

Title of Session: Social Exclusion and Inclusive Understanding

Name of Session Convener(s): R Rajesh

University/Organization incl. City: Bangalore University, Bangalore

Chair: R Rajesh, Reader, Dept. of Sociology, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, India.

University/Organization incl. City: Bangalore University, Bangalore, India

Email: rajesh@bub.ernet.in

I) Title of Selected Paper: SOCIAL INEQUALITIES AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN POST-REFORM RUSSIA: IS THERE A WAY OUT?

Name/s of Author/s: Professor Mikhail Gorshkov

University/Organization incl. City: Russian Academy of Sciences, Director of the Institute of Sociology (RAS), Moscow

E-mail: tiourina@rol.ru; irina1-tiourina@yandex.ru

Abstract: During the reform years Russian society was formed as a new social reality with a fundamentally new social structure. Two third of Russian population feel themselves more or less as representatives of «low classes». This is especially true for those representing poor strata of Russian society, It looks like that *part of the poor population will rather increase than decrease in the nearest future* as a consequence of final exhausting of their property potential (a kind of «safety margin»), social nets of support, progressive deterioration of their state of health, insufficiency of state social transfers (since the majority of needy people does not find themselves among recipients of the so called addressed social support), lack of opportunity (owing to specificities of their human capital as well as peculiarities of regional labor markets) to overcome crisis and so on. Actually the income gap between the rich and the poor Russians comes to 30 times (though, according to practical estimations, it is much higher). However social inequalities typical for modern Russian society couldn't be reduced to income inequalities only, but manifest themselves in different quality of separate life aspects, socio-psychological state, state of health, available opportunities and adaptation strategies, in perception of life as a whole. Another very dangerous tendency is that of gradual, step-by-step exclusion of needy (and especially poor) people from the most significant types of multifunctional interchanges of social capital as well as functioning of social networks for the sake of the most unsophisticated types of support in case the matter concerns the most underprovided people. That is why we share opinion of those experts, scientists and politicians who is sure that the main task of social policy should be not only support of the poorest strata but smoothing of highly varied and differentiated social chances and prospects of different social groups of modern Russia.

II) Title of Selected Paper: Recognition as a mechanism for inclusion: Contingent universals and shifting particulars

Name/s of Author/s: Rachel Busbridge

University/Organization incl. City: School of Communication, International Studies, and Languages, University of South Australia, Adelaide rachel.busbridge@unisa.edu.au

The discourse of recognition has undeniably come to the fore, particularly in this post-millennial context. As societies across the globe become all the more diverse, the nation-state becomes the field upon which claims and demands for recognition are played out. For many commentators, this struggle for the recognition of difference is the defining task of the contemporary era. However, what exactly does recognition involve? Is it a simple recognition of 'difference' or something more?

In this paper, I propose recognition as a mechanism for inclusion. Aware of the dangers of recognition becoming, like tolerance, the virtue of the dominant, I suggest that a more transformative approach to recognition is required if it is to be an inclusive practice. Utilising Judith Butler's (1992; 2000) concept of contingent universality, I argue for an understanding of recognition which comprehends it as a mechanism for interrogating who claims universality in the nation-state. Exploring the Australian situation, I maintain that groups such as Arab-Australians and Aboriginal Australians who demand recognition are not asking simply to be recognised for their 'distinctiveness', but also for the fact of their inclusion in the nation. In this sense, demands for recognition expose the falsity of the proclaimed 'universal national subject'—in the Australian case, the white Anglo-Celt—so as to forge a more inclusive understanding of the nation. Recognition is thus conceptualised as a continual, even radically democratic, process in which the particularist bases of what masquerades as the universal are exposed, and new particularities included.

III) Title of Selected Paper: Ethnicities' social exclusion in Iran: The case study of Turks and Kurds

Name/s of Author/s: Esmael Balali

University/Organization incl. City: Bu Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran.

Associate professor at Bu Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran, balali_e@yahoo.com

Abstract: Ethnicities in Iran feel that their right has been neglected. Data on their feel about ethnic justice confirm this claim. In other words, they feel they are excluded from many arenas. The aim of this paper is to examine this claim with real data. We used mixed data to examine the mentioned claim. In material dimension, ten years budget comparisons between Turk and Kurd by Fars provinces has done. In cultural, political and social dimensions, secondary data extracted from other studies was used. Analysis of data has done with SPSS software. Analysis of variance of the budgets show that not only there is no evidence for material exclusion but also Turk and Kurd provinces' per capita mean budgets are higher. However, in cultural, political and relational dimensions there is some evidence for exclusion. At political and relational dimensions, the level of political participation of Kurd and Turk provinces respectively is lower than Fars provinces. In addition, Kurd provinces politicians cannot be candidate for presidency. This is not true for Turk ethnicities. Therefore, in political level there is no evidence for exclusion of Turks. At cultural level, cultural recourses pre capita for both mentioned ethnic provinces is lower than Fars provinces. Therefore, cultural exclusion is somewhat true for the two ethnic provinces.

Keywords: Turks, Kurds, Exclusion, Ethnicities, Iran.

IV) Title of Selected Paper: Associations between demanding occupational conditions and tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use among French working men and women

Name/s of Author/s: CHAU N

University/Organization incl. City: INSERM, U669, Paris, France

LEGLEYE S,^{1,2} PERETTI-WATEL P³, BAUMANN M⁴, CHAU N¹

¹INSERM, U669, Paris; Univ Paris-Sud and Univ Paris Descartes, UMR-S0669, Paris, France

²Observatoire français des drogues et toxicomanies (OFDT), Paris, France

³INSERM, UMR379; Observatoire régional de la santé, région Provence-Alpes-Côte, Marseille, France

⁴INSIDE, University of Luxembourg

Abstract: This study assessed associations between demanding workplace conditions and substance use in France, taking account of gender. A total of 13,241 workers were randomly selected and interviewed by telephone to obtain information about: alcohol use, tobacco use, cannabis use, socio-demographic characteristics, occupation, type of work contract, and working conditions (physical and mental demands, time pressure, lack of rest, satisfaction with conditions, opportunity to learn new things). Data were analyzed using multivariate logistic models. Alcohol abuse was reported by 20% of men and 11% of women; 32% and 24%, respectively, used tobacco every day; and 9% and 3% had used cannabis in the previous 12 months ($p < 0.001$). Among men, tobacco use related to physical and mental demands, dissatisfaction with work and not learning new things (increased risk IR 22-31%). Among women, it related to physical demand, time pressure, lack of rest and not learning new things (IR 15-43%). Alcohol abuse related to dissatisfaction with work among men (IR 22%). Cannabis use related to dissatisfaction with work in men (IR 93%). Having a short-term contract related to all three substances uses among men (IR 25-57%) and to alcohol abuse and tobacco use among women (IR 21-35%). Being freelance related to use of tobacco and cannabis use among men (IR 50-89%). In conclusion, alcohol, tobacco and cannabis use were related to demanding occupational conditions, but in different ways among males and females. These findings suggest that improving workplace conditions and limiting short-term and freelance employment may help prevent substance use and related diseases.

Key words: substance use, workplace conditions, gender, lifestyle, individual characteristics

V) Title of Selected Paper: Historical Marginalization and Social Exclusion of De-notified Tribes and Inclusive efforts in India

Name/s of Author/s: Shirish Athawale

University/Organization incl. City: Doctoral Scholar in Sociology

Dept of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India

Email. shirish_sa@iitb.ac.in

Abstract: Underdevelopment of any community is not a simple phenomenon but it is the culmination of the various processes of the past and present which are at work and includes systematic marginalization, exclusion, and injustice done to them by the various stakeholders, redundancy of skills in modernization processes, and developing of stigma and prejudice towards the community. This results in the denial of access to the various means of development. Understanding the history of such community is very important to chalk out the future plan for development. Academicians and policy makers need to take in to account the history of marginalization, exclusion, stigma formation and how it is influencing the present status of such communities before framing the policies. This paper will explore the how the brutal laws made by the British administrators in colonial India formed and shaped the identity of the nomads as criminals and after independence it has been transformed as the separate group, constitutionally termed as **De-notified tribes**. Though formation of the De-notified tribes as the separate politico-legal category was the part of the inclusive policy of the Indian government but due to the lack of the inclusive programs their efforts were reduced to mere new terminology. This paper will also critically analyze and study the various inclusive programs and policies by the government to include these groups in the mainstream development process. This paper will also analyze the various social movements initiated by these communities themselves to include in the mainstream society. This paper will also look in to the current exclusion patterns among community on the onslaught of the current developmental paradigms.

AS Reserve Paper presenter

Social exclusion of non-regular workers in South Korea : A case study of the Hanjin Heavy Industries and Construction Co.

Jea-Youn Eom , Graduate student, Department of Sociology, Pusan National University, South Korea. skyblue-leo@hanmail.net

Abstract: The number of non-regular workers has increased dramatically since the 1997 economic crisis in Korea and the social exclusion of non-regular workers is emerging as a serious social issue. Non-regular workers are suffering from job insecurity, low wages, and poor working conditions. And they are excluded from the state welfare, the enterprise welfare and the internal labor market employment practices. Even the workers' basic rights are not allowed to the non-regular workers. Various factors like the government policy, the legal system, the labor market structure and the strategies of actors - manager, regular workers(regular workers' trade union), non-regular workers – contribute to the exclusion. This paper is to research the non-regular workers' employment condition and show the exclusion mechanism and how to handle with the problem. The subjects of this study are in-house subcontract workers in the Hanjin Heavy Industries Construction Co(HHIC), which is one of the world's top ten shipbuilders. The ratio of in-house subcontract workers to direct hire regular workers employed by HHIC is 280% in 2007. In-house subcontract labor is under the category of the indirect employment. An in-house subcontract worker is referred to a worker who use facilities and materials at a company to complete a part of work the company subcontracted. The study is based on a case study on the HHIC.