

# RELATED CONCEPTS

HOW TO BETTER UNDERSTAND  
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND  
EXCLUSION?



SOC607

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# VIDEO & DISCUSSION

- Social exclusion, segregation, and isolation
  1. See the video made by Khan Academy  
<https://www.khanacademy.org/test-prep/mcat/social-inequality/social-class/v/social-exclusion-segregation-and-social-isolation>
  2. Try to answer the following questions
    - What are the risk factors (magnets) of social exclusion?
    - Which groups are in a risk of social exclusion?
    - What are the differences between social exclusion, segregation, and isolation?
    - What are the examples of segregation?
    - What are the examples of social isolation?



# SOCIAL EXCLUSION WORK & POVERTY

- poverty as only one of the indicators of social exclusion
- nature and stability of work playing an important role -> precariat
- towards broader definition - work as a basic indicator of social well-being
- super rich facing the risk of social exclusion (gated communities)
- culture of poverty – often mistaken for an ethnic feature



# SOCIAL INCLUSION & EQUAL TREATMENT

- equal treatment (ET) – often understood to be a guiding principle of anti-discrimination laws BUT inherent conflict between ET and social inclusion
  - 1. some groups need different treatment (e.g. pregnant women, disabled, etc.)
  - 2. ET might cause “indirect discrimination” (e.g. starting position of some groups is already different)
  - 3. affirmative action is sometimes needed to redress a prior history of disadvantage (e.g. quotas for African-American Students in the '70s)
- 2 utopias: equal opportunity vs. equality of outcome
- social inclusion as a guiding principle of anti-discrimination laws
- in justifiable cases affirmative action (positive discrimination) and provision of specific help is acceptable



# SOCIAL INCLUSION & SOLIDARITY

- cultural sociological approach (Jeffrey C. Alexander)
- solidarity as "subjective feelings of integration that individuals experience for the members of their social groups" (Alexander 1988:78).
- an attempt to capture horizontal dimension of social exclusion  
core group/terminal group/out-group
- culture specific notion of social inclusion/exclusion
- two axis of integration: 1. the structure of society; 2. the relationship between internal characteristics



# SOCIAL INCLUSION & NATION BUILDING

- dilemma of nation building - what kind of groups can be included so that we will still remain one nation?
- civil vs. primordial definition of a state (France, Canada vs. Central Europe)
- jus sanguinis vs. jus soli
- who can be a member of a particular society?
- citizenship as a key precondition of social inclusion
- Alexander (1988): assimilative movements vs. nationalist movements vs. ethnic secession



# SOCIAL INCLUSION & SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Idea of different forms of capital - social, economic, cultural, symbolic (Bourdieu 1986)
- Loss of work -> loss of social supportive social capital (Mareš & Sirovátka 2008)
- Bonding vs. bridging social capital (Woolcock 1998)
- Informal networks of major importance in Central Europe (Mareš & Sirovátka 2008)

Why?

