Recognising demographics as part of antiracist work

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On recognising the struggles of minorities

The significance of recognition



IDENTITY
SELFESTEEM
SELF-IMAGE
BELONGING

REGULATING OF SOCIAL DISTANCE

GROUP'S
BOUNDARIES
NORMS
HIERARCHIES
STATUS

POLITICAL
INVOLVEMENT
INSTITUTIONS
VALUES, NORMS
AND LAWS
HIERARCHIES

Racism as a pathology of recognition

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES HIERARCHIES SOCIETY

REGULATING OF SOCIAL DISTANCE

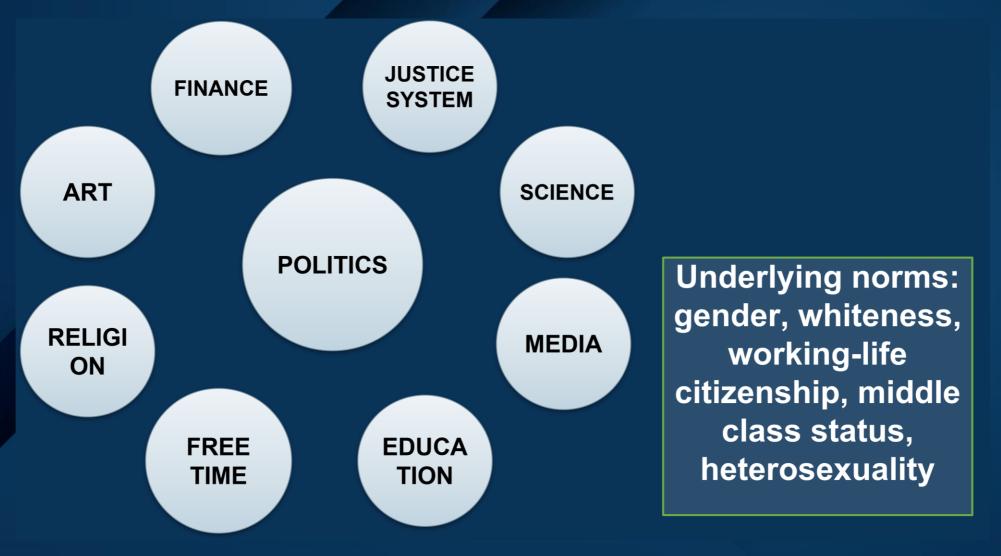
FORMS OF
MISRECOGNISING
EXCLUSION
VIOLENCE

FORMS OF
MISRECOGNISING
RELATIONS TO
OTHER GROUPS
DISCRIMINATORY
NORMS AND
HIERARCHIES

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ACCESS TO THE
POLITICAL
COMMUNITY
INSTITUTIONAL
RACISM
LEGAL STATUS
ASSIMILATION

Fields of recognition / society



Forms of struggle over recognition (groups)

UNIVERSALISM

Relies on equal rights for everyone, equality and unprotected rights of different groups. Equal opportunities must be created for everyone.

POLITICS OF DIFFERENCE

Demands that the unique identity of a certain individual or group is recognised, them being different from others. Requires politics of difference. Recognising positive authenticity and resisting assimilation.

Charles Taylor

Admission as part of antiracist work

TO RECOGNISE

How and whose experiences of injustice become visible?

TO ADMIT

How are the experiences handled in different institutions, and do individuals and communities feel they have been heard and found justice?

TO ACT

What kind of normative and political measures are taken to correct the situation?







THANK YOU

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