefit of the poor
- overcoming adverse incorporation by enabling primary stakeholders to transform negative forms of social capital
- examining social capital in practice by looking both at the community and various levels of intervention and operation; and identifying lessons learned and good practice

Adverse incorporation is defined as a "dark side to social capital" (p. 10) which is concerned with the quality of social capital, particularly affecting women and children. It is seen as embedded in highly imperfect markets, corrupt state practices, and patriarchal norms. In this situation short-term social capital is invested in while permanent and more desirable forms of social capital are put at risk. According to the author, this has particular policy implications, and enabling primary stakeholders to overcome strategically negative forms of social capital while not sacrificing the maintenance of immediate practical needs is clearly a key and mainstream strategic objective of social development [Adapted from Author].

Methods

Review of Department for International Development (UK) social development activities.

Keywords

Concepts

Department for International Development (UK)

Adverse incorporation

Social capital

Social development

World Bank. (2006) *World Development Report 2006: Equity and Development*. Washington DC.

Yopez del Castillo, I. (1994) A comparative approach to social exclusions: lessons from France and Belgium' *International Labour Review* 133(5-6): 613-633.

Available as an e-journal article through John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

The concept of social exclusion has been the focus of much theoretical and political debate in France. By analysing the material published on this subject, the author gives a progress report on the debate, interpretations of the concept - breakdown of social bonds, deprivation of social rights, links with inequality, social dualism - and relevant policies, including on minimum wages, housing and urbanisation. A comparison with the situation in Belgium raises doubts as to the concept's usefulness for international comparative analysis. The difficulty of comparison increases when considering very different regions such as Europe and Latin America [Geobase Database].

When examining the concept of social exclusion in France, the author highlights two underlying points that unite the varied approaches:

- an emphasis on employment both in terms of the income it generates and its role in social cohesion
- the importance of the spatial dimension, as the locus of both social differentiation, and linkage between different social actors, allowing them to overcome the barriers between different types of action

The author comments that, “at the intersection between these two principles, social exclusion may be considered as a pivotal concept, aimed less at identifying the contours of observable reality than at highlighting relations between processes, between microsocial and macrosocial mechanisms, between individual and collective dimensions” (pp. 630-631).

Methods

Comparative analysis using published literature.

Keywords

Belgium

Comparative studies

Conceptual approach

France

Social exclusion

Social policy

4. Methods for defining, measuring and exploring AI-SE in terms of chronic poverty

Bhalla, A. and Lapeyre. F. (1997) Social exclusion: towards an analytical and operational framework *Development and Change* 28(3): 413-433.

This article attempts to analyse the economic, social and political dimensions of social exclusion. After comparing the concept with the conventional notions of poverty and marginalisation, it is argued that social exclusion overlaps with poverty broadly defined, but goes beyond it by explicitly embracing the relational as well as distributional aspects of poverty. It is shown that the concept has universal validity although it has not gained much attention in developing countries. Indicators to measure different aspects of social exclusion are discussed; in this context, the article considers how appropriate it might be to use precariousness of employment as a measure. Finally, methodological problems involved in operationalising the concept as a tool of policy formulation to fight exclusion are underlined [Ingenta

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/dech/1997/00000028/00000003/art00049>]

Methods

Use of the precariousness of employment as a measure for social exclusion

Keywords

Employment

Measurement

Operationalising

Policy

Poverty

Social exclusion

Camara, G., Monteiro, A.M., Ramos, F.R., Sposati, A. and Koga, D. (2001) Mapping Social Exclusion/Inclusion in Developing Countries: Social Dynamics of Sao Paulo in the 1990s. National Institute for Space Research.

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC13081&resource=f1>

This work presents a methodology for mapping social exclusion and inclusion in large urban areas in developing countries and for using spatial analytical techniques for identifying significant spatial patterns of this phenomenon. The authors claim that maps have been used as a major tool for enabling new ways of thinking about urban issues, but that less attention has been paid to the use of spatial analytical techniques in conjunction with exclusion/inclusion indicators. This work seeks to fill this gap and is arranged in eight sections: an introduction; a discussion of the problem of mapping social exclusion in the Third World; presentation of the methodology; use of local autocorrelation indexes to identify significant clusters of social exclusion/inclusion; description of the use of spatial econometrics techniques for identification of spatial regimes; illustration of the use of geostatistical techniques for mapping spatio-temporal trends in the evolution of important socio-economic variables; and conclusion looking at the impact of the techniques used.

In terms of understanding social exclusion, the authors posit that in the developed world social exclusion tends to be associated with processes of social disqualification, whereas in the developing world it must be measured in terms of basic standards of living as most of the population have never had acceptable standards of living.

The authors find that the use of spatial analysis can provide social scientists with tools that enable significant insights into understanding urban dynamics.

Methods

Different methods of spatial analysis, including local autocorrelation indexes, spatial autocorrelation maps as a basis for spatial clustering, spatial regression analysis, and trend surfaces derived from geostatistical interpolation.

Keywords

Brazil

Mapping

Social exclusion

Social inclusion

Urban

Carraro, L. (2005) *A Quantitative Assessment of Social Exclusion in Pakistan*. Oxford Policy Management Briefing Note

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC18713&resource=f1>

This briefing note defines social exclusion as “where certain groups are discriminated against, and not allowed to enjoy the same rights of the rest of the population because of race, religion, gender, etc” (p. 1). A gap is identified in empirical assessment of the impact of caste on poverty, and in the relative impact of different forms of social exclusion based on poverty and deprivation. In order to fill this gap, this note presents the key findings from a paper of the same title presented in 2004. The author first discusses the deprivation of the socially excluded in terms of Millennium Development Goal Indicators, then highlights some econometric evidence of social exclusion as analysed by multivariate analysis from data collected in Pakistan.

The impact of various types of exclusion was assessed in terms of some of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators, finding that:

- MDG indicators for the socially excluded are far below the average in the population as a whole
- the disparities between the socially included and the socially excluded have a substantial effect on the current levels of MDG indicators for the country
- population sub-groups affected by multiple processes of exclusion are even worse off than those excluded along a single dimension
- econometric analysis suggests that social discrimination is a major cause of low enrolment rates in religious minorities and low living standards in sharecroppers
- existing data (which is somewhat limited) suggests that social exclusion on the basis of religion is increasing

The authors hope that such findings will help policy-makers target policies for alleviating poverty and improving the MDG indicators. However, they suggest that further research is needed in the areas of quantitative analysis of the discriminatory relationships between Sunni and Shia Muslims, census data on multiple exclusion effects on small minority groups, and the use of poverty mapping methodology to estimate poverty levels for small groups in the population.

Methods

The conceptual and qualitative work of others was used to define 6 key variables relevant to social exclusion (religion, language, gender, disability, access to land/occupation, and zaats/kinship/caste-like structures). The size of these groups was then identified in Pakistan and statistically described and econometrically modelled in terms of levels of deprivation.

Keywords

Caste
Millennium Development Goals
Multiple exclusions
Pakistan
Quantitative assessment
Social exclusion

Dewilde, C. (2003) A life-course perspective on social exclusion and poverty *British Journal of Sociology* 54(1): 109-128.

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester.

This article seeks to reconceptualise traditional research approaches to the relationship between poverty and the lifecycle. Different sociological perspectives are identified in the literature, and three particular perspectives on the life course are considered:

- the North-American life course perspective formulated by Elder (1974)
- the Continental institutional approach
- a combined approach labelled the political economy of the life course

The author proposes a general framework for analysis and formulates a hypothesis regarding the phenomena of social exclusion over the life course which can subsequently be empirically validated.

Methods

Review of literature and approaches, development of a general framework and hypothesis to be empirically tested

Keywords

De-institutionalisation
Poverty
Life course
Longitudinal analysis
Social exclusion
Welfare state

de Haan, A. with Dubey, A. (2004) Conceptualising Social Exclusion in the Context of India's Poorest Regions: a Contribution to the Quantitative-Qualitative Debate Conference: Q-Squared in Practice: Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Poverty Appraisal, May 2004

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC14579&resource=f1>

This paper is based on the methodological implications used to bridge the gap between explaining and describing poverty. In looking at poverty in Orissa, India, the authors address various aspects of poverty analysis covering national surveys, human development indicators, participation and voice, deprivation and social processes that lead to deprivation.

The authors highlight the different ways in which poverty analysis can be approached as follows:

- in development studies, dominant approaches to poverty analysis need to be broadened to look more closely at the causes of poverty
- the concept of social exclusion is relevant for the analysis of wide-spread absolute poverty

- a 'residual' or 'safety nets' approach to poverty reduction focuses on measures for people who fall outside the system and identifies poverty as external to the socio-economic system
- approaches to poverty analysis ought to be of equal value as opposed to approaches where descriptions of visible outcomes of poverty are considered more important than the analysis of the causes of poverty

The authors claim that the concept of social exclusion is a useful way of capturing an important way of looking at deprivation, i.e. the active nature and processes responsible for deprivation. On this basis it is asserted that the concept is relevant for analysis in contexts of wide-spread absolute poverty.

The authors believe the different approaches to poverty analysis need to be considered of equal value in a climate where descriptions of visible outcomes are not considered more important than the analysis that is essential to understanding the underlying reasons for those disparities. The conclusion is made that the "key methodological point is...about restoring the role of the analyst, by emphasising her/his role in uncovering underlying social structures, through a method (or methods) that appears most appropriate for particular, context specific issues" (p. 18).

Methods

An exploration of the application of quantitative and qualitative methods in measuring and understanding poverty and social exclusion.

Keywords

India

Methodology

Qualitative

Quantitative

Poverty

Social exclusion

Mearns, R and Sinha, S. (1998) *Exclusion and Land Administration in Orissa, India.* World Bank Policy Research Working Paper.

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC7026&resource=f1>

This report presents an exploratory, state-level analysis in Orissa of the factors that constrain access to land by the rural poor and other socially excluded groups. It is the first empirical study of its kind, at least in India, which examines access to land from a transaction costs perspective. It is based on an institutional analysis of land administration in policy and practice, and considers the consequences for particular groups of stakeholders. The intention of this pilot study was to field-test an approach that could be replicated in other states of India, with a view to identifying incremental reforms in land administration and policy that could help to improve access to land for the rural poor. The findings should be regarded as preliminary, since the study was intended to scope the broad framework for analysis, rather than to produce systematic results. Nonetheless, the findings do suggest a set of broad policy implications worthy of more detailed consideration, following systematic analysis in other states [Authors' Own]

The policy implications identified by the authors are:

- joint land tilting in order to enhance women's access to and effective control over land
- a critical assessment of the respective roles and responsibilities of the Department of Revenue and the Board of Revenue
- coordination and integration of the maintenance of land records and land registration

through computerisation

- eradication of the current survey and settlements operations which systematically discriminate against the rural poor and socially excluded
- increased access to information and public awareness of rights
- involvement of local NGOs in the formation of village committees for land consolidation
- the need for strong civil society institutions which can ensure effective demand from below for accountability
- liberalisation of the land-lease market as long as the right balance can be struck between assuring landlords of their long-term ownership rights, and assuring tenants of their security of tenure and protection under the law for the duration of fixed-term tenancy contracts
- consideration by government of additional market-based mechanisms to increase access of land to the rural poor

Methods

Pilot study

Review of existing literature

Discussions with principal stakeholders

Visits to ongoing survey and settlement and land consolidation camps

Focus group discussions in villages

Keywords

Exclusion

India

Land administration

Regulation

Miliband, D. (2005) *Social Exclusion: the Next Steps Forward* (speech delivered at the London School of Economics

Available at <http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/downloaddoc.asp?id=788>

This speech outlines a definition of social exclusion and highlights research using the British Household Panel Survey. He asserts that social exclusion must be seen as relational, and about being excluded from society and the things that most people take for granted. In light of this a new policy framework is introduced which consists of floor targets, funding, joining up, rights and responsibilities and shared institutions and activities.

Keywords

Panel data

Social exclusion

United Kingdom

Ridge, T. (2002) *Childhood Poverty and Social Exclusion: From a Child's Perspective*. Bristol: Policy Press

Available at the Geography Library (Mansfield Cooper Building), University of Manchester (E13 RID).

This book identifies the problem of poverty amongst children in Britain and the dearth of both quantitative and qualitative data which places children at the centre of analysis of these issues. It seeks to address this gap by undertaking two empirical studies, one quantitative and one qualitative, which explore children's own accounts of the economic, social and relational impact of childhood poverty and social exclusion.

The author identifies social exclusion as an adult centric concept which deals with children as either victims or villains, but always as adults-to-be. Instead, she claims that childhood needs to be seen as a social experience in itself, where the demands of participation and inclusion may be considerable, and likewise the costs of social exclusion. The book is split into three sections: the first is an historical and contemporary overview of childhood poverty; the second presents the findings from the qualitative study; and the third presents the findings from the quantitative study.

The qualitative study consisted of in-depth interviews which were individual, confidential, flexible and unstructured. Children were interviewed from the urban areas of Bristol and Bath and the rural areas of Somerset. The interviews were taped, transcribed and analysed manually using thematic indexing. Interviews were also undertaken with a sample of parents and siblings. The quantitative study consisted of a cross-sectional sample of 720 children and young people aged 11-15. Children and young people living in families receiving Income Support and/or Job Seekers' Allowance were compared with those living in families not receiving those benefits.

Both these studies demonstrated clear social and material differences between children living in poverty and those who are not. The key issues raised are:

- children and young people from low income families have a desire to protect their parents
- children and young people from low income families are active social agents
- schools act as exclusive from within
- friendships and social networks are a social asset
- child-centred social exclusion exists

The author claims social exclusion opens up an understanding of the dynamics of poverty to embrace social relationships, citizenship, and the ability to realise citizens' rights and entitlements. With this in mind, the policy recommendations made are:

- school uniform grants
- financial redistribution towards children
- free school trips
- funds for exam projects
- free school meals with tokens/cards for all children
- transport concessions
- reform of the Social Fund
- direct participation of children and young people in the search for a greater understanding and awareness of the experience of childhood poverty and social exclusion

Methods

Quantitative and qualitative studies of childhood poverty

Keywords

Childhood poverty

Children

Social exclusion

United Kingdom

Saavedra, J., Torero. M. and Nopo, H. (2002) *Social Exclusion in Peru: An Invisible Wall – a Research Program on the Relationship between Ethnicity and Economic and Social Outcomes*. Global Development Network.

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=doc13164&resource=f1>

Peru is a country where social exclusion is very profound but at the same time very subtle. Sociological and anthropological evidence suggest that there are several mechanisms through which ethnic and racial discrimination affect the lives of a large part of the population. However, precise measurements of the extent to which the potentially excluded groups are affected, are almost nonexistent. In Peru the majority of the urban population has a mixed background, and most of them will be *mestizos*. However, this mixed population is, and is perceived as, highly heterogeneous. Our initial research in this field has shown that even among *mestizos*, different racial backgrounds have important implications over socioeconomic outcomes, in particular over earnings. We know much less about the specific exclusion mechanisms. This proposal is based on the idea that there are social exclusion mechanisms related to ethnic and racial differences that have effects on the access to and accumulation of different public and private assets, and that exclusion also affects the returns to some of those assets in the labor market, with crucial implications over poverty and well-being. In this proposal we set the plan to continue the analysis of a data set constructed to approximate the ethnic heterogeneity in Peruvian urban areas. Our data includes self-reported discrimination events, race, mother tongue of the parents, language spoken at home and at school; and education and origin of the previous generation among others. We will analyze the relation between ethnic and racial heterogeneity and occupational segregation, access to education and to social networks. Additionally, we propose the collection and analysis of a new data set that will allow us to explore the extent to which there are exclusion mechanisms operating in the hiring process in the urban labor market [Authors' Own].

In terms of policy, the authors assert that more solid evidence of the economic and social mechanisms discovered in the data are required in order to mobilise political and social initiatives aimed at reducing inequality of opportunities.

Methods

Collection of a data set to analyse ethnic and racial discrimination.

Keywords

Ethnicity

Peru

Race

Mechanisms

Social exclusion

Sigle-Rushton, W. (2004) *Intergenerational and Life-Course Transmission of Social Exclusion in the 1970 British Cohort Study*. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion Paper 78.

Available at <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/publications/papers.asp>

This study used data from the British Cohort Study to examine the relationships between childhood background experiences and a variety of indicators of adult well-being. Similar to an earlier study that analyses the National Child Development Study, we use a rich array of childhood background information and examine the associations for men and women separately. Similar to findings for the earlier cohort, there is evidence of inter-generational transmission of certain outcomes. Cohort members who lived in social housing as children are more likely to live in social housing as adults. Those with fathers who were manually employed are more likely to be manually employed themselves, and those whose families were poor are more likely to have low incomes. Academic test scores and parental housing tenure stand out as two of the strongest and most consistent correlates of adult disadvantage. For males, in particular, evidence of childhood aggression is also a consistent and fairly strong predictor of poor outcomes [Author's Own].

Methods

Longitudinal study and multivariate analysis.

Keywords

Disadvantage
Intergenerational
Longitudinal Analysis
Social exclusion
United Kingdom

Verner, D. and Alder, E. (2004) Youth at Risk, Social Exclusion, and Intergenerational Poverty Dynamics: A New Survey Instrument with Application to Brazil' World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3296. Available at:
http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=610341

This paper addresses the underlying causes of problems and risks faced by poor and excluded people, focusing on youth of 10-24 years of age. We develop a survey instrument that addresses poverty in a broad sense including hunger, early pregnancy and fatherhood, violence, crime, drug use, low levels of social capital, and low educational attainment. The paper also sheds light on intergenerational transfer of risks that are considered to induce poverty, e.g. in early pregnancy and education attainment. We document simple findings based on the survey data gathered in three poor urban neighbourhoods in Fortaleza in the Northeast of Brazil. Our main findings show that: (i) poor youth are at considerable risk of growing up without their father—only 7 percent grow up with their father present in the household; (ii) the intergenerational transmission of low education attainment is at play, but it is diminishing; (iii) the risk of early pregnancy and fatherhood is large; 31 percent of the youth had their first child before age 16, triple that of the adult population; (iv) the risk of sexual abuse and violence within the household exists— 6 percent of the youth answered that they had their first sexual relationship with a family member and 13 percent grow up in households with violence; (v) the social capital levels are low—only five percent of the youth and 9 percent of the adults have measurable social capital; and (vi) the risk of growing up in a violent neighbourhood is large—59 percent of the youth claim that they live in a violent neighbourhood, 80 percent feel unsafe in their neighbourhood and 50 percent feel unsafe at home [Authors' Own].

The authors' conclusion that youth are not the problem, but are a product of their environment has implications for policy interventions, which should seek to intervene in the processes and contexts that lead to poverty.

Keywords

Brazil
Intergenerational poverty
Social exclusion
Survey instrument
Youth

5. AI-SE and the State

Abers, R. (1998) From clientalism to cooperation: local government, participatory policy, and civil organising in Porto Alegre, Brazil *Politics and Society* 26(4): 511 (1-16) Available as an e-journal article through John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This article outlines the success of participatory budgeting, which has been in place in Brazil since 1989. Neighbourhood forums allocate the budget, and the author asserts that this has increased neighbourhood activism and improved the quality of life for many. The key findings were:

- attendance at budget assemblies has significantly increased;
- membership of local organisations has significantly increased;
- residents of the poorest neighbourhoods have proven to be the most active in forming budget policy;
- the importance of enabling environments which result from changes in the state power structure; and
- the importance of a demonstration effect in encouraging previously unmobilised groups to organise their neighbourhoods.

In terms of policy, the author points out that:

- the participants responded because the issues targeted were easily comprehensible and clearly relevant to their lives;
- the reduction of the costs of participation are vital;
- it is important to prioritise the building of a new relationship between government personnel and local citizens; and
- the state is an important external agent.

Methods

Review of the case study of the Extremo Sul district in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and the participatory budgeting implemented since 1989. Quantitative data on the budget policy 1995. Survey of participants in the district assembly

Keywords

Brazil

Civic organisation

Clientalism

Cooperation

Local Government

Participatory budgeting

Porto Alegre

State

Aker, F.V. (2005) Where did all the land go? Enclosure and social struggle in Kivu (D.R. Congo) *Review of African Political Economy* 32(103): 79-98.

Kivu's traditional patrimonial system revolved around the distribution of access rights to communally held land in return for rents that were redistributed through the system. The social capital embedded in this institutional framework was a public good. The introduction of a 'modern' land law in 1973 destroyed the social cohesion of that patrimonial system; it sanctioned efforts to capitalise and appropriate the full value of these rents. At the time of the law's introduction, market mechanisms for factor markets including land, were not developed, so they had to be simulated. The core of this simulation consisted of exchanging social capital, built up in networks that involved political power-holders and state administrators, for

assets. The social capital embedded in these networks was a 'club good' rather than a public good; both are non-rival in nature, but with a club good, unlike public goods, exclusion is workable. Its effect was therefore marginalisation and dispossession of those not belonging to the 'club', and the erosion of the existing social capital tied up in the traditional institutional framework by breaking the patterns of reciprocity and assurance featured in it. This evolution has contributed to a change of social structure and a crisis of legitimacy that increased social tensions and the potential for conflict. The customary leadership was able to cling to their positions by mobilising their clientele on an ethnic platform, conveniently using the issue of nationality: 'foreigners', especially the Banyarwanda and Banyamulenge, were accused of having unrightfully appropriated customary land and of having subverted the customary order. Reprinted by permission of Carfax Publishing, Taylor & Francis Ltd [IBSS]

Keywords

Democratic Republic of Congo
Land
Patrimonialism
Reform
Social capital

**Bates, R.H. (2005) Political insecurity and state failure in contemporary Africa' CID Working Paper No. 115
Available at <http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidwp/115.htm>**

This paper provides a discussion of state failure in Africa in terms of state and citizen relationships and looking at reform, economic collapse and 'lootable resources'.

Keywords

Africa
Conflict
Development
Institutions
Political economy

Bates, R.H. (2004) State Collapse and Violence. Bellagio Paper. Available at <http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidpeople/bates/publications.htm>

This paper examines the use of state power for expropriation and coercion, and the responses of citizens through the development of private armies.

Keywords

Africa
Coercion
Power
State
Violence

Buur, L. (2005) Sovereignty and democratic exclusion in the New South Africa. *Review of African Political Economy* 32(104-5): 253-268

In this essay I will outline the contours of the attempt by the ANC government to reorder state-civil society relations. This will be done by delineating the form of civil society participation that the government has promulgated in the field of justice enforcement in order to 'tame' or direct the uncontrolled aspects and forces of self-organisation emanating from the struggle against apartheid known as 'people's power'. The article will argue that the establishment of institutions like the Community Policing Forums (CPF) were created to

harbour and give direction to these forces rests on and allows for a particular type of democratic citizenship or normative ethical being, while excluding other types of political-ethical being. The essay illustrates how past ideas about friends and enemies of the ANC are used as the interpretive lens to decode opposition to the CPF [Authors' Own].

Methods

Case study of the ANC government in South Africa and review of literature and policy.

Keywords

Citizenship
Democracy
Exclusion
Participation
South Africa

Chen, C.J.J. (2002). *Markets and Clientalism: the Transformation of Property Rights in Rural China*. London: Martin Dunitz

Keywords

Clientalism
Economic conditions
Market
Property rights
Rural economies

Dryzek. J.S. (1996) Political inclusion and the dynamics of democratization. *American Political Science Review* 90(1): 475-487

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Once universal adult citizenship rights have been secured in a society, democratization is mostly a matter of the more authentic political inclusion of different groups and categories, for which formal political equality can hide continued exclusion or oppression. It is important, however, to distinguish between inclusion in the state and inclusion in the polity more generally. Democratic theorists who advocate a strategy of progressive inclusion of as many groups as possible in the state fail to recognise that the conditions for authentic, as opposed to symbolic inclusion are quite demanding. History shows that benign inclusion in the state is possible only when (a) a group's defining concern can be assimilated into an established or emerging state imperative, and (b) civil society is not unduly depleted by the group's entry into the state. Absent such conditions, oppositional civil society may be a better focus for democratisation than is the state. A flourishing oppositional sphere, and therefore the conditions for democratisation itself, may actually be facilitated by a passively exclusive state, the main contemporary form of which is corporatism. Benign inclusion in the state can sometimes occur, but any such move should also produce exclusions that both facilitate future democratisation and guard against any reversal of democratic commitment in state and society. These considerations have substantial implications for the strategic choices of social movements [Authors' Own].

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Civil society
Corporatism
Democratisation

Political inclusion
State

Good, K. (1999) The State and extreme poverty in Botswana: the San and Destitutes. *Journal of Modern African Studies* 37(2): 185-205
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands University Library, University of Manchester

This paper examines the case of Botswana, and what is described by the author as the systematic and structured impoverishment of the San peoples, by an elite of economic and political power, and the exploitation which they practiced. The first assumption posited is that poverty is not an entity in and of itself, but is a consequence of inequalities, a political problem. The author then goes on to outline the position of the San people of Botswana and how their poverty has been structured and persistent. In particular the role of the state and economic and political elites is underlined as fundamental. The key points made are:

- that the state/political systems have historically been based on control, continuity and social quiescence;
- that the San have both a pivotal position among the poor in Botswana, and a key structural position in the growth economy;
- that inequality has cultural legitimacy and is strengthened by the changing modes of production in cattle farming;
- that the San are denied basic rights such as ownership of land; and
- that the structural poverty in the political economy is manipulated and maintained by government policy.

The author concludes that economic growth in Botswana has not been accompanied by any appropriate, and by implication necessary, concern for equality.

Methods

Literature review

Case study of Botswana and the San using grey and published literature

Keywords

Botswana

Destitutes

Poverty

State

Hagmann, T. (2005) Beyond clannishness and colonialism: understanding political disorder in Ethiopia's Somali Region, 1991-2004. *Journal of Modern African Studies* 43(4): 509-536.

This article proposes an alternative interpretation of political disorder in Ethiopia's Somali Regional State since the rise to power of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in 1991. Some observers have perceived contemporary politics in the former Ogaden as an example of 'internal colonisation' by highland Ethiopians. Others attribute political instability to the 'nomadic culture' inherent in the Somali clan structure and the ineptness of its political leaders. This study argues that neither of these two politicised narratives grasps the contradictory interactions between the federal Ethiopian government and its Somali periphery, nor the recursive relations between state and society. With reference to the literature on neo-patrimonialism, I elucidate political disorder in the Somali Region by empirically describing hybrid political domination, institutional instability, and patronage relations, showing how neo-patrimonial rule translates into contested statehood in the region and political devices ranging from military coercion to subtle co-optation. Rather than unilateral domination, a complex web of power and manipulation between parts of the

federal and regional authorities animates political disorder in Ethiopia's Somali Region.; Reprinted by permission of Cambridge University Press. An electronic version of this article can be accessed via the internet at <http://journals.cambridge.org> [IBSS]

Keywords

Clannishness
Colonialism
Ethiopia
Neo-patromonialism
Statehood

Hanagan, M. and Tilly, C. (1999) *Extending Citizenship, Reconfiguring States*. New York: Rowman and Littlefield.

Keywords

Citizenship
State

Isalud Foundation. (1999) *Overview of the Exclusion of Social Protection in Health in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Working Document Number 2. International Labour Organisation and the Pan American Health Organisation.

Written for a meeting between ILO and PAHO, this document calls attention to the growing numbers of the population with no coverage under social security health services, mainly informal sector workers in urban and rural areas. Accordingly, this document presents a study on these groups and calls for alternative forms of health care coverage for excluded population groups.

Methods

Three approaches of coverage, access, and structure and processes were used to measure exclusion from social protection in health from different perspectives, considering the characteristics of health systems in the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Keywords

Exclusion
Health
Informal workers
Social protection

Joshi, A. (2006) *Institutions and Service Delivery in Asia*. Institute for Development Studies and the Overseas Development Institute.

This document focuses on the delivery of health and education to poor populations in Asia, and argues that the main barriers to an improved and more inclusive service delivery are institutional ones e.g. insufficient resources, lack of standards and lack of regulation.

Methods

Review of literature and evidence from Asia.

Keywords

Asia
Education
Health
Institutions
Poverty

Kaesler, D., Sen, R., Ahmed, A.I., Mahbub, U., Husain, S.A. and Islam, N. (2004) Patrimonialism, culture and religion: a re-examination of Max Weber. *Bangladesh E Journal of Sociology* 2004(1): 1

Keywords

Capitalism
Developing Countries
Feudalism
Religion
Sociology
Urban
Weber

**Lynch, M. (2005) *Lives on Hold: the Human Cost of Statelessness*. Washington DC: Refugees International
Available online at
http://www.refugeesinternational.org/files/5051_file_stateless_paper.pdf**

This report examines statelessness with a particular focus on Bangladesh, Estonia and the United Arab Emirates. The paper is split into seven main sections: nationality as a fundamental human right; the scope of statelessness; UNHCR's second mandate; findings from Refugee International's statelessness project; conclusion and recommendations; and a global review of statelessness.

Statelessness is examined as highly complex and linked to limited legal protection to participate in political process, poor employment prospects and poverty, little opportunity to own property, travel restrictions, social exclusion, sexual and physical violence, and inadequate access to healthcare and education.

The key recommendations made are:

- that states respect the right of all individuals to have a nationality;
- that states become part of and adhere to international standards to protect stateless people and reduce statelessness by facilitating acquisition of nationality;
- that UN and non-government agencies clearly define their mandates and outline concrete operational objectives with respect to statelessness;
- that UN and non-government agencies strengthen UNHCR as the lead agency in accordance with its mandate on statelessness, including establishment of a dedicated department to focus on this issue;
- that donor governments require and evaluate protection of stateless populations; and
- that donor governments provide new funding to support UN and non-governmental agency work on behalf of stateless people.

Methods

Review of literature of statelessness
Review of Refugee International's statelessness project

Keywords

Bangladesh
Citizenship
Estonia
Exclusion
Rights
Statelessness
United Arab Emirates

Martin-Castellanos, A.J. (1995) Reflections on agrarian reform in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia' *Revista Espanola de Economia Agraria* 172: 223-235.

The agrarian reform and agricultural development strategies employed by the Maghreb countries of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria are defined by the term 'neopatrimonialism', which relates to Weber's concept of patrimonialism. It is maintained that all three countries have used apparent modernisation to strengthen traditional forms of government in which power and assets are controlled by an elite minority. Agricultural development and 'reform' improve the situation of the population to subsistence level, but radical change to transfer some of the power from the ruling classes to the poorer majority is out of the question. Examples of this strategy from each country are considered, and various agrarian reform programmes are described [IBSS].

Keywords

Algeria
Agriculture
Elite
Morocco
Neopatrimonialism
Reform
Tunisia

Munro, L.T. (2005) A social safety net for the chronically poor? Zimbabwe's public assistance programme in the 1990s. *European Journal of Development Research* 17(1): 111-131.

The Government of Zimbabwe operated several social safety nets in the 1990s, most of them targeted at households temporarily impoverished through external shocks such as severe drought or economic restructuring. One social safety net was, however, designed specifically to help those who, by reason of age, infirmity, chronic illness or disability and lack of family connections, were chronically poor. This social safety net was called Public Assistance. This paper reviews the performance of Public Assistance and finds it was not effective in supporting those living in chronic poverty. Its disappointing performance record includes low levels of coverage of its target group and inadequate benefits for its clients. The paper examines the reasons for the disappointing performance of Public Assistance, including both programme design problems and the political marginalisation of its clients, and draws out their policy implications [Copyright 2005 Taylor & Francis Group Ltd. Geobase].

Methods

Case study of Zimbabwe's Public Assistance Programme.

Keywords

Marginalisation
Policy
Poverty
Safety net
Zimbabwe

Parthasarathay, D. (2002) *Law Property Rights and Social Exclusion*. Indian Institute of Technology

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC11906&resource=f1>

What are the effects of trends away from legal pluralism towards more uniform approaches to the law? This paper analyses the effects of legal changes in property rights for people's

welfare and development in India. Sen's concepts of capabilities and entitlements are applied to study these effects in terms of changing rights regimes, and impacts on poor people's functioning arising from changes in livelihood options or a 'capabilities set'.

Three areas are analysed:

- Land rights among tribal communities, focussing on the tendency to move away from pluralistic frameworks, which dilute the protective power of special land laws for tribal communities in the state of Andhra Pradesh;
- Common property resources for subsistence of the rural poor, with comparative analysis of traditional norms for regulation and maintenance of such resources with newly introduced formal, and legal regulations; and
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in agriculture, with several studies cautioning that developments in genetic engineering and biotechnology may pose significant dangers not only to biodiversity but also to protection of intellectual property rights of farmers and peasants in developing countries.

The paper finds that:

- survival and livelihood strategies of tribal people are threatened, and further marginalisation is likely if uniform property and land laws are introduced; and
- new rights regimes based on recognition of patents and internationally supported IPRs threaten the survival of farmers in the third world, by reducing their rights and ability to experiment and innovate, and investing such rights solely in corporations

The author concludes that:

- pluralistic legal systems in the field of natural resources, especially in relation to property rights should be retained and developed;
- a diversity of laws and rules vesting different kinds of rights in individuals and communities, enhances capabilities and entitlements for individuals and households, especially among the poor and the marginalised;
- simply providing additional legal rights or providing legal status to customary rights is not the answer, as such simplistic measures can end up distorting the rights regimes in manners that disadvantage the poor;
- it is equally important not to treat customary property rights as determinate sets of rules, traditional or customary rights exist in the context of specific legal traditions that are themselves embedded in distinct institutional frameworks;
- in the context of a dynamic, changing society, what is important is to recognise that communities and households are better able to adapt themselves to change, and retain their entitlements, if they have the ability to negotiate, bargain and reorganise relationships of production and exchange, this can occur only if there is flexibility permitted by a pluralistic legal system; and
- it is not the relationship of people to land that determines their social relations, but rather it is the relationships between individuals that determines rules and laws pertaining to property ownership or land tenure]

Methods

Review of literature and case studies using Sen's capabilities and entitlements framework.

Keywords

Capabilities
Entitlements
India
Law
Property rights
Social exclusion

Phongpaichit, P., Piriyaarangsanan, S. and Treerat, N. (1996) *Challenging Social Exclusion: Rights and Livelihood in Thailand*. Research Series 107 of International Institute for Labour Studies and United Nations Development Programme. International Labour Organisation: Geneva
Available at the Institute for Development Policy and Management Library, University of Manchester (G42, PHO)

This is a monograph which employs the concept of social exclusion to explore the processes through which some groups in society become excluded from rights and entitlements as citizens of a country, and the ways in which they struggle to get their rights established and enforced. The monograph is split into seven main sections: an introduction which discusses the concept of social exclusion in Europe and beyond; an overview of Thailand's development pattern, inequality and poverty; a discussion of the structural dimension of exclusion; a discussion of the dynamics of peasant's rights; a discussion of the dynamics of slum dwellers' housing rights; a discussion of the dynamics of workers' employment rights; and a conclusion.

Social exclusion is defined here as not only the result of the working of markets, but also as a result of government action or the lack of government responsibility for social problems. The key findings were:

- central to the issue of social exclusion is the question of rights;
- within the overall framework of a monopoly paradigm that applies to Thailand there are two main vectors of exclusion: politico-cultural which leads to exclusion of the non-Thai, non-male and those remote from Bangkok; and the competition for resources which has intensified during industrialisation leading to the worsening of income distribution and the concentration of resources in the hands of a few;
- the case studies showed that those whose rights have been denied or challenged stood up against the challenger and fought to exert and establish their rights;
- there is no political will to increase the provision of more basic amenities for more people; and
- the present centralised structure of taxation and government administration makes it difficult to apply government funds where they are most needed.

In terms of policy the authors suggest that strategies to combat social exclusion must go beyond economic and social policies to include recognition of:

- the complex politico-cultural barriers to positive policy action;
- the importance of active participation by the excluded in the struggle for getting their entitlements; and
- the need to reform the systems of government itself [Adapted from Authors].

Methods

Review of literature and case studies

Keywords

Citizenship
Government
Rights
Social exclusion
Thailand

Pogge, T.W. (2005) Recognized and violated by international law: the human rights of the global poor. *Leiden Journal of International Law* 18(4): 717-745.

Various human rights are widely recognised in codified and customary international law. These human rights promise all human beings protection against specific severe harms that might be inflicted on them domestically or by foreigners. Yet, international law also establishes and maintains institutional structures that greatly contribute to these human rights not being fulfilled. Fundamental components of international law systematically obstruct the aspirations of poor populations for democratic self-government, civil rights, and minimal economic sufficiency. And central international organizations, like the WTO, IMF and World Bank, are designed so that they systematically contribute to the persistence of severe poverty. On the most plausible construal of the duties that human rights impose, those contributing to the design or imposition of such institutional structures are violating the human rights of the global poor

[www.journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=371028]

Keywords

Human rights

Institutions

Law

Poverty

Pogge, T.W. (1998) A Global Resources Dividend. In Crocker, D.A. and Linden, T. eds. *Ethics of Consumption: the Good Life, Justice and Global Stewardship*. Rowman and Littlefield, pp. 501-536.

We live in a world of radical inequality: hundreds of millions suffer severe, life-long poverty, causing some 18 million early deaths annually from malnutrition and diseases that are very easy and cheap to cure. Many others are quite well off and affluent enough to improve significantly the lives of the global poor. Does this radical inequality constitute an injustice in which we are involved? An affirmative answer finds broad support in different strands of the Western moral tradition, which also support the same program of institutional reform. This reform centers around a Global Resources Dividend, or GRD. Humankind at large is to be viewed as owning a minority stake in the resources of this planet (including air, water and soil, which are used for the discharging of pollutants). As with preferred stock, this stake does not entitle everyone to participate in deciding how resources are to be used; this authority is to remain with the states in whose territory resources are located. But the stake does entitle all to a share of the economic benefits of resource utilization. Since the global poor are otherwise excluded from such a share, the funds raised through the GRD are to be spent on their emancipation. A GRD in the amount of one percent of the global social product would currently raise some \$300 billion a year. This amount is too small to lead to economic dislocation (it would even have positive effects by slowing resource depletion and pollution). But it is large enough to eradicate global poverty within one or two decades. Such a reform would, moreover, reassure the poor societies that they need not gain possession of dangerous technologies to have their basic needs taken seriously by the rich. And it could find broad support in different strands of the Western moral tradition: in forward-looking, consequentialist and contractualist approaches; in Lockean approaches that require that economic institutions render no one worse off than anyone would be in his state of nature with a proportionate resource share; and in backward-looking approaches that object to radical inequalities when these have arisen through a deeply tarnished historical process [Authors' Own <http://www.columbia.edu/~tp6/index.html>]

Keywords

Distribution

Exclusion
Interventions
Poverty
Resources
State

Rodger, J. (1992) The Welfare State and social closure: social division and the 'underclass' *Critical Social Policy* 12:2 (35): 45-63

The article seeks to illuminate the general debate about the emergence of an 'underclass' by drawing on social closure theory and the concept of the social division of welfare. In particular, the role of the welfare state is examined as a source of social division. It is argued that the welfare state underwrites the systematic exclusion of social groups by the 'strategic choices' adopted by social and political interests shaping public policy and using it as an instrument of government with strategic intent. The abandonment of full employment as a central goal of social policy is discussed and its implications for social division identified. It is suggested that access to fiscal and occupational benefits are influenced by employment policies as is the process of social polarisation between social groups. The article concludes by addressing the themes of social stigma and blaming which lie at the heart of right wing analyses of the under-class [IBSS Database - Reprinted by permission of Sage Publications Ltd]

Methods

Review of key theories

Keywords

Employment
Deviance
Poverty alleviation
Social movements
Social policy
Social stratification
Underclass
United Kingdom
United States of America
Welfare State

Rosengber, H., Andersson, B. and Acuna, C. (2004) *Exclusion in Health in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Pan American Health Organisation

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC11011&resource=f1>

This study, produced jointly by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Swedish Agency for International Development (SIDA), examines the principal causes of exclusion from the various goods, services, and opportunities that improve or preserve health, as well as who is excluded and where, in Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Peru. The study highlights different factors for exclusion in different countries. However, it found that exclusion in health was strongly linked to: poverty, racial discrimination and other forms of social exclusion. Dimensions of exclusion also depend on health sector factors such as the service delivery model and resource allocation. Lack of health insurance also acts as an important barrier in access to health care.

The study makes a number of policy recommendations based on its findings. It argues that the multidimensional character of health exclusion calls for multi- and inter-sectoral policies. Strategies to reduce exclusion in health should address regional differences and be aimed

specifically at extending social protection towards the most affected geographical areas. Other recommendations call for strategies to include the struggle against poverty and the fight against ethnic discrimination, and to consider Social Security. Further research is needed to address gender variables, the quality of service delivered, and ethnic and cultural factors [ELDIS adapted from author
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC11011&resource=f1>]

Methods

Quantitative and qualitative data collection, including questions for key informants and the identification of key indicators

Keywords

Caribbean
Ethnicity
Exclusion
Gender
Health
Latin America
Social protection

Sachikonye, L.M. (2003) *Land Reform for Poverty Reduction? Social Exclusion and Farm Workers in Zimbabwe*. Paper Presented at the International Conference 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy' at the Institute for Development Policy and Management

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC13035&resource=f1>

This paper represents a provisional attempt to assess whether Zimbabwe's land reform coherently addresses the issue of poverty reduction. It examines the short-term outcome(s) of the reform programme in relation to its initial objectives. More specifically, it examines its impact on farm workers. The majority of farm workers lost jobs in the process as well as access to housing and social services such as health care and schools. Thus, the outcome of the programme has been the loss of jobs and livelihoods by farm workers on the one hand, and the acquisition of land as a resource by several hundred thousand small farmers, and black commercial farmers.

The paper argues that social exclusion explains the historical and contemporary marginalization of farm workers with profound social consequences for this group. After laying out an analytical framework for the discussion, the paper draws on recently gathered empirical material on farm workers' incomes, access to basic social services and food security. These aspects have invariably been adversely affected by the land reform process. Applying the concept of "chronic poverty", the paper considers the conditions of the more vulnerable sections of the farm worker population, the impact of HIV-AIDS on them, and their coping strategies [Author's abstract].

Methods

Review of literature and quantitative data
Case study of farm workers in Zimbabwe

Keywords

Coping strategies
Exclusion
Farm workers
Land reform
Poverty reduction

Zimbabwe

Teves, L.B. (2000). The socio-cultural dimension of peoples' participation in community-based development: the role of patron-client system in the Philippines *Tropenlandwirt* 68: 147

Focusing on a study conducted in the Philippines, and in order to understand the motivation of the local people or project beneficiaries to participate in externally funded community-based development projects and to determine the influence of patron-client relationship on people's participation in project activities, the following issues are considered by the study: chapter 1 presents the research design and description of the study area or localities; chapter 2 discusses the background theories of clientalism or patronage and related studies. As a major part of the study, chapter 3 presents an extensive analysis of leaders and patrons who are recognised as community influentials by virtue of their status and roles. Chapter 4 assesses the results of the interpretation of the previous chapters using the conceptual framework designed in building patterns of patron-client relationship and the extent of its influence in community-based development. The last part contains the summary, conclusion and recommendation [CAB Abstracts, 2000].

Keywords

Clientalism
Development
Participation
Philippines
Projects

Tilly, C. (2002). *Stories, Identities and Political Change*. New York: Rowman and Littlefield

This book brings together Charles' Tilly's work between 1990 and 2001 on identity formation, including the role of nation-building and state formation.

Keywords

Identities
State formation

**Tomei, M. (2005). *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples: an Ethnic Audit of selected Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers*. International Labour Organisation
Available at
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC21166&resource=f1>**

Indigenous and tribal peoples represent about 5 per cent of the world's population, but over 15 per cent of the world's poor. The incidence of extreme poverty is higher among them than among other social groups and they generally benefit much less than others from overall declines in poverty. This paper reports on an ethnic "audit" of 14 PRSPs (poverty reduction strategy papers) in 14 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Its goal is to ascertain whether and how the rights, needs and aspirations of indigenous and tribal peoples have been taken into account and whether they have been involved in the consultations leading to the formation of the PRSPs.

The main findings of the report include:

- there are significant differences between and within regions and between countries, in terms of whether and how indigenous and tribal questions are addressed;

- the African PRSPs are beginning to recognise, to varying degrees, that large-scale cultivation and irrigation, national boundaries, tourism and the establishment of nature and game reserves are undermining the freedom of movement to hunt and graze livestock over large areas of land and access to water, which is essential for pastoralists;
- Asian PRSPs swing from neglect, such as Sri Lanka, or passing attention to the social, economic and political exclusion of tribal peoples, as in Pakistan, to a genuine concern for the unequal development of these peoples relative to other social groups, as in Nepal or Vietnam;
- in Latin America, PRSPs clearly identify the areas that are key to indigenous peoples' development - however the relative size of indigenous populations in a country determines whether an ethnic mainstreaming approach is pursued or targeted interventions are promoted;
- there is a lack of indigenous-specific indicators in most developing countries;
- the nature of many PRSPs reflect an understanding of poverty primarily in terms of material deprivation, and as a state rather than in terms of powerlessness and vulnerability linked to systemic discrimination;
- with a few Latin American exceptions, indigenous and tribal peoples have not been involved in consultations leading to the formulation of the PRSPs;
- a few PRSPs recognise that indigenous or tribal peoples' disadvantages have a strong political dimension and are linked to their inadequate political representation within government;
- only a few PRSPs examine the gender dimensions of indigenous or tribal poverty - gender aspects are generally addressed separately from the status and needs of indigenous and tribal men and women;
- only a couple of PRSPs mainstream indigenous and tribal issues and address them consistently throughout [ELDIS
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC21166&resource=f1>].

Methods

Review of policy literature

Keywords

Exclusion

Indigenous peoples

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

Tribal peoples

Von Struensee, V.M.G. (2004). *The Struggle of Queen Mothers for Equality in Ghana*. Social Science Research Network.

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC17739&resource=f1>

This paper focuses on the importance of according traditional women leaders throughout Africa the same recognition as male chiefs who have been co-opted into new positions of power in their societies. The author explores how, in spite of Ghana's professed commitment to gender equality, pronounced in its domestic law and its international legal obligations, women in Ghana continue to suffer the burden of discrimination. Traditional practices and attitudes toward women throughout Africa have hampered their quality of life, and continue to impair their ability to change that fact by hindering their access to public life. Women are underrepresented in high offices of state and positions of decision-making in government, the military, central banks, finance and planning ministries and African regional organisations.

As of 2004, Queen Mothers -- traditional women leaders -- do not participate in the local,

regional and national assemblies of traditional leaders, only male chiefs participate in these bodies. In addition to violating the Queen Mothers' right to political participation, the exclusion of Queen Mothers has a detrimental effect on women's rights generally because these traditional institutions make important decisions concerning customary law. For example, Ghanaian law gives the traditional leadership, as opposed to the civil leadership, the authority to codify customary law, which often governs crucial aspects of women's lives, such as their rights in marriage and divorce and their rights to inherit and own property. By excluding Queen Mothers from traditional governance, women's concerns and rights are less likely to be heard and protected. Queen Mothers are systematically denied access to the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs and the Traditional and Divisional Councils on the basis of their gender. While Queen Mothers are considered chiefs under the Constitution, and thus have an equal right to serve in traditional government, statutory law and customary practice obstruct their entrance at all levels.

Queen Mothers in Ghana are excluded from serving in traditional bodies, in violation of both national and international law. Queen Mothers in Ghana feel strongly about changing the system to allow for their inclusion, Queen Mothers in Ghana have been fighting for years to be included in the Regional and National Houses of Chiefs, as well as the Traditional and Divisional Councils. In the last two decades, the Queen Mothers have twice petitioned the National House of Chiefs to admit them into the Regional Houses of Chiefs, and have twice been refused. However, Parliament has the final word on their petition, and at the time of writing, the Queen Mothers had approached Parliament to act to remedy their discriminatory exclusion [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC17739&resource=f1>].

Methods

Case study of Queen Mothers in Ghana

Keywords

Discrimination
Gender
Ghana
Law
Health
Rights
Cultural practices
Religion
Sub-Saharan Africa

Wayland, S.V. (1996). Citizenship and incorporation: how nation-states respond to the challenges of migration' *The Fletcher Forum of World Affairs* 21(2): 35-50. Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester.

This paper addresses the challenge of migration, meaning that states have become home to substantial numbers of non-citizens. Increasing diversity has also posed the challenge of incorporating new cultures and traditions while maintaining national cohesion. In response to this, the author examines migration-related challenges and illustrates how states respond to them based on distinct political cultures and nationhood. Social movements literature is used to illustrate the importance of political culture in this analysis. The responses considered are:

- citizenship policies (addressing the challenge of membership); and
- models for the incorporation of minorities (responding to the challenge of diversity).

The findings illustrate the importance of political culture in determining state responses. The author concludes that further research would be to look at the reverse: whether or to what extent the mobilisation of immigrants and their descendants can alter national political cultures in the receiving states.

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Citizenship

Incorporation

Migration

Political culture

State

6. AI-SE, economic growth and markets

Abegaz, B. (2004). Escaping Ethiopia's poverty trap: the case for a second agrarian reform. *Journal of Modern African Studies* 42(3): 313-342

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Growth-friendly egalitarian distribution of land and smallholder farming notwithstanding, rural Ethiopia continues to face an ever-deepening livelihoods crisis. This paper synthesises the theoretical and empirical literature on Ethiopian and other comparable land institutions, in search of a coherent economic framework for pinpointing the roots of the problem and a menu for sensible policy options. It argues that land privatisation, as an integral part of a second agrarian reform, is necessary for attaining optimal farm sizes, thicker markets and robust industrialisation. A sordid history of political marginalisation of the peasantry makes freehold a superior alternative to more secure state leasehold. For a thoroughgoing agricultural transformation, however, sufficiency entails substantial increases in public investment that are designed to crowd-in private investment. Ethiopia's market-led agricultural development strategy must focus on boosting sustainable growth while ensuring subsistence for all. [Copyright 2004 Cambridge University Press. Geobase].

Methods

Review of literature and empirical evidence

Keywords

Ethiopia

Land

Marginalisation

Policy

Rural

AGE+ (2005). *On the Agenda: Older Migrant Women, Facts, Figures, Personal Stories – an Inventory in Five EU Countries*. AGE +

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC20574&resource=f1>

This report summarises key findings on the situation of older migrant women in the five participating countries of the AGE+ project - the United Kingdom, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.

The report argues that older migrant women belong to a vulnerable group. Statistically they are hardly visible and their lives go practically unnoticed. The results of the research that does exist do not render a positive image. Because of their limited possibilities in the labour market, low incomes and insufficient pensions, migrant women are at risk of spending their retirement in poverty. Along with the feminisation of poverty, there is now a high risk of the colouring of poverty.

The report presents the common characteristics found in the participating countries:

- migrant women are invisible in statistics and research results. There is not enough knowledge of the situation of migrant women in Europe. The invisibility of migrants or their statistics, may also contribute to their disadvantages. Policy-makers need facts and figures to recognise and tackle social problems;
- there are growing numbers of older migrants - at present the migrant population is younger than the native population. Within decades their numbers will be even;

- educational levels are an important measure for the level of participation in society. Foreign women aged 40+ in the EU countries have significantly lower attainments than foreign men or native women of their age;
- a weak link with labour market - lower employment rates for migrant women than for native women, extremely low employment rates for migrant women aged 50+, higher rates of unemployment, over representation in low paid and low skilled jobs, over representation in undeclared jobs, especially in domestic work;
- significantly lower incomes - as a result of their generally lower educational levels, labour market participation and unequal payment, there are substantial income differences between migrant women 40+ and migrant men or native women of their age; and
- pensions - older migrant women face multiple discrimination and their options for building up a proper pension are limited. Women lack full build-up years because of care responsibilities. Women lack build-up years because of their migration history. Migrants, in particular women, are more often unemployed, thus pay less into a pension scheme and build up less pension though employed. Migrant (women) are disadvantaged through the required waiting periods before they are entitled to a full and unconditional pension. Because of lower earnings they save less for their pension. In some sectors there are no pension provisions or women are excluded.

The report states that the European Union considers employment a key factor in tackling social exclusion and poverty. But it suggests that the EU member states' National Action Plans on poverty and social exclusion deal with the risk factors of age, gender and ethnicity independently from each other. There is not much attention to the multiple risks of social exclusion, hence single older migrant women are not visible as a vulnerable group [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC20574&resource=f1>]

Methods

Review of literature and studies

Keywords

Austria
 Exclusion
 Gender
 Germany
 Italy
 Migration
 Netherlands
 Women
 United Kingdom
 Vulnerabilities

Ajayi, S.I. (2003) Globalisation and Africa *Journal of African Economies* 12(1): 120-150 Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This paper analyses the issues of globalisation in Africa. It contends that Africa's economic marginalisation, the result of its relatively isolationist policies and closed economies, explains why economic prosperity has eluded most of the continent. It asks a number of questions and attempts to provide answers to them. The question is not whether Africa should integrate into the world economy, but rather the form and manner of its integration. The appeal for a more open economy is based on a simple but powerful premise: that economic integration will improve Africa's macroeconomic performance. Additionally, globalisation offers new

opportunities, including expanded markets and acquisition of new technologies and ideas. For Africa to benefit from globalisation, it must position itself appropriately through appropriate policy measures. Using the indicators of integration into the world economy, Africa still has a long way to go; it must take adequate steps to remedy the deficiencies. While the playing field in international trade is not level, African countries must take necessary steps towards the evolution and development of a co-ordinated trade strategy. With better policies, Africa can trade more, attract more capital flows and benefit immensely from full integration into the world economy [Geobase].

Keywords

Africa
Economy
Globalisation
Integration
Marginalisation

Becker, K.F. (2004) *The Informal Economy: Fact Finding Study*. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC15233&resource=f1>

This study provides an overview of the characteristics of the informal economy in developing countries, identifies reasons for the significance of the informal economy, and provides recommendations for Sida on how to address the issues raised through its development programmes.

The paper emphasises that the informal economy needs to be better understood, by both governments and donors, because it has become apparent that it:

- has a significant job and income generation potential;
- has significant linkages to the formal sector; and
- is not merely a temporary phenomenon; although definitional and data collection problems make it difficult to gather accurate and internationally comparable information on the size and composition of the informal economy, survey-based estimates suggest that it is a significant and growing component of most developing economies. In Africa, for example, it is estimated that the informal economy provides 80% of jobs, and 90% of new jobs.

The report notes a number of causes for the continuing and growing importance of the informal economy. Overall, it suggests that the growth of the informal economy can often be traced to inappropriate, ineffective, misguided or badly implemented macroeconomic and social policies. First, growth in the informal economy is inverse to the growth of the formal economy; secondly, the informal economy is likely to be larger, and less likely to shrink with economic growth, where incomes and assets are not equitably distributed.

Reasons for increasing participation in the informal economy include:

- insufficient job creation in the formal sector, due to either poor economic growth or jobless growth;
- barriers to entry to the formal sector, such as excessive taxation, regulation, government corruption;
- weak capability of formal institutions to provide education, training and infrastructure;
- redundancies arising from structural adjustment of the 1980s and 1990s;
- government neglect of the sector;
- disruptions such as migration and the HIV/AIDS pandemic; and

- exclusion of women from property and land ownership.

The penultimate chapter provides an analysis of the informal economy as it relates to Sida's development programme, and briefly discusses case studies from Nicaragua and Uganda.

The report advises that to reduce poverty and strengthen economic growth, policies are needed which recognise the importance of the informal economy, particularly increasing the productivity and improving the working conditions of those who work in it, and which also attempt to incorporate members of the informal economy into the formal sector. Currently, however, there appears to be a lack of agreement amongst donors on how to approach the informal economy, what the main problems are and how these could be resolved.

It recommends that donors address these issues through the use of policy dialogues, direct action programmes, focused research and statistics as well as empowerment of informal economy actors [ELDIS
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC15233&resource=f1>]

Methods

Review of informal economies in developing countries in relation to the work of Sida.

Keywords

Exclusion
 Inequality
 Informal economy
 Nicaragua
 Policy
 Uganda

Birdsall, N. (2002). *Asymmetric Globalization. Global Markets Require Good Global Politics*. Centre for Global Development Working Paper 12. Washington DC Available at <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/2775>

The paper sets out two views of the facts about the effects of globalization on world poverty and inequality. The bottom line: globalization is not the cause, but neither is it the solution to world poverty and inequality. The paper then explores why and how the global economy is stacked against the poor, making globalization asymmetric, at least up to now. It concludes with some ideas about a new agenda of good global politics, an agenda to shape a future global economy and society that is less poor and less unequal—not only because it is more global and competitive, but also because it is more fair and more politically representative [Author's Own].

Keywords

Economy
 Globalization
 Politics
 Poverty

Bracking, S. (2003) *The Political Economy of Chronic Poverty*. Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 23. Manchester: Institute for Development Policy and Management/Chronic Poverty Research Centre Available at <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/resources/cp23.htm>

This paper critically analyses the relationship between political economy and the incidence of poverty. It argues that far from globalisation providing widespread opportunities for the poor in the short- to medium-term, the level of global poverty is likely to increase in absolute terms,

both in terms of incidence and depth. This is because many of the poorest countries are involved in a historic transition from rural smallholder agriculture to urban industrial manufacture, and are currently undergoing a rapid process of proletarianisation. However, some of these transitions, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, are stalled or reversing due to differential incorporation in globalisation processes. It is not only unlikely that the international targets for poverty reduction will be met, but probable that the period to 2015 will see an increase in absolute poverty. However, this is not because of the widespread 'exclusion' of the poor from integration into the global economy, but rather as a result of their integration on adverse terms, whereby 'exclusion' is better understood as adverse, differential incorporation. This adverse incorporation occurs at two levels: at the micro-level within the labour regime in terms of available formal work, working conditions and remuneration; and at the macro-economy level where premiums for investment funds are disproportionately higher for the poorest countries. The outcome of globalisation processes is illustrated in this paper by an examination of the commercialisation of agriculture and its differential impacts on relative and absolute poverty. The case study illustrates how agricultural modernisation creates a group of newly destitute people as a corollary of increased wealth stratification. The commercialisation of agriculture often increases levels of transitory, relative poverty and raises the likelihood that some segments of society will be pushed into chronic poverty. The paper then problematises possible policy action, theoretical and actually existing, within the context of harnessing 'political economy' measures on behalf of poverty reduction, by means of redistributive political action. While it remains difficult to trace the global economy causation of poverty dynamics at the micro-level, it is possible to extrapolate broad poverty outcomes from the social trends associated with globalisation. The paper argues that processes of accumulation cause immiseration for some, increased inequality, and geographical abjection, which are currently insufficiently ameliorated by policy action. The contemporary policy orthodoxy of economic liberalisation, social safety nets and empowerment fails to recognise the radical policies, of redistribution and global regulation, that are needed to tackle the processes within capitalism that create and sustain poverty. The paper proposes that further research be undertaken to review the success or otherwise of government policy to assist the poor by means of redistribution of economic rights and rents [Author's Own].

Methods

Review of literature and policy

Keywords

Adverse Incorporation

Exclusion

Globalisation

Policy

Political economy

Poverty

Proletarianisation

Bradley, S., Crouchley, R. and Oskrochi, R. (2001). *Social Exclusion and Labour Market Transitions: a Multi-State Multi-Spell Analysis Using the BHPS*. Lancaster University Management School

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC13013&resource=f1>

Social exclusion is an important economic, political and social problem that renders a substantial proportion of the population disadvantaged, disenfranchised and disaffected. Our aim in this empirical paper is to assess how social exclusion arises in the context of labour market transition behaviour, and to analyse the determinants of exclusion. To do this we estimate a multi-state multi-spell competing risks model and identify five states: high skilled

employment, intermediate skilled employment, low skilled employment, unemployment and out of the labour market. The data used for estimating our model is the first seven waves of the British Household Panel Survey which refers to the period 1992-97. Our findings show that there are a substantial number of workers trapped in a vicious circle of low skilled employment, unemployment and inactivity. This group are more likely to suffer social exclusion. The paper also makes a technical contribution by proposing a test for collapsing states, and overcomes the problem of interpreting covariate estimates from a competing risks model by estimating marginal effects [Authors' Own].

Methods

Quantitative study using a risk model

Keywords

Labour market transitions

Social exclusion

Chu, J.J. (2000) From incorporation to exclusion: the employment experience of Taiwanese urban aborigines. *The China Quarterly* 164: 1025-1043
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This article is concerned with the way urban aborigines have been first incorporated into and then excluded from the employment structure of Taiwanese society in the process of industrialisation. It was at this point that the discrimination and isolation felt by the aboriginal urban migrants became a public rather than an individual issue. A brief look at the two waves of aboriginal urban migration is accompanied by a description of the characteristics of the jobs to which most urban aborigines are recruited. The article then examines the sub-proletarianisation of urban aborigines through the 1989 foreign imported labour policy. Urban aboriginal opposition to the importation of foreign workers started with the deprivation of their job opportunities and then developed into a feeling of xenophobia which encouraged the formation of a pan-aboriginal consciousness in pursuit of political rectification of their long-ignored subordinate and disadvantageous position in terms of citizenship.

In the less inhibited political environment of today, it is expected that the discovery of ethnicity as a form of social mobilization and identification by aboriginal activists to fight against the discrimination of local Han employers might coexist with the old mainlander-Taiwanese bifurcation within the big ethnic grouping of Han Chinese in the foreseeable future of Taiwan's politics. From the point of view of social science, these problems of ethnic assimilation and conflict are now of central importance. From the point of view of an ordinary citizen, they are, along with economic growth, the central problem of politics [Adapted from Author's Own].

Methods

Literature review

Case study of Taiwanese urban aborigines

Keywords

Aborigines

Citizenship

Economic growth

Exclusion

Incorporation

Industrialisation

Taiwan

Urban

Collier, P. (1995) The marginalisation of Africa. *International Labour Review* 134(4-5): 541-558

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Sub-Saharan Africa is now more marginalized from the world economy than at any time in the past 50 years: its shares of world trade, investment, and output have declined to negligible proportions and its economies have become more inward-looking, contrary to the trend elsewhere. Four possible explanations for this marginalization are examined: insufficient reform, insufficient scale, the high-risk environment, and the weakness of agencies of restraint. Using 1994 survey evidence on the perceptions of foreign investors, these explanations are ranked. Comments are offered on the role of the West in the search for solutions [Authors' Own].

Methods

Literature review and survey evidence

Keywords

Africa

Marginalisation

World economy

Solutions

Du Toit, A. (2004) Social exclusion discourse and chronic poverty: a South African case-study. *Development and Change* 35(5):987-1010

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This paper questions the export of social exclusion discourse into the field of development and poverty studies, through evidence generated from the results of in-depth research into the dynamics of livelihoods on the farmed landscapes of the Western Cape in South Africa. Aimed explicitly at opening debate rather than providing 'answers' the author calls for a move "beyond the simple counter-positions of 'exclusion' and 'inclusion', and argues for the use of concepts that allow a much more sensitive analysis of the links between livelihood dynamics and the broader discursive, social and spatial formations of power" (pp.987-988).

After first introducing the discourse of social exclusion and its use in European discussions around social policies from the 19790s onwards, the paper goes on to outline the South African context in terms of poverty, marginality and inequality, and then to discuss the case study of Ceres in terms of chronic poverty and different approaches to social exclusion. In the discussion the author raises the following key points:

- that perhaps the most important positive aspect of the concept of social exclusion lies in the way some of the key definitions focus on the limitations of effective or full participation in society
- that the concept could thus help researchers and policy-makers focus on the complex empirical and conceptual connections between poverty, power and agency
- that problems lie in its use as a policy buzzword, a political slogan, and not an analytical term
- that what defines marginality is not exclusion, or even imperfect inclusion, but the terms and conditions of adverse incorporation (e.g. ways of being included in a market)

In terms of policy, the author asserts that it must not turn a blind eye to the points made here. In the South African case, policy is often based on the uncritical assumption that what is needed is more incorporation and closer linkages. If chronic poverty is to be addressed, closer attention has to be paid to the terms of the relationship between the formal economy and the 'second economy'.

Methods

Case study of Ceres, South Africa

Keywords

Adverse incorporation
Chronic poverty
Livelihoods
South Africa
Social exclusion

Gimpelson, V., Triesman, D. and Monusova, G. (2001). *Public Employment and Redistributive Politics: Evidence from Russia's Regions*. Available at <http://ideas.repec.org/p/iza/izadps/dp161.html>

Public employment grew surprisingly fast in Russia during the 1990s, at a time when total employment was falling. Most of this growth occurred in the country's 89 regions, and rates varied among them. This paper seeks to explain this variation. Using panel data for 78 regions in the period 1992-1998, we test several hypotheses. We show that the increase in the share of public employment in total employment has been greatest where unemployment was highest and growing the fastest, in ethnically defined territorial units, and in regions which received larger federal transfers and loans. Regional governors appear to use public employment for several purposes: as a kind of economic insurance to cushion the population against unemployment; as a way of buying votes before elections; and, possibly, as a way of redistributing to minority ethnic groups. Their willingness to use it for any of these is conditioned by the level of federal financial aid they can attract. The paradoxical growth of public employment in Russia appears less a result of ignorant or irresolute central management than a perverse outgrowth of the competitive game of federal politics, in which regional governors use public sector workers as hostages to extract transfers [Authors' Own].

Methods

Collection and analysis of panel data

Keywords

Employment
Politics
Redistribution
Russia

Goebel, A. (2005) *Is Zimbabwe the future of South Africa? The implications for land reform in Southern Africa. Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 23(3): 345-370
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

In both South Africa and Zimbabwe, a history of race-based colonial land dispossession led to the domination of white commercial farmers and rural underdevelopment and impoverishment of black Africans. In both countries, the question of land reform emerged in the post-independence contexts, linked to the dual challenges of redistributive justice and economic development. The dramatic events in Zimbabwe since the year 2000 involving

massive and often violent land occupations of white-owned commercial farms have sparked concern about developments in South Africa (Human Rights Watch 2002). The 'radical' land reform in process in Zimbabwe is discredited by most analysts as well as the development establishment of the World Bank, United Nations, the Commonwealth and others, for the corruption, disregard of the rule of law, marginalisation of the poor, anti-democratic political forms and violation of human rights that it has entailed. The first section of this essay provides a quick tour of concerns raised around land invasions in Zimbabwe as a threat to South African processes by various camps, including the media, the far-right white in South Africa, and some academics on the left. The body of the essay then systematically examines the 'land question' in each country, identifying both the similarities and differences to provide clues to the question of the future of land reform in South Africa. This essay argues that, despite many structural similarities, the particularities of the two cases strongly suggest that South Africa is unlikely to face a Zimbabwean-type future on the land question. [Copyright of Journal for Contemporary African Studies. Geobase].

Methods

Comparative case study between South Africa and Zimbabwe

Keywords

Economic development
Land reform
Redistributive justice
Rights
South Africa
Zimbabwe

Harris-White, B. (2005) Poverty and Capitalism. Queen Elizabeth House Working Paper 134.

Available at <http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/pdf/qehwp/qehwps134.pdf>

The author states that the “purpose of this paper is to summarise what poor people have to struggle against; and the economic forces arranged against their empowerment throughout the world” (p.3). Accordingly, Harris-White identifies a gap in understanding about the condition of poverty, and outlines eight processes through which poverty is created by capitalism: the creation of the pre-conditions; petty commodity production and trade; technological change and unemployment; (petty) commodification; harmful commodities and waste; pauperising crises; climate-change-regulated pauperisation; and the un-required and/or incapacitated and/or dependent human body.

The discussion finds that:

- poverty is being continually created and re-created under the institutions of capitalism;
- capitalist growth itself is not a solution to poverty;
- the failure of capitalism to address its poverty-creating processes not only generates a continual material and political struggle but also threatens the ecosystem in which capitalism is embedded; and
- it is the strength of the contestation to regulate capitalism that will decide the levels and causes of poverty.

Policy changes suggested are:

- a new model of industrialisation based upon renewable energy, on the contraction of standards of social consumption in polluting regions and on convergence in less polluting regions ;
- a new system of collective property rights;

- new forms of regulation and governance; and
- new levels of enforcement at the global and national levels.

Methods

Review of theories of capital

Keywords

Poverty

Capitalism

Institutions

Political Economy

Development

Holden, M. (1998) Southern African Economic Integration. *World Economy* 21(4): 457-469.

The proliferation of regional preferential trading agreements worldwide has persuaded many African policy-makers that in the face of poor economic performance, marginalisation globally may be avoided if regional integration is entertained. Looking northwards, the European Union and more recently NAFTA seem to provide examples of the benefits of integration in the form of improving competitiveness within a regional market whilst enjoying protection against the pressures of wider international competition. The reality of regional initiatives in Southern Africa is disappointing. Intraregional trade has failed to increase from its historically low levels and institutional change has been impeded for a variety of reasons. Nevertheless, recently there is evidence that the enthusiasm for greater economic integration has been revived. In particular, since the democratisation of South Africa, countries in the region are looking to their relatively economically powerful neighbour as an engine of growth by providing a larger but more sheltered market for their goods. This paper reviews the major forms of integration in the region. The rationale behind the establishment of a free trade area within the Southern African Development Community is examined in the light of the economic characteristics of the countries comprising the community. The paper concludes that although some of the institutional agreements in the region can be justified on economic grounds, it is likely that the new free trade protocol within the Southern African Development Community will impose more costs than benefits and divert the attention of policy-makers from the merits of pursuing unilateral trade liberalisation [Geobase].

Keywords

Economic integration

Regionalism

Southern Africa

Trade

**Munk, R. (2000) Labour in the Global: Challenges and Prospects. In Cohen, R. and Rai, S. eds. *Global Social Movements*, pp. 83-100
Available in both the Geography (I15, COH) and the John Rylands (Blue 4 301/C285) Library, University of Manchester**

Appearing as chapter six in the book [Global Social Movements](#), edited by Robin Cohen and Shirin M. Rai, this paper examines the role of labour in international social movements. It specifically explores how globalisation interacts with labour movements and unions, and how this affects workers and poor people.

The paper argues that there is a direct unilinear correlation between the process of globalisation and decreasing labour rights across the world. Yet, it adds that the problem with most of the literature on labour and globalisation is that it tends to conceive of labour as

passive victim of the new trends. Instead, it maintains that unions are taking on new roles, as champions of the interests of the working class as a whole, not just as representatives for their members. Moreover, the international labour movement has begun a process of recomposition in most of its key sectors.

The paper contextualises the topic within the literature on new social movements (NSM). Specifically, it contends that the strong distinction between the 'old' labour movement and the 'new' social movements is misleading. Evidence of various labour actions in recent decades suggest that labour movements have been, and are being, innovative. They are responding to the changing forms of labour structure, for example. 'Social movement unionism' captures some of these innovations. The paper continues by reconsidering whether labour does, or can, constitute a social movement. The role of resource mobilisation theory is considered in this discussion.

The paper concludes by analysing the ways in which labour has responded to, adapted to or contested globalisation at the global (e.g. around the WTO), regional and national (e.g. around NAFTA), and local (e.g. the Liverpool dockers) levels. One issue that emerges from this overview is that the national and international labour actions are not incompatible, but most strong when they mutually reinforce each other. Ultimately, all social struggles are also struggles over interpretation at the discursive level and international labour organisations will play a role in them [ELDIS

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC14196&resource=f1>].

Methods

Review of key literature and documentation

Keywords

Globalisation

Labour

Rights

Sowman, M. (2006) Subsistence and small-scale fisheries in South Africa: a ten year review. *Marine Policy* 30(1): 60-73

The Marine Living Resources Act (1998), legally recognised subsistence fishers and made provision for the declaration of coastal areas for their exclusive use. In 2001, a limited commercial fisheries sector was created. These changes indicated government's commitment to addressing the historical marginalisation of small-scale fishers. Although some progress has been made in establishing institutional arrangements and management systems for this sector, the granting of access rights to poor fishers has been complex and slow. Key problems relate to the individual rights-based approach to fisheries allocations, the criteria developed for classifying fishers and resources suitable for their use, lack of a clear policy directive with regard to the contribution of small-scale fisheries to addressing food insecurity and poverty and the sectoral approach to small-scale fisheries management in South Africa. [copyright 2005 Elsevier Ltd. Geobase]

Methods

Review of literature and policy and a case study of small-scale fisheries in South Africa.

Keywords

Fisheries

Food insecurity

Marginalisation

Policy

Poverty

South Africa

Walker, L. (2005) The Colour White: Racial and Gendered Closure in the South African medical profession. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 28(2): 348-375
Available as an e-journal article through John Ryland's Library, University of Manchester

This article explores the meanings of whiteness through a case study of the South African Society of Medical Women [SASMW]. It unpacks the social meanings attached to being a white woman doctor in South Africa under apartheid, through an analysis of the professional struggles of the SASMW (overwhelmingly dominated by white women) from 1950-1990. I demonstrate that being white and female created opportunities for women doctors along with constraints. The struggles of the SASMW to challenge gender obstacles in the medical profession were easily fought because they never sought to overturn the gendered hierarchies of the profession and the discourses attached to them. I argue that in the South African context the racial privilege enjoyed by white medical women facilitated their access to the profession, and a career through a political and economic system concerned with maintaining racial exclusion and privilege [Author's Own].

In conclusion, the author comments that "whiteness was fragmented and not homogenous [thus] if whiteness contains within it fluidity and reflexivity it paves the way for exiting a version of whiteness characterized by privilege and domination' (p.371).

Methods

Literature review
Interviews

Keywords

Apartheid
Gender
Medical professionalisation
South Africa
Whiteness

Workers' Voice at the World Trade Organisation (2005) *Who's Miracle?: how China's Workers are Paying the Price for its Economic Boom*. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC12194&resource=f1>

This report examines the rapid economic growth of China, and argues that this boom could only occur on the backs of the people it was supposed to benefit. It debunks the myth that everyone's a winner in the country's transition from a slumbering rural economy to a manufacturing powerhouse, and demonstrates that China's rise in inequality is among the fastest seen at present and its trend of social exclusion historically unprecedented for the country.

The report highlights:

- China is still 'sweat-shopping' its way to success, basing its competitiveness on unnaturally low wages and the exploitation of a workforce which has no means of representing itself;
- China might have as many newly unemployed people as the rest of the world together and will have to create up to 300 million new jobs in the next decade to keep unemployment from rising to unbearable levels;

- China's successful poverty eradication in the early 1980s has stagnated in the 1990s and the new millennium, and risks worsening further with the country's deeper integration into the WTO;
- China is experiencing a surge in inequality, creating not one country and one people but winners and losers through discrepancies in living standards within and between cities and provinces; and
- China's rulers find themselves trapped in a Catch-22, trying to keep social control by denying workers the freedom to organise in independent trade unions, yet fuelling social unrest and disorder through their authoritarian rule and crackdowns on any initiative to show alternative paths to the future [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC12194&resource=f1>].

The authors emphasise that China's economy had to develop, but this process has denied basic freedoms to the Chinese people whilst policies that benefit the few have been prioritised. In order to combat this and rising inequalities, the core labour standards of better working conditions and fairer remuneration are required.

Methods

Case study of economic growth, inequality and China

Keywords

China

Economic growth

Inequality

Labour

Yeats, A.J. (1990) Do African Countries Pay More for Imports? Yes. *World Bank Economic Review* 4(1): 1-20

Keywords

Africa

7. AI-SE, community, civil society and citizenship

Africa Today (1998) 45(2) Special Edition

Alexander, J.C. (2001) Theorising the “Modes of Incorporation”: assimilation, hyphenation, and multiculturalism as varieties of civil participation. *Sociological Theory* 19(3): 237-249.

Available as an e-journal article through John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Focused on debates around the American community, this paper seeks to cast the debate between conservatives and multiculturalists in a different light, by proposing an alternative model of incorporation in contemporary social systems, that of “fragmented civil societies” (p. 237). The author first introduces this concept, then operationalises it by presenting three ideal-typical models of out-group incorporation:

- assimilative incorporation in which members of primordially denigrated groups are allowed, and often encouraged to pass into public life, on the condition that they shed their polluted primordial identities;
- hyphenation in which there is some fluidity in the interchange of primordial qualities whilst at the same time there is contribution to the creation of a common collective identity that may be neither core or peripheral in itself; and
- multiculturalism which involves efforts to purify the actual primordial qualities themselves. Differences and particularity become sources of cross-group identification.

The author then goes on to conclude that in practice each ideal-type blends into the other and that multiculturalism can be considered not as an emphasis on separation, but as a new and more democratic model of civil integration [Adapted from Author].

Methods

Review and comparison of concepts

Keywords

Assimilation
Civil participation
Hyphenation
Incorporation
Multiculturalism

Anugwom, E.E. (2000) Ethnic conflict and democracy in Nigeria: the marginalisation question. *Journal of Social Development in Africa* 15(1): 61-78

This paper examines the issue of ethnic conflicts and their implications for democracy in Nigeria. Ethnic conflict and distrust is identified as the bane of former democratic experiments in Nigeria. Moreover, since the late 1980s, ethnicity in Nigeria has assumed disturbing new dimensions. The most crucial of these are the issues of marginalisation and agitations by ethnic minorities. Marginalisation breeds suspicion, distrust, heightens ethnic tensions and may eventually lead to conflict over the sharing and allocation of power and national resources. Democratic tradition, which is imperative for development, cannot blossom in the context of ethnic conflict. Thus, marginalisation, whether apparent or real, has the potential for disrupting the drive towards democracy. With cries for marginalisation so rife among ethnic groups, a need arises to address the issue squarely. This is particularly important given that Nigeria is presently engaged in another attempt at democracy. Ethnic conflicts in whatever form need to be resolved in order to allow for democracy to thrive. This

paper examines ways in which ethnic problems in Nigeria may be resolved through the creation of a realistic and workable federalism modelled largely on the American model [Geobase].

Keywords

Conflict
Democracy
Ethnicity
Federalism
Marginalisation
Nigeria

Bhargava, R. (2004) *Inclusion and Exclusion in South Asia: the Role of Religion*. Background Paper for Human Development Report 2004

Available at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC19381&resource=f1>

This paper, presented for the 2004 Human Development Report, argues that the building of inclusive societies requires the secularity of states. All other forms of state are exclusionary, in particular theocracies. Drawing on evidence from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the paper aims to substantiate its hypothesis that South-Asian societies with a secular state such as India is more likely to be inclusive or to have potential for inclusion. Conversely, a society without a secular state such as Pakistan or Bangladesh has much greater potential for exclusion.

The paper consists of three sections. The first is largely theoretical and introduces the key terms and principle distinctions that frame the discussion of the paper. The second provides a very brief history of modernising religious communities in South Asia. The third and final part gives a brief account of laws pertaining to religion and religion-related practices in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh and the ground reality in these societies concerning religion-related exclusions.

The paper finds that:

- theocracies curtail religious liberty in all its forms and undermine equality within and between religious groups;
- states with multiple establishments tend to be more inclusive but are compatible with strong exclusionary practices because they exclude non-believers and tend to exclude internal minorities, dissenters and women;
- the structure of an authoritarian, anti-religious secular state is identical to a theocracy or a state with established religions;
- the kind of secular states that are necessary for building inclusive societies are not of the strict 'wall of separation' variety, but rather based on principled distance
- if theocratic societies develop inclusive features, they do so despite, not because of, them as their overall impact is to inhibit forces of inclusion; and
- secular states are part of a wider institutional matrix and a larger public and political culture - they work well only in appropriate public, political, social and institutional settings [Adapted from author, ELDIS
- <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC19381&resource=f1>].

Methods

Review of literature and religious practices

Keywords

Bangladesh
Exclusion
Inclusion
India
Pakistan
Religion
South Asia

Coelho, V.S.P. (2004) Brazil's Health Councils: The Challenge of Building Participatory Political Institutions. *IDS Bulletin* 35(2): 33-39.

Available in hard copy at the Institute for Development Policy and Management library, University of Manchester

This article examines municipal and district health councils in Sao Paulo in the light of the literature on citizen participation in Brazil. In particular, it is concerned with the participation of excluded people in terms of those with less technical knowledge and fewer communicative resources.

The key findings are:

- despite the level of political commitment to, and civil society engagement with, the establishment of the councils, an analysis of the extent to which they influenced health policy reveals almost no such influence;
- there was a failure to establish the councils as dynamic political institutions;
- an adequate balance is missing between the need to guarantee the presence of civil society in newly organised councils and the need to establish political representation and decision-making processes suitable for institutions expected to participate in the formulation and oversight of health policy;
- organisation of the councils and distribution of the seats has led to "new included" groups of the "organised excluded" whilst the non-organised excluded and organised groups who lack links with state actors are unable to participate; and
- a key role was consistently played by the personal intervention of the executive secretary of the council and/or the chairperson of the session in organising the discussion.

Techniques for enhancing the dynamics of participation are suggested as:

- flexible rules so that all participants can take turns to act as coordinators and leaders;
- involvement of trained facilitators;
- use of participatory methodologies for collective establishment of objectives and joint planning, implementation and evaluation activities;
- formulation of an adequate agenda; and
- production of a clearer definition of the areas in which there is most to be gained from investing in participation.

In conclusion, the author highlights the opportunity through such councils of opening up public policy formulation and management to citizen participation as a means of enabling excluded groups to gain access to public services and social programmes.

Methods

Presentation of findings from a case study on health councils in São Paulo

Keywords

Brazil

Citizenship
Exclusion
Health councils
Organised excluded/new included
Participation

Cornwall, A. and Gaventa, J. (2000) From User and Choosers to Makers and Shapers: Repositioning Participation in Social Policy. *IDS Bulletin* 31(4): 50-62.
Available in hard copy at the Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester

This article is centrally concerned with how poor people affect the social policies that in turn affect their well-being, and argues that participation must be repositioned in light of current realities, which offer new spaces as well as new constraints for citizen engagement. It is split into five sections: introduction; new challenges; participation citizenship and social policy; participation and social policy – a survey of strategies and approaches used; and new challenges and new directions.

They key points made are:

- the current challenges of global social policy mean that effective participation in social policy may require looking beyond national institutions to enhancing the capacities of citizens to influence supranational policy;
- there are new discussions of participation as citizenship and as a social as well as a political right;
- there is a danger that participation itself could serve to reinforce exclusion, which has contributed to the move towards understanding people as actors and agents in broader processes of governance;
- Barnes argues that collective action provides a means through which citizenship can be addressed in the social policy arena in three broad ways: as a social right; as a form of agency and practice; and as a relationship of accountability between public service providers and their users;
- as residual welfare provision has shifted to the non-statutory arena, a different role is implied for the state and with this has come increasing emphasis on mechanisms for ensuring efficiency and equity;
- collective action through self-provisioning may contribute to the creation of identities of previously excluded groups as political actors, which then leads to their broader engagement in the public sphere;
- in terms of social movements, recent work has suggested that differences in the capacities of poor people for resource mobilisation are less significant than differences in the nature of the state; and
- the renewed interest in the interface between the citizen and the state gives rise to an interest in participatory mechanisms and processes that can provide a means for more direct citizen engagement in enhancing the quality and scope of social provisioning, and can influence social policy.

In conclusion, the authors suggest that the current global situation in terms of civil society and democratisation are giving rise to new forms of citizen-state interaction. But they also warn that these may also carry the risk of co-optation, misuse, and legitimisation of social exclusion.

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Citizenship
Democratisation
Exclusion
Participation
Social Policy

Fox, J. (2005) Unpacking “Transnational Citizenship” *Annual Review of Political Science* 8: 171-201.

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

What “counts” as transnational citizenship? Like the related notions of global or transnational civil society, the term’s appeal to internationalists is greater than its conceptual precision. However, a wide range of empirical trends do raise questions about the nation-state-based approach to the concept of citizenship. In an effort to avoid conceptual stretching, this essay assesses the degree to which the concept of transnational citizenship helps to address issues raised by “globalization from below.”

Because many approaches to citizenship focus on the dynamics and texture of participation, this review incorporates recent findings in sociology, anthropology and geography into the political science discussion. The essay is organized by propositions that bring together analysis of two distinct empirical literatures, on transnational civil society and on migrant civic and political participation. The review concludes by contrasting two cross-cutting sets of definitional choices. The discussion is framed by a recognition that definitions of citizenship vary along two main dimensions: in their emphasis on rights versus membership, and in high versus low intensity. Only a very bounded definition of transnational citizenship holds up under conceptual scrutiny, limited to what is also called dual or multiple citizenship for migrants [Author’s Own].

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Civil society
Globalisation
Migration
Rights

Fox, J. (2004) The Difficult Transition from Clientelism to Citizenship: Lessons from Mexico’ *World Politics* 46(2): 151-185.

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

The consolidation of democratic regimes requires the extension of political rights to the entire citizenry, but this process does not necessarily follow from electoral competition. The transition from authoritarian clientelism to respect for associational autonomy is an important dimension of democratization, unfolding unevenly through iterative cycles of conflict among authoritarian rulers, reformist elites, and autonomous social movements. This process is illustrated by a study of changing bargaining relations between rural development agencies and grassroots indigenous movements in Mexico. The results suggest that the transition from clientelism to citizenship involves three distinct patterns of state-society relations within the same nation-state: redoubts of persistent authoritarianism can coexist with both new enclaves of pluralist tolerance and large gray areas of “semiclientelism.” [Author’s Own]

Keywords

Citizenship

Clientalism
Democracy
Mexico
Transition

**Hansen, R. (1999) Migration, Citizenship and Race in Europe: Between Incorporation and Exclusion. *European Journal of Political Research* 35: 415-444.
Available as an e-journal article through John Rylands Library, University of Manchester**

This article examines four recent studies on migration, citizenship and race in Europe and to a lesser extent in the United States of America.

Keywords

Citizenship
Europe
Exclusion
Incorporation
Migration
Race
United States of America

**Jones, E. and Gaventa, J. eds. (2002) *Concepts of Citizenship: a Review*. IDS Development Bibliography 19. Brighton: Institute for Development Studies.
Available at the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (Blue 4: 323/J105)**

Kabeer, N. ed. (2005). *Inclusive Citizenship: Meanings and Expressions*. New Delhi: Zuban.

**Kofman, E. (1995) Citizenship for Some but not for Others: Spaces of Citizenship in Contemporary Europe' *Political Geography* 14(2): 121-137.
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester**

Citizenship has once again become a major item on political agendas at a time of increasing integration and closure around 'the European', especially in response to immigration and its consequences for national identity. This article first outlines the different models and traditions of citizenship and their re-evaluations in contemporary Europe. In the second part critiques directed towards the capacity of formal models of citizenship are examined, to respond first to the growing rejection of those who are deemed not to belong to European societies, especially immigrants and those with ambiguous relationships to territory; and, second, to the partial incorporation of women which has resulted to some extent from the complex interrelationship between rights, obligations and resources that they encounter in the public and private spheres.

In the last section the potential of diversifying spaces of governance in the European Community is examined briefly and also whether this development might open up spaces for an extended and democratic citizenship or merely multiply the frontiers of closure [Author's Own]

Methods

Literature review of models of citizenship

Keywords

Citizenship

Closure
Europe
Gender
Immigration

Levy, G. (2005) From subjects to citizens: on educational reforms and the demarcation of the “Israeli-Arabs”. *Citizenship Studies* 9(3): 271-291.

Based on a critical analysis of the Arab educational policy, from Israel’s independence in the 1970s, this article examines the pivotal role of the state in engendering the trends of Palestinianisation and Israelisation that arguably characterise the attitude of the Arab minority to the Israeli state. Exploring the educational reforms of the 1960s and 1970s, it shows the contingent relation between ethnicity and the state, and also, the interrelationship between the intra-Jewish and Jewish-Arab divides. Looking at the ethnicisation of social relations not as a preordained upshot of primordial realities, the history of the reforms unravels the changing patterns of inclusion and exclusion that result in demarcating the Arab minority as both Israeli and Palestinian, and in constructing the oxymoronic category of “Israeli-Arabs”. Seen from the perspective of the goals for Arab and Jewish education, this category manifests the internalisation of the “Arab Question” and the shift in educational policy from preclusion to incorporation, but also the limits of inclusion. These goals thus epitomise the ways in which the new discourse of meritocracy (resulting from the liberalising of the economy and society) had determined civic equality between Arab and Jewish citizens, but equally important, the seclusion of the Arab minority from both the Jewish (ethnic) society and the Palestinian (national) collective. In this sense, I argue, neither Israelisation nor Palestinianisation were a matter of choice. Rather, both constitute the inevitable dual path for social and political inclusion, limited as it is [Author’s Own].

Methods

Review of the history of Arab educational reform

Keywords

Citizenship
Educational reform
Ethnicity
Israel
Palestine
State universalism

Lister, R. (1990) *The Exclusive Society: Citizenship and the Poor*. London: Child Poverty Action Group

Available through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (Blue 4: 339.0942/L3

MacLaughlin, J. (1998) The political geography of anti-traveller racism in Ireland: the politics of exclusion and the geography of closure. *Political Geography* 17(4): 417-435
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This article places anti-Traveller and anti-Gypsy racism within a wider discourse on progress and development. The author suggests that the growth of nationalism and emergence of Social Darwinism in the latter half of the nineteenth century caused Travellers and Gypsies to be treated as social anachronisms in an increasingly sanitised and settled society. Moreover, it is argued that new strategies of social closure have emerged which are pushing Travellers to the urban fringes of Irish society, perceived as outsiders in the contested terrains of Irish communities [Adapted from Author].

Methods

Case study of Travellers and Gypsies in Ireland from the colonial period to the present day

Keywords

Geographies of closure

Gypsies

Ireland

Political geography

Politics of exclusion

Racism

Travellers

Mamdani, M. (1996) *Citizen and Subject, Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism*. Kampala: Fountain Publishers/ Cape Town: David Phillip/ London: James Curry.

Ndegwa, S.N. (1997). Citizenship and ethnicity: an examination of two transition moments in Kenyan politics. *American Political Science Review* 91(3): 599-616.

Keywords

Citizenship

Ethnicity

Kenya

Transition

Rosario, L. et al (2003) *Social Exclusion, Rights and Chronic Poverty in Bolivia*. Chronic Poverty Research Centre

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC13038&resource=f1> and at <http://www.chronicpoverty.org>

This paper presents some of the key findings of the project “Towards an Inclusive Elections Process”, from March through August 2002 in Bolivia, implemented by the “Pro Citizens’ Participation” Consortium”. The project’s purpose was to “lay the foundations in terms of knowledge and co-ordinated institutional capabilities, so that those currently most excluded from the decision-making process in Bolivia may achieve greater enjoyment of their economic, social, cultural and civil rights, through the realisation of their political rights”.

Our main hypothesis in this paper is that *social exclusion ratifies poverty and encourages dynamics of chronic poverty*. This paper explores the connections between social exclusion and poverty, and how this relationship is linked to dynamics that tend to make poverty chronic. We highlight the problem of lack of personal documentation, as both a symptom and a cause of social exclusion and chronic poverty, explaining the causes of undocumentation and the extent of the problem uncovered during our work.

We also highlight the importance of institutional capital in analysing social exclusion, and present a typology of social exclusion in terms of different forms and options of relations to the state. The specifics of social exclusion and the electoral process of 2002 are outlined, before exploring the costs of social exclusion on governability and chronic poverty [Authors’ Own].

Methods

Surveys

Interviews

Focus groups
Direct community training events

Keywords

Bolivia
Chronic poverty
Institutional capabilities
Rights
Social exclusion

Samuel, M. and Sayed, Y. (2003) Inside and outside the school gates: exploring marginalisation in KwaZulu-Natal schools in South Africa. *IDS Bulletin* 34(1): 90-95

This article explores some of the key themes that emerge from case studies of schools within one of the provinces of post-apartheid South Africa, when the lens of social justice is placed on the experiences of teachers, managers and learners. It focuses on how these individuals experience new forms of marginalisation/inclusion within the context of the reformed educational policy context. It points to how these new policies, which were designed to address issues of diversity, are interpreted, understood and enacted in practice at school level. The study highlights the impact of community-generated income which is expected to sustain a preferred schooling ethos, yet in practice further entrenches class divides in society. It offers a review of the renewed efforts needed at the policy level, the institutional level and at an individual level to capacitate teachers, managers, parents and learners in realising ideals of social justice and development [Geobase].

Keywords

Community
Education
Inclusion
Income
Marginalisation
Policy
Reform

Subramanian, A. (2003) Modernity from Below: Local Citizenship on the South Indian Coast. UNESCO

In this essay, I consider Indian state developmentalism as a process of displacement and Catholic fisher activism as a demand for the reinstatement of full citizenship. On the south Indian coast, the postcolonial state has been an agent both of incorporation and differentiation. As a force of development, the state identified artisanal fishers as an economic community standing apart from the industrialising nation. And as a secular force, it identified them as a Catholic community standing apart from the Hindu mainstream. I demonstrate that two overlapping forms of community, each distinguished from an economic or cultural mainstream, have circumscribed the relationship of Catholic fishers to the state and displaced them from the rights of full citizenship. Rather than reject the state and demand cultural autonomy, however, I illustrate how Catholic artisans appropriated and reworked state categories to demand economic justice and full citizenship. My essay argues that they responded to their displacement by secular developmentalism by asserting their rightful place as citizens of the Indian state [Author's Own].

Keywords

Citizenship
Fisheries
India
Religion

Young, I.M. (1989) Polity and group difference: a critique of the idea of universal citizenship. *Ethics* 99(2): 250-274

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This article problematises the assumed link between citizenship for everyone and having a common life with and being treated in the same way as other citizens. Young asserts that a concept of differential citizenship is the best way to realize the inclusion and participation of everyone in full citizenship, requiring mechanisms for group representation.

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Citizenship

Differentiation

Exclusion

Inclusion

Universalism

8. AI-SE, kinship, and family

Bates, R.H., Greif, A. and Singh, S. (2004) The Political Economy of Kinship Societies. In Morris, I., Oppenheimer, J. and Soltan, K.E. *Politics from Anarchy to Democracy*. Stanford University Press.

In kinship societies, families link labor and land in the process of production; they also provide defenses for persons and for property. Families also provide means for transacting across time, enabling people to save, to invest, and thus to enhance their future wellbeing.

Despite their capacity to form capital, kinship societies remain poor. They remain victims of the forces of diminishing returns and subject to the economic limitations of their political institutions. They remain trapped in equilibria in which their members must trade off peace for prosperity -- values that stand near the core of the meaning of development [Authors' Own

http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidpeople/bates/Abstract_Political_Economy_of_Kinship_Societies.doc].

Keywords

Kinship
Political economy
Poverty

Cleaver, C. (2005) The inequality of social capital and the reproduction of chronic poverty. *World Development* 33(6): 893-906
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This paper draws on ethnographic research in Tanzania to question ideas inherent to mainstream development policy that building social capital can be readily created, used, or substituted for other missing assets, and thereby overcome poverty. The poorest experience clusters of interlocking disadvantage that make it highly unlikely that they can draw on social capital to ameliorate their poverty, or that increased association and participation at community level is necessarily beneficial to them. Moreover, social relationships, collective action, and local institutions may structurally reproduce the exclusion of the poorest. As such, a politically neutral and undersocialized policy focus on strengthening associational life and public participation of the poor is unlikely to lead to their greater inclusion, nor to significant poverty alleviation [Author's Own].

Methods

Analysis of ethnographic research in Tanzania

Keywords

Agency
Chronic poverty
Inequality
Social Capital
Tanzania

Collier, P. and Garg, A. (1999) On kin groups and wages in the Ghanaian labour market. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 61(2): 133-151
Available as an e-journal article through John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This article focuses on African kin groups because of their ubiquitous nature and strength of claim upon their members. In particular the case study of Ghana is chosen as a context in which to examine kin group favouritism in the modern economy. The article is split into the following sections: introduction; summary of current economic interpretations of kin groups as insurance and transfer institutions which succeed in lowering transaction costs in the traditional, small scale economy; development of a model in which kin group favouritism is shown to give rise to a wage premium for the largest kin group; testing for kin group favouritism in Ghana; and conclusion.

The key points made are:

- kin groups link agents by reciprocal obligations: this is a rational economic response to the small-scale, high risk, pre-modern African environment;
- little evidence was found in the private sector for kin group favouritism and workers are paid according to their human capital attributes;
- in the public sector workers are rewarded for membership of the right kin group, but not for productive characteristics;
- the problem posed by kin group preference in the public sector is not confined to African societies, but the conditions which give kin groups an advantage over market solutions for transactions may be more pronounced in Africa; and
- although the modern private sector has successfully restrained kin group pressures, the techniques which it uses, such as piece-rates and ethnic minority managers, may not be open to the public sector.

Methods

Testing data from the Ghana Living Standards Survey of 1989 using a model developed to test for a dominant kin group differential

Keywords

Ghana
Kinships
Labour markets
Private sector
Public sector
Wages

Goldstein, M., De-Janvry, A. and Sadoulet, E. (2002) *Is a Friend in Need a Friend indeed? Inclusion and Exclusion in Mutual Assurance Networks in Southern Ghana.* Development Economics Discussion Paper Series, London School of Economics and Political Science

Goudineau, Y., Evrard, O. and Lucas, P. (1996) Ethnic minorities and development in Laos. *ORSTOM-Actualities* 50: 25-31

A discussion is presented of how to combat marginalization of ethnic groups in Lao from mainstream culture and more pointedly their exclusion from economic development. Three studies are discussed which examine Austro-Asiatic groups in remote parts of the south, kinship, ritual, land tenure and changes in farming within groups in the north of the country and the impact of resettlement on minority groups focusing on the impact of the introduction of a money economy and new housing regimes [IBSS Database].

Methods

Literature Review and three case studies

Keywords

Economic development

Ethnic groups

Laos

Marginalisation

Minorities

Rural development

Hill, P. (1972) *Rural Hausa: a Village and a Setting*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Available through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (Blue 4: 306.0966701/H1

Hoff, K. and Pandey, P. (2004) *Belief Systems and Durable Inequalities: An Experimental Investigation of Indian Caste*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3352. Available at

http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&piPK=64165421&heSitePK=469372&menuPK=64216926&entityID=000112742_20040722150100

If discrimination against an historically oppressed social group is dismantled, will the group forge ahead? The authors present experimental evidence that a history of social and legal disabilities may have persistent effects on a group's earnings through its impact on individuals' expectations. In the first experiment, 321 high-caste and 321 low-caste junior high school male student volunteers in rural India performed the task of solving mazes under economic incentives. There were no caste differences in performance when caste was not publicly revealed, but making caste salient created a large and robust caste gap. When a nonhuman factor influencing rewards (a random draw) was introduced, the caste gap disappeared. To test whether the low caste's anticipation of prejudicial treatment caused the caste gap, the authors conducted a second experiment that manipulated the scope for discretion in rewarding performance. When the link between performance and payoffs was purely mechanical, making caste salient did not affect behavior. Instead, it was in the case where there was scope for discretion and judgment in rewarding performance that making caste salient had an effect. The results suggest that when caste identity is salient, low-caste subjects expect that others will judge them prejudicially. Mistrust undermines motivation. The experimental design enables the authors to exclude as explanations of the caste gap in performance socioeconomic differences and a lack of self-confidence by low-caste participants [World Bank Summary:

http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&piPK=64165421&heSitePK=469372&menuPK=64216926&entityID=000112742_20040722150100

In conclusion, the authors assert that their findings provide evidence for an additional explanation, beyond differences in access to various resources, for the tendency of social inequalities to reproduce themselves over time.

Keywords

India

Belief systems

Inequalities

Hoff, K. and Sen, A. (2005) The Kin System as a Poverty Trap? World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3575. Available at http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&piPK=64165421&heSitePK=469372&menuPK=64216926&entityID=000012009_20050503101120

An institution found in many traditional societies is the extended family system (kin system), an informal system of shared rights and obligations among extended family for the purpose of mutual assistance. In predominantly non-market economies, the kin system is a valuable institution providing critical community goods and insurance services in the absence of market or public provision. But what happens when the market sector grows in the process of economic development? How do the members of kin groups respond, individually and collectively, to such changes? When the kin system “meets” the modern economy, does the kin system act as a “vehicle of progress” helping its members adapt, or as an “instrument of stagnation” holding back its members from benefiting from market development?

In reality, the consequences of membership in a kin group have been varied for people in different parts of the world. Hoff and Sen characterize the conditions under which the kin system becomes a dysfunctional institution when facing an expanding modern economy. The authors first show that when there are moral hazard problems in the modern sector, the kin system may exacerbate them. When modern sector employers foresee that, they will offer employment opportunities on inferior terms to members of ethnic groups that practice the kin system. These entry barriers in the market, in turn, create an incentive for some individuals to break ties with their kin group, which hurts members of the group who stay back in the traditional sector.

The authors then show in a simple migration model that if a kin group can take collective action to raise exit barriers, then even if migrating to the modern sector and breaking ties increases aggregate welfare (and even if a majority of members are expected to gain ex post, after the resolution of uncertainty about the identity of the winners and losers), a majority of agents within a kin group may support ex ante raising the exit barrier to prevent movement to the modern sector. This result is an example of the bias toward the status quo analyzed by Raquel Fernandez and Dani Rodrik in the context of trade reform. The authors do not claim that all kin groups will necessarily exhibit such a bias against beneficial regime changes. But they provide a clear intuition about the forces that can lead to the collective conservatism of a kin system facing expanding opportunities in a market economy—forces that can lead the kin group to become a poverty trap for its members [World Bank Summary:

http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&piPK=64165421&heSitePK=469372&menuPK=64216926&entityID=000012009_20050503101120

Methods

Literature review
Migration model

Keywords

Economic development
Kinship
Market economies
Poverty trap

Jackson, C. (1999) Social exclusion and gender: does one size fit all? *European Journal of Development Research* 11(1): 125-146
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Social exclusion has become the dominant discourse of disadvantage and need in many European countries, and is increasingly part of social policy approaches in development agencies. It offers an integrated framework for analysing social disadvantage, including gender as a form of exclusion. This article enquires into the gender implications of some of the core elements of social exclusion paradigms, questions whether an integrated approach works for gender, and argues that feminist research and gender analysis offer both better situated understandings of the character and experience of marginality, and useful insights for the emerging applications of social exclusion frameworks to developing countries. This discussion is contextualised with a brief account of how feminists have analysed marginality and integration in the South, in a tradition which has paralleled but not crossed into European social exclusion discourses. The potential traps in how social exclusion is conceptualised – in particular, implicit dualisms and issues of plurality, notions of actors and processes of exclusion, and the treatment of agency - are then addressed. The critique is tentative since the social exclusion field is still developing, and usage is both broad and flexible, but some core characteristics of exclusion concepts are emerging. Finally, it is argued, with reference to land-based and labour-based exclusions, that it is necessary for social exclusion to employ a concept of gendered subjects rather than that of an implicitly ungendered universal person [Author's Own].

Method

Literature review

Keywords

Feminism

Gender

Labour

Land

Social exclusion

Oleke, C., Blystad, A. and Rekdal, O.B. (2005) When the obvious brother is not there: political and cultural contexts of the orphan challenge in Northern Uganda. *Social Science and Medicine* 61(12): 2628-2638

It is estimated that two million of Uganda's children today are orphaned primarily due to AIDS. While recognising the immense impact of HIV/AIDS on the present orphan problem, this article calls for a broader historic and cultural contextualisation to reach an understanding of the vastness of the orphan challenge. The study on which the article is based was carried out among the Langi in Lira District, northern Uganda, with a prime focus on the situation of orphans within the extended family system. The data were collected through ethnographic fieldwork (8 months); in-depth interviews with community leaders (21), heads of households (45) and orphans (35); through focus group discussions (5) with adult men and women caring for orphans, community leaders and with orphans; and also through documentary review. A survey was conducted in 402 households. The findings reveal a transition over the past 30 years from a situation dominated by 'purposeful' voluntary exchange of non-orphaned children to one dominated by 'crisis fostering' of orphans. Sixty-three percent of the households caring for orphans were found to be no longer headed by resourceful paternal kin in a manner deemed culturally appropriate by the patrilineal Langi society, but rather by marginalised widows, grandmothers or other single women receiving little support from the paternal clan. This transition is partly linked to an abrupt discontinuation of the Langi 'widow

inheritance' (laku) practice. It is argued that the consequential transformations in fostering practices in northern Uganda must be historically situated through a focus on the effects of armed conflicts and uprooting of the local pastoral and cotton-based economy, which have occurred since the late 1970s. These processes jointly produced dramatic economic marginalisation with highly disturbing consequences for orphans and their caretakers [Copyright 2005 Elsevier Ltd. Geobase].

Methods

Ethnographic fieldwork

Keywords

Conflict

Economic marginalisation

HIV/AIDS

Orphans

Uganda

Petersen, B.L. (2002) Prospects for mobilisation of untouchables in India: everyday untouchability and political Dalit action in rural Tamil Nadu. *Geographica-Hafniensia* C14: 1-130.

This thesis investigates the prospects for mobilisation of those ostracized by the caste system in India, the Untouchables, through a focussed case study in three villages in Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu, and of the political Dalit actors operating in the area for mobilising Untouchables. As a geographer I am interested in linking an, often isolated, anthropological focus on a static system of cultural ranking with a development concern for oppression and inequality. In order to attain a more dynamic structure and actor understanding I develop a social practice approach to caste where structural properties are perceived as expressed in practice and mobilisation can be individual as well as collective counter reactions to dominance and oppression. The study concentrates on two parts that are of equal importance for mobilisation, namely everyday life of the Untouchables in the three villages, called Cheri people, and discourses and practices of the political Dalit actors, NGOs, movements and intellectuals working indispensably to mobilise Untouchables. Untouchables are violently discriminated against in all three villages despite the official India's 50 years old legal abandonment of untouchability. Poverty and dependency are basic living conditions for Cheri people in the three villages, as in most parts of India. Most Untouchables live on an absolute subsistence level and in deep dependence on the high castes. In addition to spatial segregation of Untouchables and high castes in Cheri and Ur, and the consistent exclusion of Cheri people from public goods such as temples, water tank, well, wetlands etc., the inter-personal relations are likewise characterised by dominance, humiliations and symbolic violence. Although the stately policies protect Untouchables, they are managed differently in the local setting where high caste take up positions in local politics and in the police, and even though there have been educational improvements so that Untouchable children now have a right to go to school, it is the high castes' agenda and values that predominate and get reproduced. All the diverse forms of discrimination are not uniformly experienced by all Cheri people. These differences are due to inequality and internal discrimination of jati, religion, gender and age. This means that Cheri people have differentiated possibilities to resist discrimination due to their multiple rooms for manoeuvre. The study concludes that there are multiple barriers on different levels, from everyday life to state and legislation, for mobilisation of Untouchables. There are however, prospects also among young men with education and exposure to political Dalit actors. A change of the reproducing habitus of both Cheri and Ur people is a major challenge for successful mobilisation [Authors' Own from IBSS Database].

Methods

Social practice approach to caste in three case study villages in Tamil Nadu

Keywords

Caste
India
Participation
Social exclusion

Schoenhals, M. (2003) *Intimate Exclusion: Race and Caste Turned Inside Out*. University Press of America

Keywords

Caste
China
Race

Thorat, S. (2001) Caste and economic discrimination: theory and evidence on rural labour market. *Artha-vijnana* (3-6); XLIII 1-2: 123-146

Keywords

Caste
Discrimination
Income distribution
Labour markets
Rural development
Social exclusion
Unemployment
Wage differentials

Wade, P. (2005) Rethinking mestizaje: ideology and lived experience. *Journal of Latin American Studies* 37(2): 239-257

The ideology of mestizaje (mixture) in Latin America has frequently been seen as involving a process of national homogenisation and of hiding a reality of racist exclusion behind a mask of inclusiveness. This view is challenged here through the argument that mestizaje inherently implies a permanent dimension of national differentiation and that, while exclusion undoubtedly exists in practice, inclusion is more than simply a mask. Case studies drawn from Colombian popular music, Venezuelan popular religion and Brazilian popular Christianity are used to illustrate these arguments, wherein inclusion is understood as a process linked to embodied identities and kinship relations. In a coda, approaches to hybridity that highlight its potential for destabilising essentialism are analysed [Cambridge University Press].

Methods

Case studies of Colombian popular music, Venezuelan popular religion and Brazilian popular Christianity

Keywords

Cultural identity
Ideology
Inclusion
Kinship
Multiculturalism

Webersik, C. (2004) Differences that matter: the struggle of the marginalised in Somalia. *Africa* 74(4): 516-533

Somalia has been without a government for the past thirteen years. After the ousting of Siyaad Barre in 1991 observers were left with the question of why a promising, even democratic, society sharing the same ethnicity, one religion, a common language and a predominantly pastoral culture was overtaken by a devastating civil war. Analysts stressed the significance of kinship and clan politics in the maintenance of sustained conflict. They argued that Somalia's state collapse must be placed in a historical context taking into consideration the cultural heritage of Somali society and the legacy of the colonial past. The purpose of the article is twofold: first, it seeks to explore an alternative explanation for the breakdown of Barre's dictatorial regime; and second, to analyse the social consequences of political and economic exclusion that followed the state collapse. The paper argues that Somalia's state failure can be explained by the unjust distribution of new sources of wealth in post-colonial Somalia. This modernisation process was accompanied by violent clashes and continued insecurity. The breakdown of the former regime did not create a representative government. Instead, faction leaders fought for political supremacy at the cost of the lives of thousands of civilians. In the absence of a functioning government that could guarantee security and protection, clan loyalties gained importance. Clan affiliation became a condition of being spared from violence. Unjust distribution of pockets of wealth, such as the high-potential agricultural land in the riverine areas in southern Somalia, led to localised clashes. It will be argued that horizontal inequalities, or inequalities between groups, are based on both material and imagined differences. Somali faction leaders use these differences instrumentally, to maintain and to exercise power. Irrespective of the existence of invisible and physical markers, it is important to understand what existing social boundaries mean to their participants. A localised clan conflict in Lower Shabelle between the Jido and the Jareer clan families illustrates the consequences of social and economic exclusion. Groups who felt excluded from economic and political life, such as the Jareer, took up arms. Violence became a means of being heard and taken seriously in the current Somali peace talks in Kenya [IBSS Database].

Methods

Review of literature on the case study of Somalia.

Keywords

Ethnopolitics

Political conflict

State

Social impact

9. AI-SE and geographies of marginality

Beall, J. (2002) *Globalisation and Social Exclusion in Cities: Framing the Debate with Lessons From Africa and Asia*. Working Paper 02-27 of the Development Studies Institute Working Paper Series. London: London School of Economics and Political Science

This paper is positioned within the literature on globalisation and the state, which charts both the demise of national governments and the welfare state. However, it is highlighted that to the extent that a role for the state is envisaged, it is increasingly seen within the context of decentralisation policies, in which cities are increasingly seen as an important site for combating social exclusion. With this background in mind, this paper poses two questions around which the discussion is framed:

- are social exclusion and globalisation compatible or contradictory analytic constructs, particularly in the context of the South?
- in the context of diverse, multifaceted and fast changing cities, does social exclusion add value as a conceptual and operational framework?

Detailed case study work was undertaken in two cities, one in Africa and one in Asia, which is used to discuss these issues. It was found that to varying degrees and with different emphases. The experience and practice of social exclusion was found to be deeply rooted in the social, economic and political experience of Faisalabad, Pakistan and Johannesburg, South Africa. In turn, these pre-existing exclusionary processes were affected and sometimes mediated by global economic forces.

The author concludes that a social exclusion perspective provides a useful heuristic tool for understanding both persistent mutating patterns of social disadvantage, and of understanding the relational and institutional dynamics that serve to include some and keep others out in a connected but polarized global economic context. In a development context social inclusion is offered as an answer to social exclusion, but the questions of inclusion in what? on whose terms? and in whose interests? remain. The findings of the case studies imply that:

- integration into the international economy shapes the pattern of urban development in all cities;
- in both cases the persistence or legacy of exclusionary axes at the national and local, articulate with those emanating at the global level; and
- new exclusionary processes associated with global trends and pressures graft themselves on to existing dynamics of social exclusion that play themselves out locally.

The implications of the analysis for social policy are highlighted as: needing to take account equally of the city's location in the global, regional and national economy and the macro-policy context in which local social development is negotiated.

Methods

Case studies of two cities which are compared and analysed

Keywords

Africa

Asia

Cities

Globalisation

Location

Pakistan

Social exclusion
South Africa

Beall, J., Crankshaw, O. and Parnell, S. (2002) *Uniting and Divided City: Governance and Social Exclusion in Johannesburg*. Earthscan.

Available at the Institute for Development Policy and Management Library, University of Manchester (D2, BEA)

Built on the sweat of black migrant workers, Johannesburg is synonymous with social fragmentation, environmental degradation, violent crime and rampant consumerism alongside grinding poverty. How is the city reinventing itself in post-apartheid South Africa? What can it teach other divided cities similarly struggling to promote political, economic and social justice?

This study looks at service delivery, spatial restructuring, environmental sustainability and institutional reform in South Africa's largest city. Exploring the conditions and processes that are determining Johannesburg's transformation from an inequitable, racially divided city into a cosmopolitan metropole, it has lessons for other cities restricted by the need to balance harsh economic realities with demands for democracy and social equity.

Fundamental to an understanding of Johannesburg as a divided city is the characteristic legacy of the apartheid era: the total absence of democracy. Johannesburg – part of the Gauteng urban area with a population of 7.3 million people – has had the chance to shake off its racist past as South Africa embraces liberal democracy. The book describes how early commitments to participatory government and rash public spending to transform the blighted apartheid landscape have come up against fiscal challenges that require striking a balance between equity and efficiency, and the twin pursuits of global competitiveness and poverty reduction.

Export-led growth strategies are failing to bring about recovery in Johannesburg's manufacturing industry. De-industrialisation and the dramatic decline of manufacturing jobs have deepened inequality among Africans, particularly men. Africans with secondary-school education have gained white-collar jobs in the service sector while unemployment of the unskilled has risen. Increasingly, inequality is no longer primarily based on race but differentiation between a multiracial middle class and a black working class on the one hand, and a mass of unemployed and socially excluded Africans on the other. They in turn are a spatially marginalised underclass, confined to poorly serviced enclaves and the bleak and often dangerous neighbourhoods of the southern suburbs.

The book also examines how:

- Efforts to find a global niche for 'Smart Gauteng', based on the growth of hi-tech services, are entrenching inequality and failing to provide large-scale employment.
- Crime does not affect all of Johannesburg's residents equally: the main victims are not the affluent white population, whose fears are widely publicised, but the African poor.
- It is not just the professional middle class, haunted by a fear of crime, that huddles behind the walls of 'gated communities': socially disadvantaged hostel communities in Soweto also opt for exclusion.
- Housing policy promotes home ownership and informal settlement upgrading and ignores the massive, largely unregulated, rental sector, which is an important provider of shelter for the poor.
- The tendency for government-driven participation on consultative strategies to reach homeowners and landlords over tenants in former black townships is diminishing the prospects for effective state-society co-operation in tackling water, sanitation and energy problems.

The successful struggle of ordinary people to establish a unitary, non-racial city government with a single tax base has increased the potential for cross-subsidisation and redistribution across the city. However, achieving this requires the Greater Johannesburg Municipal Council to:

- set elite expectations of what makes a well-run city against the demands of the city's disadvantaged populations for housing, infrastructure and services;
- address the social exclusion and political marginalisation of foreign and rural migrants, some women and many youth; and
- do more to genuinely and sustainably involve representatives of civil society in city-wide planning and counter elite monopolies of community organisations [ID21 <http://www.id21.org/zinter/id21zinter.exe?a=1&i=s8ajb1g1&u=443ba2d0>].

Keywords

Apartheid
Exclusion
Johannesburg
Justice
South Africa
Spatial marginalisation
Urban

Bourguignon, F. and Morrison, C. (2002) Inequality among world citizens: 1820-1992. *The American Economic Review* 92(4): 727-745

Available as an e-journal resource through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Bowl, F.W. (1981) Ethnic residential segregation, ethnic mixing and resource conflict: a study in Belfast, Northern Ireland' pp. 235-251 in Peach, C., Robinson, V. and Smith, S. *Ethnic Segregation in Cities*. Croom Helm.

Identifies space as one resource, providing a territorial base from which to claim political power. The main requirement is the availability of an appropriate social or physical group attribute by which to define and therefore include or exclude members. It is not surprising that race and ethnicity are common convenient devices for the monopolistic protection of interests through closure. Northern Ireland does not provide an appropriate context in which to demonstrate that segregation is not only underlain by claims to status and market position, but also by the claims on territory required to effect political action. 'Party', like status and class, is integral to the nature of ethnic residential segregation. By focusing upon residentially mixed areas of Belfast, it is possible to examine claims on territory effected both by exclusion and by usurpation. Changing residential patterns among Catholics and Protestants reveal the deliberate choice of closed rather than open relationships: groups perceive that their interests, in terms of security, psychological and material satisfaction, are better served by adopting monopolistic tactics than by openly negotiating rewards. In these transitional areas, where large Catholic or Protestant majorities are found, the dominant group appears able to exclude the minority. However, some areas have small and declining Protestant majorities, providing evidence of usurpation by Catholic groups extending their ethnic territory [IBSS Database – from editors].

Methods

Case study of Belfast

Keywords

Closure
Exclusion

Markets
Northern Ireland
Political power
Space
Territory

Deshingkar, P. and Start, D. (2003) *Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion*. Overseas Development Institute Working Paper 220
Available at:
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC16227&resource=f1>

Seasonal and circular migration of labour for employment has become one of the most durable components of the livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas on India. This paper looks at why some groups within India have succeeded in entering accumulative migration pathways while others have been excluded.

The author adopts a social exclusion and livelihoods approach in analysing the livelihood implications of season migration. It finds that migration patterns are determined by people's access to resources, the (institutional, market, policy) environment, intra-household relations, wider social relations, and not just the productivity and demand for labour in an area.

The paper concentrates on migration in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Important migration factors in AP and MP include the historical development of the different regions; and interlocked markets for credit, output, labour, and marketable traditional skills.

The author also highlights the importance of livelihood options that are complementary to migration, the availability of surplus labour within the household, cultural norms regarding the sexual division of labour, as well as decisions related to children's education. A strong correlation is found between scheduled Caste and being poor, illiterate and assetless, as well as being discriminated against by employers and contractors.

The paper also finds that migrant sugarcane cutters, earthworkers and agricultural labourers from remote and poor villages of AP and MP have improved their standard of living significantly through migration, and are investing their savings in agriculture and education [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC16227&resource=f1>]

Methods

Application of a social exclusion and livelihoods approach to seasonal migration in India

Keywords

India
Livelihoods
Migration
Social exclusion

De Swardt, C., Puoane, T., Chopra, M. and du Toit, A. (2005) *Urban poverty in Cape Town*. *Environment and Urbanization* 17(2): 101-111
Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This paper describes key findings of a household livelihood survey conducted in impoverished African settlements in Cape Town, one of Africa's wealthiest cities. Poverty in these areas is strongly shaped by the history of the Eastern Cape's adverse spatial incorporation into the South African economy. Migrants from the rural areas are highly dependent on and integrated into the increasingly monetized economy – but are

simultaneously marginalized and adversely incorporated within it. Survey findings show the costs and implications of this failure of the formal economy to provide adequate livelihoods. While many eke out a living in a vital yet marginal informal economy, these strategies are thoroughly linked to and dependent on the income that can be secured through participation in the formal job market.

Those who are unable to find a foothold in the urban economy are highly vulnerable and are at risk of being confined to long-term poverty traps [Authors' Own].

Methods

Household Livelihood Survey

Keywords

Economy
Marginalisation
Poverty traps
Spatial incorporation
South Africa
Urban poverty

Deumert, A., Inder, B. and Maitra, P. (2005) Language, Informal Networks and Social Protection. *Global Social Policy* 5(3): 303-328
Available as an e-journal resource through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Rural–urban migration is a major phenomenon in the developing world. This article is concerned with understanding the ways in which rural–urban migrants have their social protection needs met following their move to the city. We report results from a survey of rural–urban migrants in four low-income areas in Cape Town, South Africa. We look at the experiences of migrants in terms of finding employment in the urban environment, and the impact of language background and proficiency on migrants' ability to integrate in the labour market, and their access to formal and informal protection and government support. Language proficiency and social networks emerge as important variables in the analysis and will need to be considered in the design of social policies. Specifically, inadequate knowledge of dominant urban languages (English and Afrikaans) limits opportunities for employment and access to public services. Furthermore, reliance on informal, strong-tie social networks facilitates initial migration and settlement, but can delay long-term integration into the urban economy and labour market [Author's Own].

Methods

Survey

Keywords

Informal networks
Labour
Language
Migration
Rural
Social protection
South Africa
Urban

Escobal, J. and Torero, M. (2003) *Adverse Geography and Differences in Welfare in Peru*. Helsinki: United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research, Discussion Paper 2003/73.

Fergusson, R. (2004) Discourses of exclusion: reconceptualising participation amongst young people. *Journal of Social Policy* 33: 289-320
Available as an e-journal resource through the John Rylands Library

This paper considers how varying discourses of social exclusion have informed policies regarding young people's participation in education, training and employment. Drawing on a cohort study of over 800 16–18 yr olds, the research suggests that the binary categories of exclusion/inclusion, and marginalisation/participation grow less and less adequate as parameters for understanding changing patterns of post-16 participation and non-participation. It is argued that a range of statutory, structural, financial and social pressures to normalise participation produce forms of inclusion that are ephemeral and that carry very different meanings from those implied in discourses of exclusion. The paper gives a brief overview of the changing context in which participation needs to be understood, then presents evidence and analysis of young people's trajectories after 16. Some interpretations are offered of a wide range of meanings of participation, which suggest that old notions of transition to independence are unsustainable for a substantial minority of young people and that patterns of participation are increasingly complex, have multiple significances, and carry the potential to mask inequalities and new forms of exclusion. These readings have major implications for how we conceptualise social exclusion, and for policy developments associated with it [Author's Own].

Methods

Cohort study

Keywords

Education

Employment

Exclusion

Inclusion

Marginalisation

Participation

Training

Youth

Funkhouser, E., Sainz, J.P.P. and Sojo, C. (2002) *Social Exclusion of Nicaraguans in the Urban Metropolitan Area of San Jose, Costa Rica*. Inter-American Development Bank

Available at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC14953&resource=f1>

The large numbers of recent Nicaraguan immigrants to Costa Rica during the 1990s have outcomes that are worse than Costa Ricans in many dimensions. Moreover, Nicaraguans are geographically and occupationally concentrated. This paper documents the magnitude of Nicaraguan group effects and examines the consistency of the evidence with the main explanations for social exclusion. The results—and especially the high levels of labor market participation—suggest that Nicaraguans, like other immigrant groups that have chosen to migrate, are vulnerable rather than excluded. There is some evidence that the mechanisms leading to changes in legal status, transferability of skills, and discrimination could explain some of Nicaraguans' worse outcomes and type of integration.

While there is not a strong relationship between neighborhood characteristics and outcomes once other controls are included, the current housing policy of the Costa Rican government makes it likely that geographic concentration of Nicaraguans will continue to increase, which

could lead to a negative relationship between concentration and outcomes in the future [Authors' Own].

Methods

Analysis of empirical data from a national household survey and a targeted survey

Keywords

Cost Rica

Geographical location

Housing policy

Social exclusion

Urban

Huchzermeyer, M. (2002) Informal settlements: production and intervention in twentieth-Century Brazil and South Africa. *Latin American Perspectives* 122(29): 83-105.

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This paper compares informal-settlement policy and perpetuation between Brazil and South Africa as a means of exploring some key questions:

- how has society responded to the constant urban spatial reminder that the political-economic system does not adequately serve the urban population?
- how are these responses translated into intervention policies?
- how have these in turn allowed the perpetuation of urban informal settlements?

The key findings are:

- favelas in Brazil and informal settlements in South Africa were produced as a result of uneven development in the twentieth century, with parallel processes of exclusion and repression;
- in Brazil, decentralisation of political power to local government has allowed for the exploration of localised democratic intervention approaches, countering the political patronage and clientalism with which informal-settlement intervention is commonly associated; and
- in South Africa the current challenge of informal settlements is commonly understood as the need to deliver greater numbers of standardised housing units through the national housing subsidy system.

Methods

Case study comparison between favelas in Brazil and informal settlements in South Africa

Keywords

Brazil

Favelas

Informal settlements

Policy

South Africa

Urban

Inselman, A.D. (2003) Environmental degradation and conflict in Karamoja, Uganda: the decline of a pastoral society. *International Journal of Global Environmental Issues* 3(2): 168-187

Throughout history, the Karamojong people of northeastern Uganda practiced a method of pastoralism. Limited surface water, a hot, arid climate, and a short season of torrential rains guarantee excessive soil erosion and land degradation. However, the Karamojong's mobility ensured that their herds grazed throughout the year without jeopardising future grazing. Despite their ecologically sustainable practices, few people understood the Karamojong's system of pastoralism and proposed curbing their mobility - through policy or more often, through force. This paper argues that because of the settlement of the Karamojong in an area not environmentally suitable for settlement, violent conflict has increased. The Karamojong's lifestyle has led to societal marginalisation, and a national policy of militarisation. In response, the Karamojong believe they have only two options: fight or settle. This paper proposes that a more sustainable solution for the people and the environment is to support the Karamojong's transhumant lifestyle, and thus, produce peace [Geobase].

Keywords

Karamojong
Pastoralism
Social marginalisation
Uganda

Jalan, J. and Ravallion, M. (2002) Geographic poverty traps? A micro model of consumption growth in rural China. *Journal of Applied Econometrics* 17(4): 329-46

Jalan, J. and Ravallion, M. (1997) *Spatial Poverty Traps?* Washinton DC: World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series 1862

Kaiser, T. (2005) Participating in Development? Refugee protection, politics and developmental approaches to refugee management in Uganda. *Third World Quarterly: Journal of Emerging Areas* 26(2): 351-367

This article examines an attempt by the government of Uganda and UNHCR to implement a developmental 'Self Reliance Strategy' in response to the needs of 188000 long-term Sudanese refugees and their hosts in Uganda, and analyses some of the conceptual, political and practical issues arising from it. It contends that conditions of extreme insecurity in the north of the country, and the fact that refugees in Uganda do not enjoy freedom of movement, undermine from the outset prospects for a successfully integrative and developmental approach to refugee assistance. It argues that the rights and well-being of refugees in Uganda are subordinated to the government's wider political objectives in relation to Uganda's internal conflict, and with respect to its relations with the international donor community. It concludes that, while developmental approaches promise a number of advantages in protracted refugee situations, ways must be found of ensuring that the protection needs, as well as the socioeconomic needs, of refugees are assured [Copyright Third World Quarterly. Geobase].

Methods

Review and analysis of strategy in Northern Uganda

Keywords

Movement
Refugees
Rights
Sudan
Uganda

Kanbur, R. and Venables, A.J. (2005) *Spatial Inequality and Development: Overview of UNU-WIDER Project*

Available at: <http://www.arts.cornell.edu/poverty/kanbur/WIDERProjectOverview.pdf>

The UNU-Wider project on 'Spatial disparities in development', directed by Ravi Kanbur and Anthony J. Venables, has analyzed evidence on the extent of spatial inequalities in over 50 developing countries. The peer reviewed papers published under the auspices of the project find that spatial inequalities are high, with disparities between rural and urban areas, and also between geographically advantaged and disadvantaged regions. In many countries such disparities are increasing, partly as a consequence of the uneven impact of trade openness and globalization. While there are efficiency gains from the concentration of economic activity in urban centers and in coastal districts, the associated regional inequalities are a major contributor to overall inequality. They are particularly worrying if they align with political or ethnic divisions. The broad outline of appropriate policy for managing high and rising spatial disparities is also clear. The case for policy interventions to ensure a more spatially equitable allocation of infrastructure and public services, and for policies to ensure freer migration, has been made powerfully in the papers in this project [Authors' Own].

Methods

Analysis of peer reviewed papers

Keywords

Developing countries

Development

Rural

Policy interventions

Spatial inequality

Urban

Kivisto. P. (2003) *Social spaces, transnational immigrant communities, and the politics of incorporation. Ethnicities 3(1): 5-28*

Available as an e-journal article from the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This paper contributes to the current research agenda concerned with transnational immigration and the establishment of transnational immigrant communities. First, it explores the theoretical developments in the analysis of social space and connects these to the idea of transnational spaces. It then examines the immigrant communities themselves in terms of the rates of circulation between homeland and migratory setting, the production of an institutional structure, and the social horizons of immigrants. In the final section, a case is made for construing transnationalism and assimilation as potentially complementary, and the role of the state in either facilitating or inhibiting a politics of multicultural incorporation.

[Adapted from Author]

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Assimilation

Citizenship

Community

Immigration
Multiculturalism
Nation state
Social space
Transnational space

Klingebiel, S. and Ogbamichael, H. (2004) *Poor Performers in Sub-Saharan Africa: Exclusion or Integration?* Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

Available at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC15804&resource=f1>

Political events since 9/11 have brought renewed focus onto 'poor performing' countries, owing to the real or perceived threat that some of these countries are directly responsible for supporting/harbouring/arming terrorist networks. These countries, referred to by the World Bank as 'low-income countries under stress' (LICUS), are both countries that lack an effective governmental authority and countries which have sufficient governmental authority but choose to use it for purposes other than development. This paper looks at why there is renewed focus on poor performers, who these countries are, and how they pose a challenge to the international community.

The paper first examines the parameters of the term 'poor performers' by looking at the various countries that constitute this club. The author argues that the term 'poor' implies that the state sector is marked by substantial institutional weakness. The term 'performance' refers less to a country's overall macro-economic performance than to the actions of its public institutions and political decision makers. Therefore, the underlying conceptualisation of the term 'poor performer' refers almost explicitly to regimes which are conducive to the liberal market economy.

The paper then looks at ways in which to mobilise development cooperation (DC) in order to provide incentives for stability and encourage good governance. The author suggests the following approaches of DC in order to encourage 'good performance' practices:

- DC should be used to offer poor performers incentives for change;
- suspension of cooperation could be threatened if host country is unwilling to engage constructively in debate and action;
- strategies on investing in social infrastructure must be revisited in the context of the specific case study;
- including actors from civil society into DC can foster transparency in initiatives; and
- intensive and targeted monitoring is also necessary to gauge success.

The paper concludes by stressing that DC can be a strong vehicle for fostering change in poor performers. The paper does however recognise the limitations of the usage of DC as a means of gaining influence on particularly serious problems such as failed states [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC15804&resource=f1>]

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Exclusion
Integration
International community
Sub-Saharan Africa

Lahiff, E. and Ntshona, Z. (2003) *Decentralisation in South Africa: Too Many Chiefs and not Enough Democrats?* ID21

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=ADOC1866&resource=f1>

Decentralisation is recognised as central to efforts in South Africa to improve the delivery of public services, to combat poverty and to develop parts of the country neglected by the apartheid regime. Despite the emphasis given to popular participation in government speeches and reports, in practice rural people's influence on policy processes affecting them remain weak. Local government priorities continue to be set at provincial and national level [ELDIS]

Keywords

Decentralisation

Democracy

Marginalisation

Rural

South Africa

Li, B. (2004). *Urban Social Exclusion in Transitional China*. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion Paper 82.

Available at <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/publications/papers.asp>

This paper demonstrates that urban social exclusion in China does not only include restricted participation by the "underclass" in urban life, but also the deprivation of certain political, social and economic rights. In addition, the paper describes how the character of urban social exclusion has changed over time. The author also examines the social exclusion of rural workers living and working in urban areas. The paper concludes by arguing that urban social exclusion in China needs coordinated reforms that target the whole set of problems in the urban "underclass" lacking political rights, social protection and economic opportunities [Authors' Own].

The key points made about social exclusion in China are:

- in a developing economy going through major economic transition, the frequent number of rule changes have caused extra challenges to the understanding of social exclusion
- the active role played by other members in society against the excluded
- the socially excluded is a fairly large percentage of the population, and in the urban areas this is growing as people move in from the rural areas
- the socially excluded do not only suffer from poverty, but their problems are related to the problems embedded in various aspects of social policy

Suggestions made for action and policy are:

- reforming the political representation for the 'underclass'
- removing barriers to employment
- revising the entitlement structure to social protection
- state led campaigns to educate the policy implementers and the other urban citizens to treat all the citizens equally and humanely
- efforts to channel the voices of the 'underclass' through the political system

Methods

Application of a framework for social exclusion based on political, economic and social rights to understand the history of social exclusion in China and in the particular case study of rural workers in urban areas.

Keywords

China
Rural to urban migration
Social Exclusion
Urban

Mosimane, A.W. and Aribeb, K.M. (2005). *Exclusion through Defined-Membership in People-Centred Natural Resources Management*. Commons southern Africa occasional paper series no. 14.

Available through ELDIS at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC19439&resource=f1>

This paper investigates how community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) has determined membership to rights over forestry and wildlife resources in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The legal frameworks in these countries emphasise geographic location, where residents determine membership and thus resource access. Definitions of authority and boundary, (the “area of jurisdiction”) are equally important, as a poorly defined link between the two would be seen as an essential flaw in any common property regime.

The question of membership in CBNRM in southern Africa and people-centred approaches in general present a challenge to the definition of legal and institutional frameworks across natural resource sectors. Definition of boundaries, natural resources, institutions and communities, which are all determined through customary and other social factors, establish whom to exclude from natural resource benefits. In Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe emphasis is placed on geographic locations, which in turn illustrates the need to have boundaries of jurisdiction and authority to manage the “community” resources. However, in Namibia and Zimbabwe it is clearly evident that excluding community members living outside boundaries from using resources is not possible under the CBNRM or people-centred approach. This is mainly because boundaries alone cannot be used to exclude non-members for the reason that they are established through negotiation and consensus, and therefore are also flexible.

The authors recognise that customary rights of exclusion and exclusion on the basis of formalised membership will continue to co-exist at community level. Therefore, exclusion should be kept flexible and be practiced within the context of existing customary rights of community members. People-centred approaches should aim for inclusion of all community members and exclusion should only be considered as a disincentive for non-compliance with the group rights [ELDIS, adapted from author

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC19439&resource=f1>].

Methods

Literature review and case studies

Keywords

Botswana
Boundaries
Community-based natural resource management
Exclusion
Geographical location
Namibia
Rights

Zimbabwe

Murry, C. (2002) *A Risky Business: Poverty and Livelihoods in South Africa*. ID21 Available at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=ADOC801&resource=f1>

Most of the poorest people in South Africa live in former homelands and are without jobs, decent housing or land. What strategies do people use to make a living? What kind of institutions shape these strategies? Focusing on two former homelands, Qwaqwa in Free State Province and Central District in North West Province, the research concludes that support for livelihoods needs to focus on institutional reform for risk reduction and on fostering local opportunities to build up livelihoods [ELDIS

Keywords

Homelands

Livelihoods

Poverty

South Africa

Olukoshi, A. (2003) *Globalisation, Equity and Development: Some Reflections on the African Experience*. Draft written for Global Development Network. Available at; <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC12501&resource=f1>

What accounts for the disconnection between the idea of globalisation as encapsulating a sense of cumulative, incremental progress for humankind and the realities of social exclusion that constitute the lived experience in most parts of the globalised world? This paper reflects on the experiences of Africa in trying to understand the paradoxical effects of living in a globalised world. The paper reflects on Africa in the new global order by reflecting on its historical positioning, from the time of the slave trade to structural adjustment policies of the 1980s.

The author observes that:

- the intensification of broad economic liberalisation on the assumption that the opening up of economies will enable the continent to reap the benefits of globalisation has had almost exactly the opposite effect in Africa;
- the mix of financial flows that are taking place and the strong short-term, speculative logic underpinning them would seem, in part at least, to account for the paradoxical situation in which increasingly, investment flows do not translate into growth and an enhancement of the prospects for long-term development;
- echoes of structural adjustment ring loudly in African ears where influential donors suggest that Africa must do in order to partake fully and benefit from globalisation, or in terms of the specific market liberalisation approach that appears to underpin the economic globalisation project; and
- the replication of the principles of orthodox structural adjustment in PRSPs, taken together with the deficit in local ownership of the programmes and the continued application of donor conditionality, including the new conditionality requiring each African country to have a PRSP, suggests that the ultimate aim is to keep African countries tied to the very same orthodox market reform policies that, for over two decades, failed to deliver growth and which have shown themselves to be incapable of promoting equity and development.

Recommendations include:

- the kinds of trade and industrial policies that would be favourable to African countries will require an investment of effort into the restructuring of the international economic system, including the global financial architecture which came under focus in the aftermath of the East Asian crisis of 1997/1998;
- questions connected to the global commodities regime, including the pricing of commodity exports from Africa and the terms of trade of the continent, will also need to be addressed as part of an integrated, holistic attempt at providing a more conducive international environment for the development of African countries to occur;
- the debilitating consequences of the heavy external debt burden of African countries will need to be redressed if the continent is to have a reasonable prospect of turning the table of underdevelopment; and
- the biggest immediate challenge consists of renewing and retooling the state in order to enable it resume a role in the developmental process that goes way beyond the “night watchman” function that was assigned to it during the structural adjustment years and which threatens to continue under the regime of globalisation [ELDIS
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC12501&resource=f1>].

Methods

Literature review

Keywords

Africa

Development

Equity

Globalisation

Social exclusion

Payne, L. (1998) *Rebuilding Communities in a Refugee Settlement: a Case Book from Uganda*. Oxford: Oxford Publications Department

A critical account is presented of one of the most complex and ambitious refugee settlement programmes ever undertaken by Oxfam GB (a UK-based NGO), in support of 55,000 refugees who fled in 1993 from armed conflict in south Sudan into a remote and insecure region in north-west Uganda. In helping the refugees to rebuild self-reliant, sustainable communities, as Oxfam's vision was to treat them 'as people with their own capacities and dignity'; the book relates how structures were established to ensure the representation of all groups, particularly the most vulnerable. It considers the questions of integration with the local host population; site-suitability and the impact of refugee settlements on their physical environment; the problems of 'donor fatigue'; and the internal stresses created when a disaster-relief operation evolves into a community-development programme in a still-turbulent context. It admits to mistakes, and reflects on lessons learnt for the future [CAB].

Methods

Case study of OXFAM GB project

Keywords

Conflict

Integration

Refugees

Uganda

da Piedade Morais, M., de Oliveira Cruz, B. and de Albuquerque Oliveira, C.W. (2003). *Residential Segregation and Social Exclusion in Brazilian Housing Markets*. Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) – Brasilia
Available through ELDIS at
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC16605&resource=f1>

This paper seeks to analyze the set of characteristics that can explain the existence of slums (*favelas*) in Brazilian cities, based upon microdata from the 1999 edition of the National Household Survey (Pnad), published by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The paper is divided in 2 main parts. In the first part, we make a brief description of the urbanization trends, the process of slum formation and the poverty profile in Brazil and present a survey of the empirical literature on social exclusion and spatial segregation. The second part of the article describes a *logit* regression designed to test the hypothesis if local, regional and personal attributes such as immigration, income level, household size, schooling, tenure conditions, gender, race, age, labor market insertion, sector of activity, city size and other locational variables are important to explain the existence of slums and residential segregation in the housing markets of the major Brazilian cities. Other concern of the paper is the nature of the relationship established between labor and housing markets, and the way in which discrimination and segmentation in both markets reinforce each other. By shedding some light on the causes and the nature of social discrimination and spatial segregation faced by slum-dwellers in Brazil (*favelados*), this study can aid policy makers to design more efficient urban and regional development policies in order to fight urban poverty in Brazil and in other developing countries [Authors' own].

Methods

Survey of empirical literature on social exclusion and spatial segregation.
Logit regression to test the central hypothesis.

Keywords

Brazil
Housing markets
Social exclusion
Spatial segregation
Urban poverty

Rangan, H. (2002) *Democracy Versus Tradition: Land and Gender in Rural South Africa*. ID21
Available at
<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=ADOC102&resource=f1>

This summary outlines the tensions between South Africa's post Apartheid commitment to gender rights, land reform and the power of unelected hereditary authorities in the ex-homelands.

Keywords

Gender
Homelands
Land
Reform
South Africa

Sakho, P. (2005) Marginalising and enclosing in West Africa: the Senegalese “Three Borders Area”. *Espace Populations Societies* 2005 1: 163-168

At the outskirts of Senegal, the three borders area (Senegal, Mali, Mauritania) is isolated from the other parts of the country by weak communications. Effects are felt on trade, on dynamism of villages and small cities and also on migration, that is more consequent at the departure than at arrival. Without determined policy in this area, the distance from Dakar and from West Senegal remains synonymous with insulation and enclosing in a negative perception. However, international emigration lets possibility for villagers to locally reinvest in telecommunications, basic social services, and contribute to reduce enclosing of the space of the three borders [Geobase].

Keywords

Enclosing
Isolation
Location
Marginalisation
Senegal

Young, L. (2003) The ‘place’ of street children in Kampala, Uganda: marginalisation, resistance, and acceptance in the urban environment. *Environment and Planning* 21(5): 607-628

In this paper I examine the 'place' of street children in Kampala, Uganda, highlighting their ingenious and resourceful use of the urban environment. Considered 'out of place' in urban public space, street children create their own niches in the marginal spaces of the city. By looking at untouchable spaces, underground spaces, and rooftop spaces I show how they develop their own place identities. For survival, street children react to their exclusion by resisting this out-of-place image and encroaching into crowded spaces or by dominating the street under the cover of darkness. However, in certain city spaces, street children are also legitimised and accepted by other street users if they conform to the desired behaviours of that space. The place of street children in Kampala is one which is contested, resulting in a multiplicity of street children's niches being created which vary both spatially and temporally [Reprinted by permission of Pion Limited. IBSS].

Methods

Case study of street children in Kampala, Uganda

Keywords

Street children
Marginalisation
Place
Resistance
Uganda
Urban

10. Tackling AI-SE

**Buhler, U. (2002) *Participation 'with Justice and Dignity': Beyond 'the new Tyranny'*.
Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford**

Available at:

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC10952&resource=f1>

This article suggests that the concept of dignity, as it appears in the discourse of the Zapatistas in Mexico, might be a good basis for rethinking the debate around exclusion and participation. The discussion is structured around the problem areas identified by the critics of participatory approaches.

The idea that 'participation' is an appropriate remedy for all political (and other forms of) exclusion has become problematic: On the one hand, participatory approaches to 'community building', policy-making, and development are becoming increasingly popular. On the other hand, they are being questioned and challenged, even by people who are committed to the principle that people should not be excluded from debates and decision making processes that have significant effects on their lives.

The author claims that participation is not good just because it is participation, but because it is a way of affirming dignity and struggling for justice. The experiences of the Zapatistas suggest that rooting participation in the struggle for justice and dignity is far from easy, and has no guarantee of success. But participation without dignity can usually lead to manipulation and/or instrumentalisation of participation for other ends.

Common problems with some of the current practices of participation include:

- the (de)politicisation of participation: it needs to be re-scaled beyond the local to become part of struggles for genuine shifts in power structures
- the roles and motivations of outside facilitators: people who are not themselves marginalised or excluded need to analyse their commitment and the legitimacy of their roles in people's struggles
- an over-emphasis on formulas and techniques: means a risk of disregarding the importance of everyday informal processes. However, structurelessness can also lead to implicit ways of masking power
- problems that have prevented many attempts at public participation/consensus building from living up to their promise: include reinforcing existing privileges or creating group identities that are themselves exclusive
- the simplistic dichotomisation of approaches: creating a moralistic duality between participation or non-participation, or exclusion and inclusion

Yet if it is too easy to celebrate 'participation' as the cure for social exclusion, it is similarly dangerous to dismiss it as 'tyranny'. The author argues that, if we can no longer rely on the dichotomy, we need a different basis from which to evaluate instances of (non)participation [ELDIS

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC10952&resource=f1>]

Methods

Literature review and key theories

Keywords

Dignity

Justice

Mexico

Participation

Chan, K.M. and Chan, F.Y. (2003) Inclusion or exclusion? Housing battered women in Hong Kong. *Critical Social Policy* 23(4): 526-546
Available as an e-journal resource through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Since the mid-1990s, 'social exclusion' has become a popular concept in social policy analysis. As a result, there are increasing concerns about developing a social inclusion policy. Using housing policies and services for battered women in Hong Kong as an example, this article demonstrates how policy and services claiming to help the disadvantaged actually contribute to reinforcing social exclusion. By focusing on a particular policy in a particular society and in a specific cultural context, this article and the authors' research on which it draws shed light on the complicated process of how social policy has contributed to the construction of social exclusion [Authors' Own].

Keywords

Domestic violence
Hong Kong
Housing policy
Social exclusion
Social policy

Church, C. Cade, A. and Grant, A. (2000) *An Environment for Everyone: Social Exclusion, Poverty and Environmental Action*. London: Community Development Foundation Publications

Available from the Geography Library of the University of Manchester (E22 CHU)

This paper highlights some United Kingdom community projects where disadvantaged communities have undertaken very successful activities to protect or improve their environment. The authors take social exclusion to be a new perspective on poverty, and claim that any programme tackling social exclusion needs to listen and respond to local needs on a local basis. After first introducing the links between exclusion and the environment, the authors go on to discuss the concept and practice of inclusive communities (in terms of participation, representation and communication), and then to the case studies themselves, before finally making conclusions and recommendations:

- we need to think as much about the impact of a bad environment on the people who live in it as we do about the impact of people on the environment;
- instead of referring to 'top down' and 'bottom up' approaches, it may be more appropriate to ask whether projects are 'self defined' or 'externally defined';
- much of the work with communities in this area could be more effective;
- the problem faces by disadvantaged communities seeking to get involved in environmental action is lack of capacity – lack of resources, useful information, training, support and leisure time; and
- there needs to be a move from consultation to participation.

Methods

Review of projects in the United Kingdom

Keywords

Environment
Social exclusion
Participation
Poverty
United Kingdom

Department for International Development. (2005). *Reducing Poverty by Tackling Social Exclusion*. DFID Policy Paper. London: Department for International Development
Available at <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/social-exclusion.pdf>

This report outlines what work DFID is already doing to tackle social exclusion, how it will cement this work, and what practical actions are underway. Social exclusion is viewed in this report as discrimination based on race, religion, gender, caste, age, disability or other social identity, which prevents people fully participating in the life of their community. These people are said not to be just poor, but disadvantaged by who they are or where they live.

The report is split into five main sections: who is socially excluded and why this matters; what public policy can do to reduce social exclusion; what civil society can do to reduce social exclusion; what donors can do to help reduce social exclusion; and what DFID will do to help reduce social exclusion. The key recommendations made for governments, civil society and donors are:

- creating legal, regulatory and policy frameworks that promote social inclusion;
- ensuring that socially excluded groups benefit from public expenditure as much as other groups;
- improving economic opportunities and access to services for excluded groups;
- promoting their political participation in society, and their capacity to organise and mobilise themselves;
- increasing accountability to protect citizens' basic human rights; and
- tackling prejudice and changing behaviour

And the key recommendations made for DFID are:

- analyse the impact of exclusion on poverty reduction in all our country programmes, in order to decide priorities for work by region, country and sector;
- promote exchanges of best practice between national and regional organisations;
- work with other government departments and development partners to include analysis of exclusion as a cause of conflict and insecurity in our approaches and responses to conflict prevention and reduction;
- identify opportunities to address social exclusion in fragile states;
- strengthen the collection and analysis of statistics on excluded groups;
- work with the World Bank and regional development banks, United Nations agencies, the European Community and other donors to make development work better for excluded groups; increase the inclusiveness of our own human resources practices and strengthen the diversity in our workforce;
- commission new research and ensure adequate attention is paid to exclusion, inequality and rights in all our research on natural resources management, HIV and AIDS, education and other relevant areas;
- broaden and deepen our engagement with civil society to strengthen the contribution it can make to tackling exclusion; and
- be accountable for implementation of the policy set out in this paper by evaluating progress in 2007-08 [Adapted from author].

Methods

Review of DFID work on social exclusion.

Keywords

Department for International Development
Exclusion
Policy
Poverty

Estivill, J. (2003) *Concepts and Strategies for Combating Social Exclusion: an Overview*. Geneva: International Labour Office
Available at <http://www3.ilo.org/public/english/protection/socsec/step/reslib/spubl.php>

This paper begins with two key assumptions: that a number of the considerations relating to poverty are also valid in the case of exclusion as they are overlapping concepts; and that exclusion has different faces on different continents and, within them, in their respective regions and countries. Addressing these issues, the paper is then divided into four chapters:

- the first deals with the emergence of the concept of exclusion;
- the second focuses on the characterisation of exclusion and on the common and differential features of its manifestations at the individual, group, social and spatial levels;
- the third covers the multiplicity of strategies adopted by all the actors involved; and
- the fourth develops a number of strategic principles in support of efforts to combat exclusion, with an analysis of their strengths and weaknesses.

The author emphasises that there is no single universally valid strategy for combating exclusion, although integration, partnership, participation and the spatial approach are the strategic principles which have given and are still giving the best results. The implications for further action and policy are identified as:

- increase in the number of studies, as well as experiments to diversify and test intervention strategies, measures and methodologies;
- a wide range of involvement of skilled actors, public authorities, socio-economic actors and associations in debate, action and identifying those who are excluded and their strategies;
- international agencies and transnational networks must play a role in laying the groundwork for debate, raising awareness, exerting pressure and identifying strategies;
- acknowledgement by the countries of the North that their wealth is rooted in the domination and exclusion of others;
- in the South, urgent decisions must be made to meet basic needs; and
- the monologue of power between the North and the South must be converted into a productive dialogue in which the persons affected, citizens, volunteers and professionals can organise themselves collectively to address their needs, claim their rights and propose alternatives [Adapted from Author].

Methods

Review of literature, policy and action

Keywords

Concepts

Poverty

Power

Social exclusion

Strategies

Fung, A., O'Rourke, D. and Sabel, C. (2001) *Can We Put and End to Sweat Shops? A New Democracy Forum on Raising Global Labour Standards*. Boston: Beacon Press

van Hensbroek, P.V. and Schoenmakers, H. (Eds.) (2004) *Lifelong Learning Approaches to Social Exclusion*. Centre for Development Studies, University of Groningen

This book presents a collection of articles around issues of social exclusion and life-long learning in Southern Africa. The authors argue for a broad view of learning as a way to address social exclusion, marginalisation and forms of historically, culturally or socially-reproduced inequalities. They recommend that a culture and context sensitive approach should be taken to education, including an orientation to areas outside standard universal skills including practical action and survival, local languages etc. They also argue for a deeper understanding of lifelong learning involving changes in ways of thinking and ideas of learning.

The titles in the collection include:

- Lifelong Learning and North-South Co-operation (Max van der Kamp)
- From Social Exclusion to Lifelong Learning (Jacques Zeelen)
- "Effecting" Effective Policy Implementation (Makgwana Rampedi)
- Self-Regulated Learning Strategies (Arlindo Siteo)
- The Right Track? (Maaïke Smulders)
- Development Co-operation as Mutual Learning Process (Jacques Zeelen)
- Lifelong Learning in the Global Village (Hans Schoenmakers)

The contributions are elaborated versions of papers presented at an international seminar (2001): Lifelong Learning in Southern Africa: research, policies and cooperation [ELDIS <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC16109&resource=f1>].

Methods

Review of examples of life long learning in Southern Africa

Keywords

Lifelong learning
Social exclusion
Southern Africa

Humpage, L. (2006) An 'Inclusive Society': a 'Leap Forward' for Maori in New Zealand. *Critical Social Policy* 26(1): 220-242

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Existing literature, which has emerged largely from Europe and Britain, suggests that the concepts of social exclusion and inclusion are fundamentally limited when accounting for 'difference'. This paper extends this literature by considering the way in which a social exclusion/inclusion discourse has played out in a 'white settler' society where the 'difference' embodied by the highly 'excluded' indigenous population is a central concern for social policy. The paper argues that the goal of an 'inclusive society', which has framed New Zealand social policy since 1999, promotes an equal opportunity approach that sits in tension with the specific needs and rights of Maori as indigenous peoples and partners in the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi. The ambiguous consequences of this goal highlight the need for settler societies to develop policy that reflects their own socio-political circumstances, rather than simply adopt policy discourses that are popular internationally [Author's Own].

Keywords

Difference
Exclusion
Inclusion
Maori
Settlers
Social policy
New Zealand

Kolberg, J. et al (2003) *Reducing Social Exclusion through the Mechanism of Social Assistance: Albania*. Global Development Network

Could social stability be assured in Albania after the successful structural reforms and the resulting macroeconomic stabilisation achieved recently in the country? Will the continuing increase in the gap between rich and poor come to a stop? How does the currently operating social protection system contribute to restriction of the dramatically high rates of poverty observed in Albania? What should be the directions for further improvement of social policy needs?

The purpose of the paper is to present the current picture of poverty and social isolation in Albania. The authors explore the relation between these two key social security phenomena. Based on that, they develop original policy propositions on how the poverty problem can be resolved through active measures against social isolation. The main suggestion is that greater efforts should be exerted in the field of social assistance, which could have a strong effect on the prevention and the reduction of poverty as it presents a main hindrance to sustainable economic growth in the country.

The findings are:

- social assistance in Albania is relatively well targeted to the country's poorest districts;
- targeting social assistance does not tackle the most critical economic and social needs of the poor households in Albania;
- the current system of social assistance fails to avoid social exclusion among the poorest strata;
- a social assistance mechanism that stimulates all forms of social interaction and encourages people to shift from their situation might serve as a tool to develop social capital, at least among the poorest strata; and
- through collecting information from all official sources, and combining and harmonising them, it would be possible to apply more effective resource allocation from the central to the local budgets.

The general conclusion as a response to the study results is that the propositions made in the evaluation analysis could be incorporated into a new model targeting social assistance to households in need [ELDIS

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC10483&resource=f1>]

Methods

Literature review of social policy

Analysis of the empirical conditions of social assistance

Keywords

Albania

Social assistance

Social exclusion

Social policy

Meade, R. (2005) *We hate it here, please let us stay: Irish social partnership and the community/voluntary sector's conflicted experiences of recognition*. *Critical Social Policy* 25(3): 349-373

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This article critically assesses the outcomes of community and voluntary sector participation in the partnership processes that have dominated the Irish social policy scene for the last

decade. As community organisations have embraced the state sponsored corporatist project in both its local and national manifestations, they have been given official recognition by government as *de facto* representatives of the socially excluded. State policy discourses have celebrated this development as evidence of its own enablement of civil society and as reflective of participatory democracy in action. However, because the state has taken such an instrumental role in the initiation, funding and direction of community organisations at the local level, the actual autonomy and independence of the community sector has been grievously undermined. At a national level, community and voluntary organisations have found that because they lack economic clout - the basis of political influence in Ireland's neo-liberal climate - they have been granted only a marginal influence over the substance of policy decisions. The article concludes by urging that community organisations begin to cultivate alternative alliances outside the state controlled sphere of social partnership, in order to challenge neo-liberalism's hegemony and to promote the political interests of those they claim to represent [Author's Own].

Keywords

Ireland
Participation
Social exclusion
Social policy
State

Narayan, D. (2005) *Fighting Social Exclusion. Institutional Change and its Impact on the Poor and Excluded*. STEP Working Paper. Geneva: International Labour Office Available at <http://www3.ilo.org/public/english/protection/socsec/step/reslib/spubl.php>

This paper focus on the creation of local government institutions in three Indian states, and what the impact of such democratic decentralisation is on socially excluded groups. A comparative analysis is undertaken on the determinants of participation of these groups vis-à-vis others in the same states. The key findings were:

- the outcomes of decentralisation on participation are different across states and within different marginalised groups;
- creating awareness through political mobilisation seems to be the driving factor explaining the different outcomes across the three states; and
- an effective devolution of resources seems to positively influence participation, as well as vibrant political society characterised by a broad spectrum of political parties, active civil society and newspaper reading.

The author concludes that the success of institutional reforms aiming to increase political participation depend on the specific design of the process itself as well as on the local conditions [Adapted from Author].

Methods

First the district and block within a state was chosen and then a sample of citizens were selected who then responded to a questionnaire including closed and open ended questions

Keywords

Decentralisation
India
Institutional change
Participation
Social exclusion
Strategies

Omagor-Loican, M. et al (2001) *Including the Excluded: Meeting Diversity in Education – Example from Uganda*. UNESCO

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC10119&resource=f1>

This paper outlines the social, economic and political context in Uganda for a number of educational reforms focused on inclusion. It goes on to describe the government policies and strategies for developing primary education, before presenting three case studies which illustrate the work being done. Partnership and community involvement are key themes and are shown to be crucial in implementing educational reform.

The case studies explore

- collaboration between the government and NGOs in providing education to Karamojong children;
- a programme where children affected by armed conflicts in Gulu are participating; and
- how children with special educational needs are benefiting from an inclusive approach to education which has moved away from the traditionally specialized model [ELDIS
- <http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC10119&resource=f1>].

Methods

Literature review and case study material

Keywords

Diversity
Education
Exclusion
Inclusion
Uganda

Pande, R. (2003) Can mandated political representation increase policy influence for disadvantaged minorities? Theory and evidence from India' *The American Economic Review* 93(4): 1132

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

Plagerson, S. (2005) Attacking social exclusion: combining rehabilitative and preventive approaches to leprosy in Bangladesh, *Development in Practice*, 15(5): 692-700

Adapted from the authors' 2001 MSc Dissertation, this paper was presented at the Institute for Development Policy and Management conference, 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy' (2003)

Keywords

Bangladesh
Interventions
Leprosy
Social exclusion

Pogge. T.W. (1997) Migration and poverty, pp.12-27 in Bader, V.M. *Citizenship and Exclusion*. Houndmills: Macmillan.

This chapter argues that political efforts towards eradicating poverty in the developing countries should take precedence over political efforts to get more poor and oppressed persons admitted into our affluent societies. Efforts of both kinds are directed at morally worthy goals. But the former efforts are likely to be far more effective than the latter [Author Own <http://www.columbia.edu/~tp6/index.html>]

Keywords

Citizenship
Exclusion
Inclusion
Poverty

Sadeque, S.Z. (2003) *Fighting Chronic Poverty with Social Inclusion and Establishing Rights at Work: Reconstructing the Livelihood of the Kamaiya ex Bonded Labourers of Western Nepal*. Paper Presented at the International Conference 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy' at the Institute for Development Policy and Management

Available at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC13024&resource=f1>

This paper argues that the chronically poor require support that is far more than economic in nature. It examines the nature of a bonded labour relationship between the 'Kamaiyas' and high caste migrants in the Western Plains of Nepal. Following a government imposed ban on bonded labour system in 2000 and the introduction of rehabilitation measures, the author of this paper sets out to explore how poverty reduction measures can be introduced to favour this disenfranchised group. In examining strategies to overcome the chronic poverty of the Kamaiyas - the author draws on macro-economic planning instruments as well as socially inclusive approaches such as mainstreaming education, provision of vocational skills and micro-finance services for the Kamaiyas. He also proposes that that through establishing rights at work for the Kamaiyas through community vigilance and unionization of agricultural workers, there is a likelihood that they would be empowered to address the situation on an equal footing.

In conclusion, the author recommends that policy implications arising out of ILO's work on ending Forced/Bonded Labour will have the potential to support far-reaching reforms and realignment of national development strategy for targeting the chronic poor groups in the national poverty reduction programmes [ELDIS

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC13024&resource=f1>].

Methods

Case study of the Kamaiyas and high caste migrants in Nepal

Keywords

Bonded labour
Chronic poverty
Nepal
Policy
Social exclusion

Scott., Campbell, G., Brown, J. and Usha (2002) Child care, social inclusion and urban regeneration. *Critical Social Policy* 22(2): 226-246

Available as an e-journal article through the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester

This article examines the background to and the implications of the adoption of child care as part of national and local social inclusion policies in the UK. It suggests that while the incorporation of child care into urban regeneration strategies holds the potential to reduce the barriers to labour market involvement by mothers in low-income households, less positive effects are also identifiable. Interim findings are used to illustrate that the commodification of care within economic regeneration policies establishes care work as low-paid, insecure employment. It concludes by arguing that a more critical evaluation of both the social and economic aspects of child care in area regeneration and social inclusion policies is needed [Authors' Own].

Methods

Case study of child care in United Kingdom

Keywords

Child care

Policy

Social inclusion

United Kingdom

Urban regeneration

UNESCO. (1997) *Culture: a Way to Fight Extreme Poverty: Ten Practical Experiments in Escaping from Situations of Exclusion*

Available through ELDIS at

<http://www.eldis.org/cf/search/disp/docdisplay.cfm?doc=DOC6655&resource=f1>

In this document, exclusion and marginalisation are approached as corollaries to poverty. UNESCO supports the active, voluntary participation of excluded groups as a way to tackle this problem. This paper outlines the cultural aspects of the blocks to social participation of excluded groups through exemplary field actions, including, a health awareness project in Guatemala, a liberative education and action programme in India, theatre and development in Tamil Nadu, and the participation of women in the development of a village in the sub-Saharan region.

Methods

Literature review and fieldwork undertaken by UNESCO

Keywords

Culture

Exclusion

Guatemala

India

Participation

Strategies

Sub-Saharan Africa

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